FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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PART 2

JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

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Asia, Near East, and Europe 385
Latin America and the Caribbean 685

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991
ANNEX I

Africa

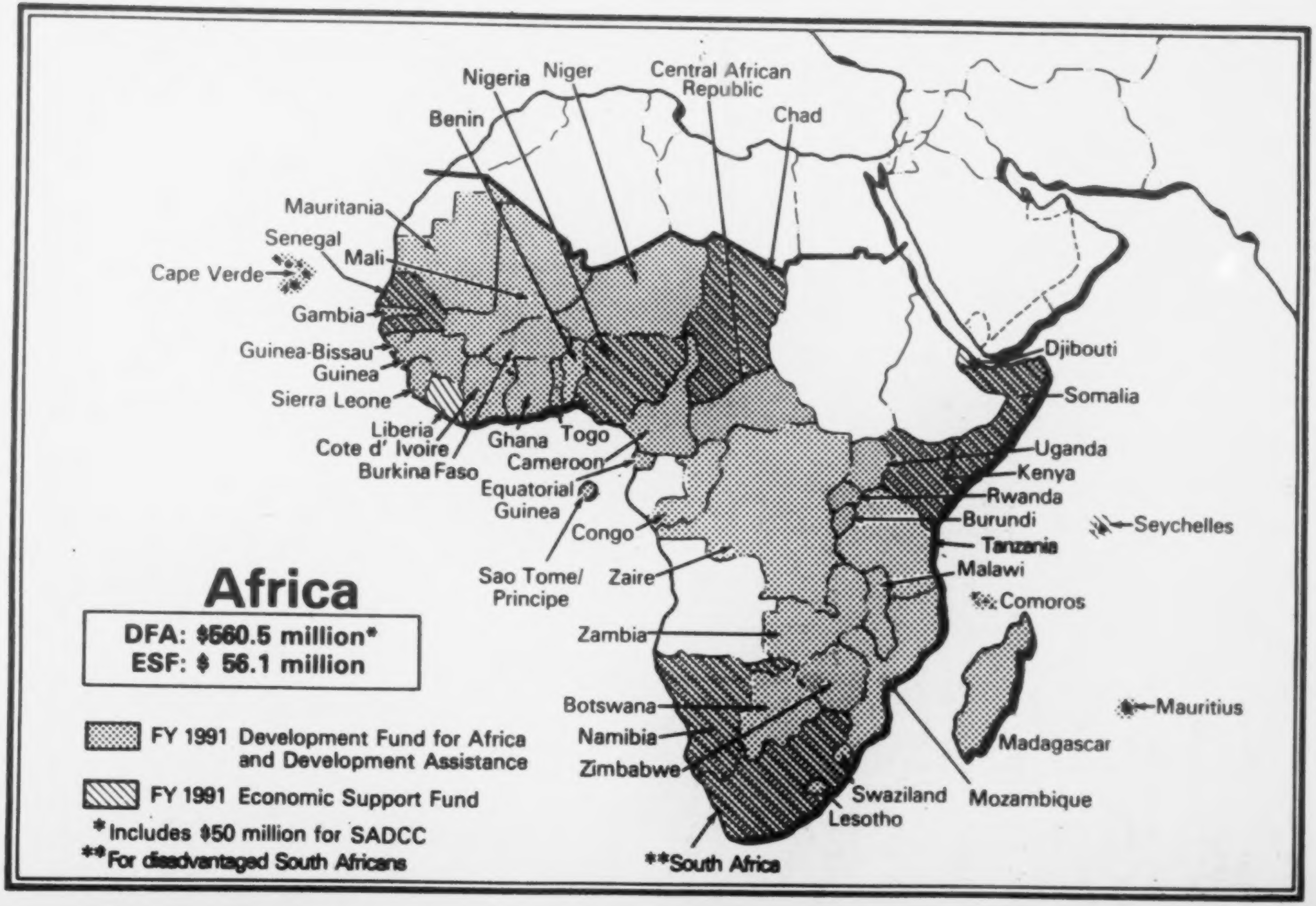
AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

Walter G Bollinger

WALTER G. BOLLINGER

Assistant Administrator (Acting)
Bureau for Africa



Africa

DFA: $560.5 million*
ESF: $ 56.1 million

▨ FY 1991 Development Fund for Africa and Development Assistance

▧ FY 1991 Economic Support Fund

* Includes $50 million for SADCC

** For disadvantaged South Africans

Nigeria
Niger
Central African Republic
Benin
Chad
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Cape Verde
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cote d' Ivoire
Burkina Faso
Ghana
Togo
Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Congo
Sao Tome/ Principe
Zaire
Zambia
Botswana
Namibia
Zimbabwe
**South Africa
Swaziland
Lesotho
Mozambique
Madagascar
Djibouti
Somalia
Uganda
Kenya
Rwanda
Burundi
Tanzania
Malawi
Comoros
Seychelles
Mauritius

ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1991.

The annex begins with a summary table which provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the Africa region's funding requirements from FY 1988 to FY 1991. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for African countries. Following these tables is a narrative which provides a summary statement of the Agency's programs in Africa. Thereafter follows a description of all programs, with country narratives describing the total A.I.D. program and listing projects for which funds are being requested in FY 1991. These narratives are followed by planned program summary sheets which present in detail requests for new projects in FY 1991.

The narratives of Chad, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, and South Africa include FY 1991 funding requests for both DFA and ESF. The narratives for Djibouti, Liberia, and Seychelles contain FY 1991 fundings requests for ESF only. All other FY 1991 country and regional funding requests are for DFA only.

Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from centrally funded activities, which are described in the Main Volume.

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[1] Receives both development fund for Africa and economic support funds in fiscal year 1991.

[2] Receives only economic support funds in fiscal year 1991.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BENIN												
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BOTSWANA												
1988	10,087	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,504	583	---
1989	8,452	392	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,060	---	---
1990	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
1991	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
BURKINA												
1988	577	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	577	---	---
1989	3,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,140	---	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1991	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
BURUNDI												
1988	5,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,200	---	---
1989	1,231	440	---	---	---	---	---	263	---	528	---	---
1990	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
1991	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	---	---
CAMEROON												
1988	18,118	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,118	---	---
1989	31,234	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---	25,234	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
1991	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
CAPE VERDE												
1988	1,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	---
1989	1,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,765	---	---
1990	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1991	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-91

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC												
1988	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---	---
1989	590	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	590	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1991	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CHAD												
1988	15,403	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,403	10,000	---
1989	15,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,400	10,000	---
1990	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
1991	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	6,000	---
COMOROS												
1988	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1989	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1990	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1991	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
CONGO												
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1991	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
COTE D'IVOIRE												
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1991	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
DJIBOUTI												
1988	3,407	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,407	---
1989	3,044	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,044	---
1990	1,905	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,905	---
1991	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
EQUATORIAL GUINEA												
1988	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---
1989	825	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	825	---	---
1990	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1991	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
GAMBIA												
1988	3,394	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	214	3,180	---	---
1989	3,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,100	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1991	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
GHANA												
1988	6,020	1,440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,580	---	---
1989	9,152	2,112	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,040	---	---
1990	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
1991	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	---
GUINEA												
1988	16,135	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,135	---	---
1989	12,605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,605	---	---
1990	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
1991	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU												
1988	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---
1989	2,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,080	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1991	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
KENYA												
1988	41,121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31,121	10,000	---
1989	54,714	409	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,305	10,000	---
1990	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	---	---
1991	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,000	7,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
LESOTHO												
1988	24,316	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,316	---	---
1989	9,660	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,660	---	---
1990	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1991	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
LIBERIA												
1988	8,751	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,751	---	---
1989	20,240	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,240	11,000	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
MADAGASCAR												
1988	19,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,300	---	---
1989	14,523	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,523	---	---
1990	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
1991	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
MALAWI												
1988	28,065	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,750	5,315	---
1989	19,895	302	---	75	---	---	---	---	---	19,518	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
1991	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
MALI												
1988	17,425	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,425	---	---
1989	22,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	21,980	---	---
1990	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
1991	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
MAURITANIA												
1988	1,030	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,030	---	---
1989	210	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	---	---
1990	590	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	590	---	---
1991	590	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	590	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITIUS												
1988	850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	---	---
1989	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
1990	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
1991	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
MOZAMBIQUE												
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
1989	18,622	---	---	2,530	---	---	---	---	---	16,092	---	---
1990	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
1991	22,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	---	---
NAMIBIA												
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1991	7,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	5,800	---
NIGER												
1988	32,211	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,211	---	---
1989	19,855	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,855	---	---
1990	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
1991	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
NIGERIA												
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1989	46,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	11,000	---
1990	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	---	---
1991	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	6,000	---
RWANDA												
1988	4,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,753	---	---
1989	7,675	175	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	---	---
1990	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1991	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE												
1988	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
1989	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
1990	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
1991	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
SENEGAL												
1988	20,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	19,150	---	---
1989	45,169	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,669	18,000	25,000	---
1990	37,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,000	---	---
1991	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	5,000	---
SEYCHELLES												
1988	2,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	---
1989	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1990	1,991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,991	---
1991	3,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,300	---
SIERRA LEONE												
1988	610	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	540	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	540	---	---
1990	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1991	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
SOMALIA												
1988	9,883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,883	4,000	---
1989	12,261	261	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	8,000	---
1990	740	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	740	---	---
1991	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
SOUTH AFRICA												
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	3,400	---
1989	32,450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,150	13,300	---
1990	31,557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	9,957	---
1991	38,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	13,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SUDAN												
1988	13,220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,220	---	---
1989	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWAZILAND												
1988	7,349	192	---	---	---	---	157	---	---	7,000	---	---
1989	6,939	393	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,546	---	---
1990	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
1991	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
TANZANIA												
1988	7,610	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,610	---	---
1989	5,440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,440	---	---
1990	10,810	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,810	---	---
1991	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,000	---	---
TOGO												
1988	3,573	---	---	396	---	---	---	---	---	3,177	---	---
1989	2,740	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,740	---	---
1990	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1991	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
UGANDA												
1988	23,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,500	---	---
1989	13,631	250	370	1,807	---	---	---	---	---	11,204	---	---
1990	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
1991	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
ZAIRE												
1988	29,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,000	---	---
1989	32,513	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,513	---	---
1990	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---
1991	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ZAMBIA												
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1989	6,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,100	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1991	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
ZIMBABWE												
1988	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1989	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1991	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM												
1988	350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG												
1988	44,996	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,996	---	---
1989	45,489	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,489	---	---
1990	49,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,785	---	---
1991	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL												
1988	101,933	267	---	1,000	---	3,514	---	---	3,230	93,722	200	---
1989	137,280	1,657	---	3,808	500	2,000	5,563	124	4,584	114,044	5,000	---
1990	98,769	---	2,683	4,106	1,012	3,670	---	---	---	87,298	---	---
1991	72,910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72,910	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---	---
1991	55,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOTAL												
1988	593,287	2,009	---	1,396	---	3,514	157	---	4,894	541,612	39,705	---
1989	677,718	6,391	370	8,220	500	2,000	11,563	387	6,353	542,090	99,344	---
1990	587,147	---	2,683	4,106	1,012	3,670	---	---	---	561,823	13,853	---
1991	616,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560,500	56,100	---

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BENIN	4,522 (89)	3.3% (90)	50 (89)	17,014 (81)	14% (83)	124 (89)	16% (85)	51% (85)	173 (84)	36 (85)
	3,355 (79)	2.9% (79)	45 (79)	. .	21% (79)	150 (79)	. .	. .	151 (79)	30 (79)
BOTSWANA	1,190 (89)	2.8% (90)	61 (89)	8,122 (80)	87% (88)	45 (89)	75% (88)	46% (85)	2 (84)	2 (85)
	864 (79)	4.8% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 (79)	1 (79)
BURKINA FASO	8,809 (89)	3.0% (90)	51 (89)	55,758 (81)	35% (84)	124 (89)	6% (85)	58% (85)	61 (84)	29 (85)
	6,778 (79)	2.3% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	54 (79)	25 (79)
BURUNDI	5,465 (89)	3.3% (90)	51 (89)	. .	36% (87)	114 (89)	26% (85)	57% (85)	206 (84)	169 (85)
	4,013 (79)	2.5% (79)	49 (79)	. .	. .	126 (79)	. .	. .	183 (79)	145 (79)
CAMEROON	10,829 (89)	2.4% (90)	50 (89)	. .	36% (85)	123 (89)	45% (85)	53% (85)	65 (84)	21 (85)
	8,321 (79)	2.5% (79)	46 (79)	13,985 (79)	. .	148 (79)	. .	. .	55 (79)	18 (79)
CAPE VERDE	364 (89)	3.0% (90)	61 (89)	5,798 (80)	31% (83)	66 (89)	. .	57% (85)	458 (84)	82 (85)
	292 (79)	1.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	414 (79)	73 (79)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,805 (89)	2.6% (90)	46 (89)	22,529 (81)	16% (80)	143 (89)	29% (85)	55% (85)	51 (84)	4 (85)
	2,217 (79)	2.3% (79)	42 (79)	. .	. .	171 (79)	. .	. .	45 (79)	4 (79)
CHAD	4,891 (89)	2.6% (90)	39 (89)	. .	31% (84)	138 (89)	11% (85)	57% (85)	10 (84)	4 (85)
	4,065 (79)	0.1% (79)	35 (79)	. .	. .	163 (79)	. .	. .	9 (79)	3 (79)
COMOROS	444 (89)	3.5% (90)	56 (89)	. .	58% (82)	92 (89)	. .	54% (85)	347 (84)	180 (85)
	324 (79)	3.0% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	296 (79)	148 (79)
CONGO	2,177 (89)	3.0% (90)	56 (89)	. .	50% (85)	109 (89)	55% (85)	50% (85)	17 (84)	6 (85)
	1,563 (79)	3.6% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15 (79)	5 (79)
COTE D'IVOIRE	11,995 (89)	3.9% (90)	53 (89)	. .	20% (80)	102 (89)	31% (85)	53% (85)	140 (84)	32 (85)
	8,093 (79)	4.0% (79)	49 (79)	. .	. .	127 (79)	. .	. .	117 (79)	25 (79)
DJIBOUTI	329 (89)	2.6% (90)	47 (89)	4,429 (81)	45% (85)	121 (89)	. .	. .	. .	16 (85)
	263 (79)	6.1% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13 (79)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	359 (89)	2.6% (90)	50 (89)	. .	. .	120 (89)	. .	52% (85)	111 (84)	13 (85)
	221 (79)	12.9% (79)	42 (79)	. .	. .	148 (79)	. .	. .	102 (79)	12 (79)
GAMBIA, THE	823 (89)	3.1% (90)	48 (89)	. .	45% (83)	142 (89)	15% (85)	57% (85)	. .	66 (85)
	629 (79)	2.4% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	54 (79)
GHANA	14,698 (89)	3.1% (90)	54 (89)	6,676 (81)	50% (88)	91 (89)	43% (85)	44% (85)	197 (84)	53 (85)
	10,631 (79)	1.2% (79)	51 (79)	. .	. .	105 (79)	. .	. .	169 (79)	44 (79)
GUINEA	7,086 (89)	2.5% (90)	42 (89)	56,170 (81)	20% (84)	149 (89)	17% (85)	56% (85)	132 (84)	25 (85)
	5,378 (79)	1.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	118 (79)	22 (79)
GUINEA-BISSAU	975 (89)	2.4% (90)	46 (89)	7,491 (80)	31% (84)	129 (89)	17% (85)	58% (85)	55 (84)	25 (85)
	771 (79)	1.7% (79)	42 (79)	. .	. .	151 (79)	. .	. .	49 (79)	21 (79)
KENYA	23,718 (89)	4.0% (88)	64 (89)	10,125 (81)	27% (83)	62 (89)	49% (85)	48% (85)	321 (84)	35 (85)
	16,045 (79)	4.2% (79)	58 (79)	. .	. .	89 (79)	. .	. .	265 (79)	27 (79)
LESOTHO	1,709 (89)	2.6% (90)	60 (89)	. .	40% (86)	82 (89)	84% (85)	55% (85)	. .	51 (85)
	1,314 (79)	2.5% (79)	56 (79)	. .	. .	104 (79)	. .	. .	. .	43 (79)
LIBERIA	2,552 (89)	3.4% (90)	56 (89)	9,341 (81)	37% (83)	129 (89)	23% (85)	51% (85)	346 (84)	20 (85)
	1,841 (79)	3.2% (79)	51 (79)	. .	. .	140 (79)	. .	. .	295 (79)	18 (79)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
MADAGASCAR	11,429 (89)	3.2% (90)	52 (89)	9,920 (81)	20% (83)	99 (89)	62% (85)	54% (85)	27 (84)	17 (85)
	8,456 (79)	2.8% (79)	47 (79)	.	.	120 (79)	.	.	23 (79)	14 (79)
MALAWI	8,804 (89)	3.9% (90)	48 (89)	52,831 (81)	6% (84)	133 (89)	31% (85)	52% (85)	163 (84)	59 (85)
	5,830 (79)	2.9% (79)	45 (79)	.	.	155 (79)	.	.	142 (79)	49 (79)
MALI	7,957 (89)	2.3% (90)	45 (89)	26,031 (81)	6% (80)	117 (89)	11% (85)	55% (85)	23 (84)	6 (85)
	6,592 (79)	1.4% (79)	39 (79)	.	.	131 (79)	.	.	20 (79)	5 (79)
MAURITANIA	1,876 (89)	3.1% (90)	46 (89)	.	37% (84)	97 (89)	.	50% (85)	4 (84)	2 (85)
	1,420 (79)	2.4% (79)	41 (79)	.	.	112 (79)	.	.	4 (79)	1 (79)
MAURITIUS	1,061 (89)	0.8% (90)	69 (89)	1,817 (81)	99% (84)	20 (89)	77% (85)	57% (85)	919 (84)	537 (85)
	947 (79)	1.8% (79)	.	.	.	34 (79)	.	.	862 (79)	499 (79)
MOZAMBIQUE	14,190 (89)	2.6% (90)	47 (89)	36,973 (81)	9% (88)	141 (89)	22% (85)	58% (80)	29 (84)	17 (85)
	11,828 (79)	3.1% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 (79)	15 (79)
NIGER	7,690 (89)	3.6% (90)	50 (89)	.	36% (83)	133 (89)	9% (85)	56% (85)	.	5 (85)
	5,396 (79)	3.5% (79)	45 (79)	.	.	153 (79)	.	.	.	4 (79)
NIGERIA	115,280 (89)	3.0% (90)	48 (89)	10,543 (80)	36% (83)	121 (89)	31% (85)	50% (85)	186 (84)	108 (85)
	87,184 (79)	3.1% (79)	44 (79)	.	.	137 (79)	.	.	161 (79)	89 (79)
RWANDA	7,082 (89)	3.8% (90)	52 (89)	32,152 (81)	60% (83)	115 (89)	33% (85)	53% (85)	405 (84)	229 (85)
	5,103 (79)	3.4% (79)	47 (79)	.	.	141 (79)	.	.	344 (79)	189 (79)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	121 (89)	2.9% (90)	65 (89)	.	52% (81)	62 (89)	.	.	263 (84)	108 (85)
	92 (79)	2.7% (79)	.	.	.	72 (79)	.	.	232 (79)	93 (79)
SENEGAL	6,882 (88)	2.7% (88)	54 (89)	13,071 (81)	43% (83)	89 (89)	19% (85)	54% (85)	58 (84)	33 (85)
	5,568 (79)	2.9% (79)	48 (79)	.	.	107 (79)	.	.	51 (79)	28 (79)
SEYCHELLES	70 (89)	1.6% (90)	72 (89)	.	95% (84)	24 (89)	.	.	.	217 (85)
	63 (79)	0.9% (79)	.	.	.	25 (79)	.	.	.	207 (79)
SIERRA LEONE	4,061 (89)	2.5% (90)	44 (89)	19,132 (81)	24% (84)	157 (89)	21% (85)	51% (85)	90 (84)	51 (85)
	3,251 (79)	1.9% (79)	39 (79)	.	.	187 (79)	.	.	80 (79)	44 (79)
SOMALIA	5,900 (88)	3.0% (88)	53 (89)	15,632 (80)	33% (85)	128 (89)	6% (85)	53% (85)	17 (84)	8 (85)
	5,182 (79)	3.0% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 (79)	7 (79)
SOUTH AFRICA	38,509 (89)	2.7% (90)	64 (89)	.	.	53 (89)	.	44% (85)	33 (84)	26 (85)
	29,449 (79)	2.9% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	29 (79)	23 (79)
SUDAN	24,347 (89)	2.5% (90)	52 (89)	9,084 (81)	40% (84)	109 (89)	.	51% (85)	31 (84)	9 (85)
	18,236 (79)	3.6% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 (79)	7 (79)
SWAZILAND	756 (89)	3.4% (88)	57 (87)	.	57% (86)	119 (87)	66% (85)	51% (85)	50 (84)	38 (85)
	564 (79)	2.9% (79)	47 (79)	.	.	149 (79)	.	.	41 (79)	31 (79)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLI	25,206 (89)	3.4% (90)	51 (89)	.	52% (84)	109 (89)	.	.	53 (84)	24 (85)
	18,245 (79)	3.0% (79)	47 (79)	.	.	131 (79)	.	.	45 (79)	19 (79)
TOGO	3,543 (89)	3.6% (90)	55 (89)	19,165 (81)	60% (88)	80 (88)	28% (85)	53% (85)	180 (84)	53 (85)
	2,521 (79)	2.9% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	155 (79)	44 (79)
UGANDA	17,335 (89)	3.5% (90)	49 (89)	21,273 (81)	16% (83)	107 (89)	45% (85)	53% (85)	124 (84)	62 (85)
	12,473 (79)	3.0% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	116 (79)	52 (79)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ZAIRE		35,409 (89)	3.3% (90)	53 (89)	. .	18% (82)	105 (89)	45% (85)	50% (85)	190 (84)	13 (85)
		26,009 (79)	3.6% (79)	. .	13,431 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	165 (79)	11 (79)
ZAMBIA		7,866 (89)	3.1% (90)	56 (89)	7,118 (81)	48% (84)	82 (89)	67% (85)	49% (85)	16 (84)	9 (85)
		5,470 (79)	2.8% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 (79)	7 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	451,116 *	3.1% #	52 #	16,979 #	32% #	107 #	34% #	51% #	150 @	60 @
	(1979)	336,858 *	3.0% #	46 #	13,565 #	21% #	131 #	. #	. #	132 @	52 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	POP/AGRICULTURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ANGOLA		8,534 (89)	3.1% (90)	43 (89)	.	28% (83)	161 (89)	.	52% (85)	26 (84)	7 (85)
		6,495 (79)	2.8% (79)	39 (79)	.	.	191 (79)	.	.	23 (79)	6 (79)
ETHIOPIA		49,762 (89)	3.2% (90)	51 (89)	88,145 (81)	15% (80)	113 (89)	.	55% (85)	71 (84)	35 (85)
		38,144 (79)	1.3% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 (79)	30 (79)
NAMIBIA		1,372 (89)	2.0% (90)	60 (89)	.	.	72 (89)	71% (85)	47% (85)	2 (84)	1 (85)
		978 (79)	2.1% (79)	55 (79)	.	.	95 (79)	.	.	2 (79)	1 (79)
ZIMBABWE		10,054 (89)	3.3% (90)	61 (89)	6,105 (80)	52% (84)	67 (89)	67% (85)	50% (85)	108 (84)	22 (85)
		6,999 (79)	1.9% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	92 (79)	17 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	69,723 *	3.2% #	52 #	74,356 #	22% #	111 #	67% #	53% #	52 @	16 @
	(1979)	52,616 *	1.6% #	41 #	. #	. #	178 #	. #	. #	45 @	14 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	520,839 *	3.1% #	52 #	26,444 #	31% #	107 #	35% #	51% #	140 @	56 @
	(1979)	389,474 *	2.8% #	46 #	13,565 #	21% #	133 #	. #	. #	124 @	48 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), .= MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
BENIN	300 (87)	. .	. .	15.9% (87)	3.7 (88)	0.24% (87)	0.18% (87)	8.1% (87)
	260 (79)	. .	. .	3.5% (79)	1.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BOTSWANA	1,050 (87)	. .	. .	1.8% (88)	25.1 (88)	1.61% (87)	1.56% (87)	10.1% (87)
	600 (79)	. .	. .	1.6% (79)	17.9 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BURKINA FASO	200 (87)	. .	. .	14.6% (86)	9.6 (88)	1.05% (87)	0.99% (87)	16.2% (87)
	170 (79)	. .	. .	5.1% (79)	27.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BURUNDI	250 (87)	. .	. .	38.5% (87)	6.8 (88)	0.25% (87)	0.34% (87)	15.3% (87)
	170 (79)	. .	. .	3.7% (79)	2.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
CAMEROON	960 (87)	. .	320.4% (87)	15.8% (87)	23.9 (88)	0.34% (87)	0.16% (87)	1.7% (87)
	600 (79)	. .	. .	7.9% (79)	13.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
CAPE VERDE	460 (86)	. .	. .	. .	5.0 (88)	2.60% (87)	. .	. .
	380 (79)	. .	. .	. .	7.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	330 (87)	. .	. .	12.0% (87)	5.6 (88)	0.58% (87)	0.38% (87)	16.1% (87)
	290 (79)	. .	. .	0.5% (79)	1.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
CHAD	150 (87)	. .	. .	3.9% (87)	24.5 (88)	2.76% (87)	1.67% (87)	20.3% (87)
	150 (79)	. .	. .	2.0% (79)	10.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
COMOROS	240 (85)	. .	2654.1% (84)	5.6% (87)	1.5 (88)	1.03% (87)	0.51% (87)	. .
	260 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	870 (87)	. .	. .	18.6% (87)	0.7 (88)	0.06% (87)	0.05% (87)	7.0% (87)
	650 (79)	. .	. .	19.5% (79)	1.1 (79)	. .	. .	. .
COTE D'IVOIRE	750 (87)	. .	102.3% (80)	19.6% (87)	1.6 (88)	0.01% (87)	0.01% (87)	2.8% (87)
	980 (79)	. .	. .	18.3% (79)	1.6 (79)	. .	. .	. .
DJIBOUTI	480 (82)	. .	. .	. .	4.6 (88)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.6 (79)	. .	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	22.8% (87)	1.5 (88)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA., THE	220 (87)	. .	221.8% (82)	13.0% (87)	9.1 (88)	7.36% (87)	5.53% (87)	. .
	340 (79)	. .	126.6% (79)	0.6% (79)	5.8 (79)	. .	. .	. .
GHANA	390 (87)	. .	. .	19.2% (87)	19.1 (88)	0.56% (87)	0.10% (87)	7.4% (87)
	370 (79)	. .	. .	6.0% (79)	24.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA	320 (85)	. .	. .	. .	28.4 (88)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	8.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	160 (87)	. .	. .	37.4% (87)	2.9 (88)	1.29% (87)	3.29% (87)	. .
	170 (79)	. .	. .	. .	2.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	330 (87)	. .	. .	29.9% (87)	63.3 (88)	0.86% (87)	0.56% (87)	7.0% (87)
	360 (79)	. .	. .	9.8% (79)	32.2 (79)	. .	. .	. .
LESOTHO	370 (87)	. .	1078.2% (84)	25.0% (86)	31.7 (88)	3.58% (87)	2.97% (87)	29.4% (87)
	360 (79)	. .	. .	0.8% (79)	13.7 (79)	. .	. .	. .
LIBERIA	450 (87)	166.0% (86)	462.0% (87)	2.6% (86)	21.0 (88)	4.28% (87)	2.35% (87)	8.9% (87)
	590 (79)	56.2% (79)	83.0% (79)	13.5% (79)	19.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
MADAGASCAR	210 (87)	.	.	35.5% (87)	25.0 (88)	0.86% (87)	0.84% (87)	15.8% (87)
	300 (79)	.	.	6.8% (79)	2.1 (79)	.	.	.
MALAWI	170 (87)	.	.	23.3% (87)	50.6 (88)	1.20% (87)	1.45% (87)	22.8% (87)
	170 (79)	.	.	16.9% (79)	4.1 (79)	.	.	.
MALI	210 (87)	.	801.1% (86)	9.9% (87)	35.1 (88)	1.07% (87)	1.71% (87)	18.6% (87)
	210 (79)	.	.	4.2% (79)	19.0 (79)	.	.	.
MAURITANIA	440 (87)	.	.	18.2% (87)	9.1 (88)	1.06% (87)	1.15% (87)	19.0% (87)
	390 (79)	.	.	32.3% (79)	8.7 (79)	.	.	.
MAURITIUS	1,490 (87)	49.3% (87)	96.3% (87)	6.2% (87)	15.4 (88)	0.24% (87)	0.23% (87)	3.7% (87)
	1,210 (79)	47.0% (79)	129.8% (79)	3.8% (79)	3.3 (79)	.	.	.
MOZAMBIQUE	160 (85)	.	.	228.0% (86)	45.5 (88)	1.83% (87)	3.97% (87)	40.9% (87)
	.	.	.	.	16.8 (79)	.	.	.
NIGER	260 (87)	.	.	33.5% (87)	40.4 (88)	1.70% (87)	1.97% (87)	16.1% (87)
	360 (79)	.	.	2.5% (79)	12.8 (79)	.	.	.
NIGERIA	370 (87)	.	.	21.4% (87)	5.6 (88)	0.05% (87)	0.00% (87)	0.3% (87)
	850 (79)	.	.	1.4% (79)	.	.	.	.
RWANDA	300 (87)	.	163.4% (80)	11.4% (87)	7.1 (88)	0.63% (87)	0.67% (87)	11.6% (87)
	210 (79)	.	105.3% (79)	0.8% (79)	6.4 (79)	.	.	.
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	320 (85)	.	.	41.3% (87)	0.6 (88)	1.88% (87)	.	.
	.	.	.	.	0.1 (79)	.	.	.
SENEGAL	510 (87)	.	250.3% (84)	21.2% (87)	38.3 (88)	1.57% (87)	1.07% (87)	13.6% (87)
	450 (79)	.	.	14.9% (79)	22.8 (79)	.	.	.
SEYCHELLES	3,170 (87)	.	.	6.9% (86)	3.6 (88)	1.40% (87)	0.41% (87)	.
	1,620 (79)	.	.	0.2% (79)	0.9 (79)	.	.	.
SIERRA LEONE	300 (87)	.	.	9.6% (86)	10.3 (88)	1.24% (87)	1.28% (87)	7.3% (87)
	270 (79)	.	.	17.2% (79)	8.6 (79)	.	.	.
SOMALIA	280 (86)	.	.	162.0% (87)	28.7 (88)	3.79% (87)	5.38% (87)	57.0% (87)
	260 (79)	.	.	2.7% (79)	28.8 (79)	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	1,870 (87)	35.1% (85)	114.0% (85)	.	25.8 (88)	0.03% (87)	.	.
	1,720 (79)	42.0% (79)	121.0% (79)	.	.	.	.	.
SUDAN	330 (87)	.	.	173.0% (86)	64.1 (88)	1.34% (87)	1.27% (87)	10.5% (87)
	430 (79)	.	.	10.1% (79)	42.9 (79)	.	.	.
SWAZILAND	700 (87)	.	.	6.1% (87)	18.4 (88)	2.16% (87)	2.03% (87)	.
	720 (79)	.	.	2.5% (79)	7.6 (79)	.	.	.
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	180 (87)	.	.	18.5% (87)	15.6 (88)	1.25% (87)	0.04% (87)	25.2% (87)
	250 (79)	.	.	9.0% (79)	24.0 (79)	.	.	.
TOGO	290 (87)	.	351.5% (85)	14.2% (87)	10.9 (88)	1.05% (87)	1.04% (87)	10.0% (87)
	360 (79)	.	.	11.0% (79)	6.1 (79)	.	.	.
UGANDA	260 (87)	.	.	19.0% (87)	26.0 (88)	0.35% (87)	0.37% (87)	7.2% (87)
	290 (79)	.	.	3.5% (79)	3.0 (79)	.	.	.

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ZAIRE		150 (87)	55.2% (82)	709.0% (82)	12.8% (87)	62.4 (88)	1.28% (87)	0.76% (87)	10.7% (87)
		410 (79)	49.4% (79)	202.3% (79)	8.8% (79)	47.1 (79)	.	.	.
ZAMBIA		250 (87)	.	.	13.5% (87)	23.3 (88)	1.34% (87)	1.78% (87)	21.1% (87)
		510 (79)	.	.	16.7% (79)	33.3 (79)	.	.	.
SUMMARY	(MRY)	463 #	56.1% &	331.2% &	21.2% &	851.4 *	1.16% &	0.96% &	11.2% &
	(1979)	628 #	46.4% &	125.5% &	7.7% &	489.3 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	4.1 (88)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	1.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA		130 (87)	31.8% (81)	350.6% (81)	22.9% (86)	51.4 (88)	0.11% (87)	0.09% (87)	11.8% (87)
		110 (79)	26.4% (79)	243.9% (79)	6.1% (79)	15.8 (79)	. .	. .	. .
NAMIBIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZIMBABWE		590 (87)	60.6% (86)	237.5% (86)	23.2% (87)	13.3 (88)	0.11% (87)	0.62% (87)	5.0% (87)
		580 (79)	53.4% (79)	206.6% (79)	1.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	207 #	55.4% &	257.9% &	23.2% &	68.7 *	0.11% &	0.52% &	6.2% &
	(1979)	183 #	49.1% &	212.6% &	2.0% &	17.4 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	433 #	56.0% &	325.0% &	21.3% &	920.1 *	1.12% &	1.01% &	11.0% &
	(1979)	572 #	46.8% &	137.1% &	7.4% &	506.7 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BENIN	0.2% (87)	2.8% (87)	8.2% (87)		-236 (86) -220 (79)	2.2% (79)	1.9% (79)	-59 (84) -52 (79)
BOTSWANA	8.9% (87)	13.0% (87)	8.4% (87)		421 (88) -98 (79)			511 (88) 10 (79)
BURKINA FASO	1.6% (87)	5.6% (87)	4.4% (87)		-321 (85) -322 (79)	-11.7% (85)	2.6% (85) 2.7% (79)	-69 (85) -64 (79)
BURUNDI	1.6% (87)	2.6% (87)	7.5% (87)		-137 (87) -83 (79)	23.4% (81) 23.1% (79)		-62 (88)
CAMEROON	3.8% (87)	7.0% (87)	8.1% (87)		160 (85) -238 (79)	15.5% (87) -16.6% (79)	1.8% (87) 1.5% (79)	-554 (86) -126 (79)
CAPE VERDE		6.2% (86)	13.9% (87)					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.3% (87)	2.0% (87)	7.9% (87)			15.8% (81)	1.9% (81)	-75 (87) -16 (79)
CHAD	-2.0% (87)	5.1% (87)	5.3% (87)					-25 (87) -8 (79)
COMOROS	0.6% (87)					33.5% (87)	1.7% (84)	-23 (87)
CONGO	4.2% (87)	5.5% (87)	1.8% (87)		-256 (86)	8.6% (83)		-223 (87) -99 (79)
COTE D'IVOIRE	1.0% (87)	2.2% (87)	4.4% (87)	37.0% (87)	1,124 (86) -279 (79)	9.9% (84) 26.5% (79)	1.1% (85)	-138 (86) -1,383 (79)
DJIBOUTI						5.9% (86) -9.1% (79)	11.3% (79)	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA								
GAMBIA, THE	1.2% (87)		13.8% (87)		-48 (87)	20.0% (82) 30.2% (79)		15 (87) -33 (79)
GHANA	-1.6% (87)	1.4% (87)	48.3% (87)	14.0% (86)	-147 (87) 170 (79)			-97 (87) 122 (79)
GUINEA								
GUINEA-BISSAU			39.2% (87)					-29 (88)
KENYA	1.9% (87)	3.8% (87)	10.3% (87)	26.0% (88) 29.6% (79)	-439 (88) -365 (79)			-491 (87) -500 (79)
LESOTHO	4.7% (87)	2.3% (87)	12.3% (87)		-414 (88) -293 (79)	10.3% (85)	4.6% (85)	-73 (88)
LIBERIA	-1.6% (87)		1.5% (87)	29.6% (86) 43.4% (79)	102 (86) -34 (79)	29.7% (87) 38.6% (79)	2.0% (86) 1.1% (79)	-118 (87) 16 (79)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
MADAGASCAR	-1.8% (87)	0.3% (87)	17.4% (87)	. .	-115 (84)	. .	. .	-136 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-484 (79)	. .	. .	-426 (79)
MALAWI	1.4% (87)	2.6% (87)	12.4% (87)	32.6% (87)	-120 (88)	. .	. .	10 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	33.7% (79)	-187 (79)	. .	. .	-266 (79)
MALI	. .	3.4% (87)	. .	. .	. .	28.0% (85)	. .	-106 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20.2% (79)	. .	-114 (79)
MAURITANIA	-0.4% (87)	1.4% (87)	9.8% (87)	. .	-237 (84)	13.2% (79)	5.7% (83)	-148 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-192 (79)	. .	10.5% (79)	-115 (79)
MAURITIUS	3.2% (87)	5.5% (87)	8.1% (87)	. .	46 (87)	-0.9% (87)	0.2% (87)	76 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-142 (79)	38.4% (79)	0.2% (79)	-149 (79)
MOZAMBIQUE	. .	-2.6% (87)	26.9% (87)	. .	-528 (87)	. .	. .	-359 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	-2.2% (87)	-1.9% (87)	4.1% (87)	. .	-79 (83)	24.6% (80)	0.7% (80)	-81 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-266 (79)	16.2% (79)	0.8% (79)	-138 (79)
NIGERIA	1.1% (87)	-1.7% (87)	10.1% (87)	24.0% (87)	1,027 (87)	. .	. .	-1,024 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	12.8% (79)	4,548 (79)	. .	. .	1,669 (79)
RWANDA	1.6% (87)	2.4% (87)	4.5% (87)	. .	-207 (87)	12.0% (80)	1.9% (80)	-119 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-18 (79)	11.5% (79)	1.8% (79)	46 (79)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	. .	. .	4.9% (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-19 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9 (79)
SENEGAL	-0.6% (87)	3.3% (87)	9.1% (87)	. .	-240 (86)	27.5% (84)	2.5% (84)	-274 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-467 (79)	. .	. .	-264 (79)
SEYCHELLES	3.1% (87)	. .	3.7% (87)	. .	-36 (86)	. .	. .	-23 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-8 (79)	. .	. .	-12 (79)
SIERRA LEONE	0.2% (87)	0.7% (87)	50.0% (87)	12.8% (87)	-12 (87)	. .	. .	-24 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	31.5% (79)	-80 (79)	. .	. .	-179 (79)
SOMALIA	0.3% (87)	2.2% (87)	37.8% (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-100 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-206 (79)
SOUTH AFRICA	0.6% (87)	1.0% (87)	13.8% (87)	28.5% (88)	4,523 (88)	13.0% (85)	. .	1,292 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	26.6% (79)	5,755 (79)	15.3% (79)	. .	3,411 (79)
SUDAN	-0.5% (87)	-0.1% (87)	31.7% (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-233 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-247 (79)
SWAZILAND	2.4% (87)	. .	10.2% (87)	. .	-50 (86)	. .	. .	40 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-147 (79)	. .	. .	-114 (79)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	-0.4% (87)	1.7% (87)	24.9% (87)	21.7% (86)	-686 (86)	21.3% (85)	3.3% (85)	-258 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	32.9% (79)	-563 (79)	42.1% (79)	9.1% (79)	-347 (79)
TOGO	0.0% (87)	-0.5% (87)	6.6% (87)	. .	-132 (86)	12.1% (86)	2.9% (86)	-50 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-274 (79)	20.4% (79)	2.2% (79)	-213 (79)
UGANDA	-2.7% (87)	0.4% (87)	95.2% (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-126 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40 (79)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ZAIRE		-2.4% (87) .	1.6% (87) .	53.5% (87) .	27.5% (83) 28.0% (79)	578 (84) 221 (79)	10.6% (83) 18.3% (79)	5.1% (84) 3.0% (79)	-693 (88) 146 (79)
ZAMBIA		-2.1% (87) .	-0.1% (87) .	28.7% (87) .	. .	62 (88) 301 (79)	. .	. .	-141 (87) 36 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY) (1979)	0.7% @ . % @	2.5% @ . % @	17.8% @ . % @	27.2% & 27.4% &	530 & 849 &	12.5% & 22.1% &	2.6% & 2.5% &	38 & 285 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA		0.1% (87)	0.9% (87)	2.6% (87)	44.0% (88)	-634 (88)	14.4% (81)	. .	-330 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	23.3% (79)	-205 (79)	13.7% (79)	. .	-92 (79)
NAMIBIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZIMBABWE		0.9% (87)	2.4% (87)	12.4% (87)	36.2% (86)	214 (86)	25.2% (87)	4.9% (86)	9 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	31.8% (79)	-7 (79)	32.4% (79)	6.6% (79)	-109 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.5% @	1.7% @	7.5% @	37.6% &	61 &	23.2% &	4.9% &	-52 &
	(1979)	. % @	. % @	. % @	30.5% &	-39 &	29.4% &	6.6% &	-106 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.7% @	2.4% @	17.3% @	28.5% &	511 &	13.2% &	2.7% &	35 &
	(1979)	. % @	. % @	. % @	27.8% &	808 &	22.7% &	2.9% &	269 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	36,284 b/	11,471 e/	-
Development Fund for Africa	542,090 c/	561,823 c/	560,500 c/
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	99,344	13,853	56,100
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	677,718 d/	587,147	616,600
P.L. 480	249,679	206,352	177,731
Title I	95,500	101,500	94,000
Title II a/	154,179	104,852	83,731
TOTALS	927,397	793,499	794,331

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $6,891,000 in ARDN funds; $370,000 in Population funds; $8,220,000 in Health funds; $2,000,000 in AIDS funds; $500,000 in Child Survival funds; $11,564,000 in EHR funds and $387,000 in PSEE funds. Of the $36,284,000 Development Assistance funds obligated, the following were prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989; $3,299,882 ARDN; $11,434,679 EHR; $370,000 Population; $75,141 Health and $34,861 PSEE.

c/ Includes $45,489,000 for Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) program in FY 1989; $49,785,000 in FY 1990; and $50,000,000 in FY 1991.

d/ Excludes $3,350,000 DFA funds obligated through Central Bureaus; $9,350,000 ESF and $1,450,000 EHR funds obligated through OFDA for disaster requirements in Africa; and Section 416 commodities valued at $27.761 million.

e/ Includes $2,683,000 in Population funds; $4,106,000 in Health; $1,012,000 in Child Survival funds; and $3,670,000 in AIDS funds.

AFRICA OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Development Fund for Africa (DFA) provides A.I.D. with the opportunity to respond more flexibly and effectively to the needs of the more than 500 million people living in sub-Saharan Africa. The DFA Action Plan was prepared in FY 1989 to map out where we intended to go and to establish milestones for measuring progress. The Action Plan is comprehensive in that it embraces the integration of all development resources (DFA), Economic Support Fund (ESF), P.L. 480 and local currencies) towards achieving a common set of strategic objectives.

The strategy laid out in the Action Plan is consistent with and fully supports overall Agency objectives: broad-based economic growth that is sustainable in economic and environmental terms; the development of human resource capacity; and the formation of pluralistic societies in which communities and individuals as well as national governments are empowered to take action in support of growth and change and in which participation in social and economic decision-making is shared by all.

In implementing the DFA Action Plan, we intend to focus our resources to contribute as effectively as we can to the process of bringing about sustainable, broad-based, and market-oriented economic growth in the spirit of pluralism -- that is, in a way which encourages Africans of all regions and all walks of life to take the initiative in applying their knowledge and talents, realize the benefits, and build nations which are self-reliant both politically and economically.

This overview reflects A.I.D.'s experiences in implementing the DFA for two years and our plans for FYs 1990-91. It opens with a brief look forward to the decade of the 1990s. For the people of sub-Saharan Africa, real social and economic progress by the year 2000 is going to require not only a continued flow of external resources but, perhaps more importantly, a significantly more efficient use of their own resources. This can only be accomplished with sustained efforts by African governments to shift the locus of responsibility and choice closer to the individual through policy and political reforms, to foster the expansion of competitive and profitable enterprises through expanded markets as well as revised policies, and to broaden the development dialogue throughout the private as well as public sector.

Africa in the 1990s

The next decade in sub-Saharan Africa will see the birth of some 270 million children. The increased likelihood that these children will survive will require success in child survival efforts and in assuring family food security. Increasingly effective family planning programs could reduce the net population growth rate from 2.9% to 2% or less.

The number of primary school-age children will increase by over 40%. Less than two-thirds of African children today begin primary school; only one of every 200 children goes beyond secondary school.

During the decade of the 1990s, the work force of Africa will grow overall by some 90 million participants. About half will probably find employment in rural areas, but a growing number of rural youths will migrate to the cities for work. Urban areas are projected to include 45% of the total sub-Saharan African population by the year 2000.

All this means that African economies, like Alice in Through the Looking Glass, must run very fast in order to stay in place. Simply maintaining current enrollment rates for primary and secondary education in Africa in the face of rapid population growth will require budgets to double by the end of the decade to $9 billion per year (in current dollars). Providing the basic course of immunization to all the children born in the decade will require $2.5 billion.

Assuming that foodgrain production in the region grows at the historical rate of less than 2% per year, foodgrain imports will have to increase to maintain current levels of consumption -- from the current level of 8 - 10 million metric tons per year to 12 or 14 million tons per year by the year 2000. Assuming that grain prices remain at current levels, procurement of minimum amounts of foodgrain on the international market would mean an average bill of nearly $4 billion (current dollars).

A continuation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) trends of the 1980s will not generate the resources required. To keep ahead of population growth means that GDP should increase at more than 3% per year; to improve Africans' social and economic prospects calls for a rate of 4% or 5%.

Is this feasible? It might be -- if resources are used more efficiently than they have been in the 1980s. This will require higher returns on investment and broader tapping of the energy and productivity of the African people.

As one means to assist African governments to manage financial resources, A.I.D. will be negotiating forgiveness of economic assistance loans -- both Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) loans -- for countries that have recognized reform programs (an International Monetary Fund (IMF) stand-by, structural adjustment facility (SAF), enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF) arrangement, or a World Bank adjustment program). Already 13 sub-Saharan states (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda and Zaire) have been declared eligible for debt relief. This relief will total $745 million including principal outstanding and life of loan interest. Other countries which are expected to qualify for debt relief, such as Uganda and Tanzania, could bring total forgiveness of economic assistance loans approaching one billion dollars by the early 1990s.

Various factors will affect African development in the 1990s:

- African politics are fluid, and many countries could suffer from instability in the next decade.
- The global terms of trade for Africa's traditional exports do not appear to be improving.
- Increased integration of the European Community (EC) in 1992 raises new issues for Africa. Changes in Eastern Europe may also have a large impact. Eastern Europe may provide a more attractive and accessible market than Africa. The need for capital in Eastern Europe may result in fewer resources for Africa.
- On the other hand, it is possible that more resources will be available from Asian donors.
- Growing global awareness of problems of the environment is beginning to affect donor priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. However, at this point, increased environmental awareness in Africa itself remains more a goal than a reality.

The FY 1991 Request

For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $560.5 million for the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), including $50 million for the Southern Africa Regional Program that supports the efforts of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). In addition, $56.1 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) are requested to support U.S. strategic and political interests in a limited number of countries. To the greatest extent possible, ESF resources are utilized to complement and support DFA and P.L. 480 programs. The Administration also requests $177.7 million in P.L. 480 resources, which will be programmed in close coordination with DFA funds to support our programmatic objectives.

The proposed assistance will benefit over 40 countries in Africa — promoting broad-based economic growth, the development of human resource capacity, and greater participation of individuals and communities in the choices being made by the society. Within this FY 1991 request, 54% of bilateral DFA will be targetted to 10 major high-performing countries. Eighty percent of bilateral DFA will go to 20 high-performing countries. The African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), a performance-based fund which supports critical reforms in a small number of countries each year, will be continued in FY 1991 at a level of $55 million. The FY 1991 request to sustain support for efforts in South Africa which will strengthen multiracial resistance to apartheid, build black bargaining power, and help blacks to prepare themselves for leadership in a post-apartheid, nonracial democracy is $38 million. This will be complemented by the $50 million requested for the Southern Africa Regional Program.

Through the Southern Africa Regional Program, A.I.D. will continue to support SADCC's comprehensive program of economic assistance for the nine majority-ruled countries of southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Angola, and Zambia). The goals of this assistance are to coordinate regional development and reduce economic dependence on South Africa. With a population of over 70 million people, these nations are an important region in themselves -- whose importance will expand further as Namibia achieves independence in 1990.

Through its FY 1991 program, A.I.D. continues to place high priority on activities in the areas of health, child survival and family planning, through the DFA itself and in conjunction with other, centrally funded projects. With rapidly growing recognition of the importance of closer attention to the improved management and conservation of Africa's natural resources, A.I.D. also intends to emphasize activities to preserve and improve the African environment. Finally, the FY 1991 program will include the start of at least two new basic education activities (additional to the four planned for initiation in FY 1989 and FY 1990).

A.I.D. will continue to seek ways to improve its collaboration, individually and collectively, with U.S. and indigenous private, nongovernmental and voluntary organizations as key partners in African development. These organizations offer a major vehicle for insuring broad participation in program planning and implementation at the local level. They are vital adjuncts in the effort to decentralize decision-making -- and hence developmental benefits -- at the grass roots and to assure that decision making is a participatory process. A.I.D. also will continue to fund activities in Africa through its central programs.

Results of U.S. Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa under the DFA

As the DFA Action Plan states, "We are making a major effort to concentrate our programs on countries with the most growth potential, and to take a broad, systemic look at the problems in individual countries". The FY 1991 budget request reflects this emphasis: A.I.D. has increasingly concentrated its resources on a smaller group of countries selected on the basis of their economic performance and potential for growth, as well as their need.

Budgetary concentration in 20 priority countries -- Senegal, Mali, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Niger, Cameroon, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Madagascar -- has been accompanied by more focused and targeted programs within each country.

The DFA Action Plan provides directions for country programming by articulating four strategic objectives toward which A.I.D.'s efforts in Africa are to be directed:

- Improving the management of African economies by redefining and reducing the role of the public sector and increasing its efficiency;

- Strengthening competitive markets to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth;

-- Developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity; and

-- Improving food security.

Improved country program monitoring and evaluation systems are essential both to keep programs on track and to report on progress made. The remainder of this report cites country program results that illustrate progress to date towards accomplishing A.I.D.'s objectives. These objectives are being accomplished through the integration of the full array of available resources, i.e., DFA, ESF, P.L. 480 and local currencies.

Strategic Objective One: Improved Economic Management

Since 1987, 16 of the 20 DFA priority countries have made significant progress in improving their economic management through sustained implementation of structural adjustment programs. In June 1989, the Government of Cameroon joined this group by putting into place a long-term economic restructuring program.

Macroeconomic Stability

Nearly half of the DFA priority countries (Ghana, Mali, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, and The Gambia) made substantial progress in FY 1989 in ensuring that their fiscal, monetary, and sectoral policies are flexible enough to adjust to changing economic conditions. Donor support has been important in: (1) providing levels of financial assistance large enough to make a difference to the economy (including critical debt rescheduling and debt forgiveness); (2) conditioning this assistance to support restructuring objectives; and (3) furnishing the technical support needed to design and monitor the reforms.

** The ***Gambian*** Economic Reform Program, for example, received support from A.I.D. as well as other donors in all three areas: financial assistance, conditionality, and technical support. A.I.D.'s technical support, provided by the Harvard Institute of International Development (HIID), played a small, but crucial, role in a reform process now widely recognized to have resulted in increased per capita incomes, particularly in the rural areas (where the poorest Gambians live), increased agricultural output, and expanded trade.

As the process in The Gambia has been similar to that played out elsewhere, it may be useful to elaborate what happened.

> In mid-1985, the Government of The Gambia had come to the end of its rope: net foreign assets were negative, a parallel foreign exchange market had emerged in 1983; an attempt to raise farmgate peanut prices in 1982 bankrupted the public marketing agency when world prices fell; large food imports needed to cover the shortfalls of the 1983/84 harvest put further pressure on limited financial resources; and in mid-1984, the Government was unable to pay

arrears to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a stand-by arrangement. The economic situation had deteriorated to the point that the IMF had initiated steps to have The Gambia declared ineligible for further borrowing.

When it became evident that other donors had no intention of rescuing The Gambia without the Government changing its economic policies, the Government acted. The Minister of Finance brought together a task force of senior officials and two expatriate advisors — an A.I.D.-funded HIID advisor to the Ministry of Finance and a World Bank economist. In a short time, the task force forged the design of the Economic Recovery Program: exchange rate reform, promotion of agriculture and other productive sectors; civil service and parastatal reform; monetary and fiscal policy reforms; and the reorientation of the Public Investment Program. This program was fully endorsed by The Gambia's President.

Stabilization of the foreign exchange market was the first order of business — and a key indicator to donors of the Government's commitment to reform. Arrears to the IMF were the next hurdle to be overcome. After that, donor resources flowed generously in support of the program, providing over 60% of GDP in 1986/87, 30% in 1987/88, and almost 40% in 1988/89.

The Gambia Economic Recovery Program benefited from good initial design, able political leadership, relatively favorable production and trade conditions, and outside assistance in implementation. For example, an A.I.D.-supported study on customs duty reforms in March 1989 led to a reorganization of the Customs and Excise Department which contributed to a 20% increase in customs revenues.

As a result of the economic management policies now in place, The Gambia has made considerable progress in reducing internal and external imbalances and strengthening its growth potential for the 1990s. Annual GDP growth was estimated at 4.6% for the 1988/89 period. Key reforms have been implemented, including liberalization of the trade system, reform of the exchange system, the introduction of flexibility in interest rates, the promotion of private sector activity through the provision of appropriate price and other incentives, and greater efficiency in public sector operations. These reforms have led to increases in agricultural production (in spite of adverse weather conditions and locust infestation), a decline in the rate of inflation, an improvement in The Gambia's external position (including a reduction in external payments arrears which will enable it to more easily service its debt), a significant decline in the budget deficit, and stabilization of the foreign exchange market.

Reducing Public Sector Involvement

At least six of the 20 DFA priority countries have made strides in reducing public sector involvement in areas better suited to private investment and risk-taking. A few examples demonstrate the variety of approaches taken and the breadth of problems addressed.

** In ***Cameroon***, financial gains to the Government and to farmers resulted from A.I.D.'s support for liberalization of fertilizer import and distribution and provided a welcome spot of relief in 1988/89 for the country's stressed economy. Government outlays for fertilizer subsidies were reduced by $12.3 million. Even with this reduction in public subsidies, the cost of fertilizer to the farmers was 18% lower than the year before. Increased efficiency from private sector involvement in procurement and distribution accounted for this gain.

** Overall economic management in ***Malawi*** was significantly affected by two major FY 1989 actions supported by A.I.D.: the restructuring of ADMARC, the major public corporation engaged in the agricultural sector, and development of the private Malawian trucking industry. ADMARC divested itself of several agricultural estates and part of its interest in the National Seed Company. According to an evaluation team, these steps "visibly improved ADMARC's liquidity and management efficiency." Thanks to transport reforms, cargo imports into Malawi in Malawian-owned trucks increased by 10 percentage points between 1987 and 1988.

Public Service Delivery

Continued emphasis on efficient and equitable public service delivery is important under the DFA. It is clear that the needs in Africa for these services are enormous -- and that African governments feel a responsibility for providing them. Governments continue to play a lead role even as they attempt to tap the energies and resources of the private sector.

The case of ***Mozambique*** illustrates in concrete terms the close relationship between policy reform initiatives taken by the Government and the ability of needy people to access essential services.

** Ravaged by rural insurgency, drought, and years of economic mismanagement, Mozambique's economy had progressively deteriorated. By 1988, imports outstripped foreign exchange earnings by a factor of 4.5 to 1. Over 5.5 million people -- nearly 40% of the population -- are thought to be displaced, severely affected by war, or in refugee status. The human infrastructure has been stretched beyond its capacity to cope with the crisis.

However, since 1987 Mozambique has faithfully adhered to a tough Economic Recovery Program (ERP) for rehabilitation and structural adjustment. The exchange rate has been devalued by over 95% and is adjusted regularly to maintain a constant real value. The government has cut the number of products subject to administrative allocation from 43 at the start of the ERP to 15. Agriculture farmgate prices have been increased to levels approaching border parity. Progress has been made in promoting private agricultural production through pricing and marketing reforms while providing a safety net of food assistance to help poor consumers meet basic nutritional requirements. These measures have helped reverse negative growth rates and achieve 4% gains in GDP in 1987 and 1988, with a projected growth rate of 4% in 1989.

Several innovative steps have been taken with private and voluntary organization (PVO) partners to minimize the costs of food delivery to needy people while reinforcing local markets and producer incentives. With World Vision, for example, A.I.D. arranged for emergency commodities to be transferred to a sales program in a port town in exchange for the delivery of an equal quantity of maize produced in an area much closer to the end-recipients. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II section 206 commodities are used to work with the Government to better target commodities. Yellow corn provided through P.L. 480, which is less preferred, is sold at a lower price on the market to low-income people, while white corn, grown locally, is sold commercially at market rates to those who can afford it. In essence, this provides a nutritional safety net for low-income groups and provides them protection from the structural adjustment changes taking place in Mozambique.

Family Planning/Child Survival

Progress in family planning lays the groundwork for gains elsewhere. A.I.D. is assisting family planning efforts in virtually all A.I.D.-assisted countries in Africa. Gains in child survival are often seen as a prerequisite to increased acceptance of family planning. A.I.D. supports child survival efforts in 17 of the 20 DFA priority countries as well as in nine other countries.

** In 1988/89, for the first time ever, four African countries recorded declines in fertility rates. These figures in ***Botswana, Kenya, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe*** provide evidence that a public commitment to providing family planning information and services can yield results. In Botswana, the downturn in fertility rates offers hope for eventual control of that country's unemployment problem and improvements in the quality of life of the average citizen.

However, success in aggregate terms does not mean that all problems have been solved.

** Overall progress in reducing infant mortality in ***Kenya*** over the last several years has been impressive. However, an A.I.D.-financed Demographic and Health Survey showed that difficulties persist in specific regions of the country. An in-depth study of childhood mortality undertaken in July-August 1989 expanded the analytical basis for further program decisions on child survival. As a result, Mission attention has shifted somewhat to the health care financing side of the picture and to greater involvement of PVOs and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) in community-based services for both child survival and family planning.

** Recent data on child survival confirms that many factors contribute to infant mortality. There is not a direct relationship between infant mortality rates and traditional forms of interventions such as oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunizations. ***Malawi***, for example, has done well in immunizations and ORT use, but has suffered continued high infant mortality. This may be because of other problems, such as acute respiratory disease and drug resistant malaria. A.I.D. will be examining such issues in the future.

Education

Educational services absorb a large amount of public resources. Approximately 13% to 20% of government budgets are allocated to education -- compared to only 5% to 6% for health and family planning together.

A.I.D.'s involvement in primary education, until 1989, has been limited to small programs in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, and Liberia and to slightly larger programs in Zimbabwe and Cameroon. As our involvement in this sector grows, it will be important to take a hard look at the lessons of experience to date.

** In ***Zimbabwe***, the major Basic Education and Skills Training project ended in 1989. The project initiated a new Bachelor of Arts in technology, supported development of an education policy research center, and upgraded curricula. It also established a computerized management system in the Ministry of Education that has improved the quality and management of education. However, the impact of the project on post-secondary technical and vocational education has been disappointing due to pay for teachers. Initiatives are now under way to improve the remuneration packages of trained staff and to stem their loss to jobs elsewhere.

Transport

A.I.D. is providing resources to improve the delivery of transportation services in six of the 20 DFA priority countries (Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zaire), in the southern Africa region as a whole, and in six non-priority countries.

** Landlocked ***Chad*** covers an area twice the size of Texas and has only 17 miles of paved road. Road maintenance supported by A.I.D. is critical to keeping transport (and commodity) costs low enough to allow Chadian producers to compete on international markets and to enable Chadian consumers to purchase what they need.

** By the end of 1989, A.I.D. had provided over $130 million to improve capacity and efficiency in the ***southern Africa region***'s rail and road networks. While improvements to the network continue, the following measurable improvements have resulted to date: (1) in Zambia, eight locomotives which carry cargo to ports in Tanzania and Mozambique have been rehabilitated and a computerized inventory system is being installed; (2) the Kafue-Chirundu roadway which links Zambia to Zimbabwe has been rehabilitated; (3) along the Beira rail corridor in Mozambique, 141 kilometers of track, 12 steam locomotives, and 2 diesel locomotives have been rehabilitated, and maintenance facilities and staff capabilities have been ungraded; (4) along Malawi's Northern Corridor, three ports have been constructed on Lake Malawi to facilitate Malawi's use of the Dar es Salaam Port in Tanzania, and reduce the use of scarce foreign exchange to meet Malawi's high unit costs of transportation; and (5) new operational and management systems are being installed in the SADCC regional transportation coordination unit to improve the flow of rail traffic throughout the region.

Lessons Learned in Improving Economic Management

Among the many lessons learned from A.I.D.'s involvement in efforts to improve economic management in sub-Saharan Africa, four stand out:

-- Economic policy reform is an essential and dominant item on the development agenda in sub-Saharan Africa and will remain so in the 1990s.

-- Functioning financial markets are critical to shifting economic responsibilities from the public to the private sector;

-- The shape and pace of domestic economic reform in Africa is affected by international economic conditions.

-- The political feasibility of reform is strongly related to "who loses" from reforms. Political leadership makes a significant difference in determining the success or failure of reform efforts.

Strategic Objective Two: Competitive Markets and a Healthy Environment for Private Sector Growth

Over the last two years, all 20 DFA priority countries received support from A.I.D. in the area of marketing and development of private sector enterprises in commerce and trade.

Since independence, many countries in Africa have relied on a high level of government interference in the market, partly in an attempt to attain a more equitable distribution of wealth. African leaders in these countries now realize that they have overextended the role of the public sector and restricted the operation of the private sector. The result has been slow economic growth, rising debt burdens, and less, rather than more, equitable markets. Sustaining equity-oriented services is difficult when growth, and therefore revenues, are stagnant. Where markets have been freed up and prices have been allowed to move, the experience has been very positive -- with consumers benefiting from lower commodity prices, producers gaining from lower transaction costs on their inputs, and private traders profiting from the expanded volumes of trade and lowered costs of doing business legally.

** In ***Mozambique***, A.I.D.'s commodity import program (CIP) supports the economic recovery process and has demonstrated the potential for private sector-oriented market growth within prevailing constraints. Private importers and distributors of agricultural and transportation equipment now manage 95% of the program. The World

Bank and the Government have been encouraged by this success to initiate an experimental "non-administrative foreign exchange allocation system" for selected private imports. The direct effects of the CIP program on markets in the capital city of Maputo are also visible as local agricultural production has expanded to meet demand.

** ***Uganda*** offers another example. In this country, soap — formerly manufactured only by parastatal firms — is now being manufactured and distributed privately as well. The soap is being sold below the official ceiling price and is plentiful. P.L. 480 assistance in the form of tallow and self-help measures in the Title I agreement helped foster this change.

** ***Botswana***'s experiences with employment generation in the private sector show the difficulties faced by small, resource-constrained countries. Although Botswana's GDP growth performance has been stellar -- topping 10% per year between 1980 and 1986 -- unemployment is currently 25% in urban areas and major villages. Although 20,000 people enter the labor market each year, the formal sector is providing only 7,000 to 8,000 new job opportunities. Diversification of productive enterprises into other market areas — beyond the diamond mining which has financed growth to date — is felt to be essential to the stability of the economy over the long term. Yet current shortages of skilled labor and entrepreneurial talent constrain the diversification of investments into new areas as well as the quality of public administration.

A dialogue — with both the Government and various private sector organizations — on policies for increasing private sector investment thus has been central to the A.I.D. program. It has been complemented by advisory services (provided by the International Executive Service Corps), studies, and specialized training in financial management and business planning. For example, an A.I.D.-supported Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) study resulted in negotiations with potential American investors, including a leather furniture manufacturer that could potentially employ 2,000 to 3,000 Batswana.

Lessons Learned about Competitive Markets

Three findings based on past program experience are being integrated into A.I.D.'s approach to market reform and development:

-- Private entry into markets vacated by the public sector is not automatic, but must be fostered.

-- Markets are interlinked. Reforms in one market engender or require reforms in other markets to be sustained.

-- A healthy financial market and private financial institutions are critical for economic development and must be promoted.

A.I.D. and African country experience indicates that the movement toward free competitive markets is necessary to generate self-sustaining development and growth. To further assist private sector development, A.I.D. plans to emphasize financial market development by promoting the design of new commodity and stock markets and the liberalization of central bank regulations and improved banking practices.

Strategic Objective Three: Developing the Potential for Long-Term Increases in Productivity

The Environment

Activities to improve the management of Africa's natural resource base are currently under way and will be continued in all 20 DFA priority countries.

The impacts of efforts directed to the sustainable use of natural resources, by their nature, are realized gradually over extended periods of time. However, a recent assessment of three different resource conservation activities in ***Rwanda*** illustrates the relationships among the protection and preservation of biodiversity, sustainable agricultural production, and increased incomes.

** The Volcanoes National Park is the most famous of the three activities as it was the site represented in the movie Gorillas in the Mist. Over the past 10 years, tourism in Rwanda has increased dramatically to become the country's second largest source of foreign currency. A.I.D. assistance has trained local teachers and park guides. This has permitted the expansion of conservation education programs so that both tourists and local residents can learn about the unique resources in the Volcanoes National Park. Conservation education in local schools and in the community helps people to understand the importance of the forest as a watershed and the gorillas as a unique asset. The Government is now creating a network of parks and forest reserves to encourage tourists to spend more time and money in Rwanda.

The Nyungwe Forest is a new reserve being developed with A.I.D. support. One of the richest forests in Africa, it has 10 kinds of primates and 270 bird species. The plan is to retain the natural environment in a large core area and to allow limited access to a buffer zone for logging and other low-intensity uses.

Community agroforesty in Rwanda demonstrates a third approach to natural resource management. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), with A.I.D. backing, responded to a government request to address fuelwood needs of both Ugandan refugees and permanent residents. The results of the project are visible everywhere. Trees dot the hillsides, line agricultural plots, and grow in gardens. In three years, three million seedlings were produced, sold, and planted. Today, 40% of the area farmers are using agroforestry practices for erosion control, 6,000 hectares of degraded hillsides have been reforested, and 1,500 nurseries have been established elsewhere in the country to replicate the experience.

Agricultural Research

A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance to agricultural technology development in Africa is complemented by assistance provided through the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and the Strengthening African Agricultural Research/Faculties of Agriculture (SAARFA) project, a major regional agricultural research support program. Assistance programs in most of the DFA priority countries include an agricultural research or agricultural extension activity. Research programs in Uganda, Cameroon, Mali, and Niger are the largest and receive the majority of the funding.

** Rinderpest currently affects millions of cattle in Africa — cattle normally herded far away from any source of electricity and cold chain facilities. In ***Niger***, field tests of a vero-cell adapted rinderpest vaccine (developed by Plum Island Disease Control Center in Florida and the Integrated Livestock project staff) showed remarkable stability of the vaccine after 30 days storage at the high ambient temperatures common in Niger. Heat-induced deterioration problems thus may be close to solution.

** A.I.D.'s assistance to the ***Malian*** national crop research system was the subject of a recent evaluation. The analysis found that research supported by A.I.D. and other donors had contributed to a number of farming and cropping innovations: (1) intercropping of maize and millet in rotation with cotton; (2) use of new rice and cotton varieties; (3) rapid adoption of high-yielding cowpea varieties; and (4) replacement of chemical fertilizer with locally produced rock phosphate and manure. The study estimated that the research had benefited approximately 150,000 hectares of farmland in recent years and that value added each year at the farm level was in excess of $8 million. In 1990, Mali will have a 600,000 metric ton surplus of sorghum and millet, the largest surplus ever.

Training to Improve Job Productivity

A.I.D. support for skills training covers four areas. Individual training is programmed by A.I.D. Missions in all 20 DFA priority countries and in 14 other African countries. Agricultural education is supported in Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zaire. Faculty development and other programs which strengthen university training capacity are an important focus in Botswana. Private enterprise-related training is sponsored in all countries; Botswana, Madagascar, Senegal, and Swaziland have the largest programs.

Two examples from the field are the following:

** In ***Swaziland***, an innovative program addresses job-related training needs at a number of levels. In-country training for traditional leaders is developing linkages between traditional and modern sectors. Ohio University is completing a long-term teacher training effort, which has improved the quality and quantity of trained staff in the primary education system. With A.I.D. assistance, the Swaziland Institute of Accountants is establishing basic standards for the accounting profession and offering skill-building seminars through local institutions. The in-country component has been so popular that it will meet project output targets in 1989, two years ahead of the scheduled completion date.

** Although nonwhites make up over 80% of the population of ***South Africa***, the percentage of nonwhites in professional jobs in that country is extraordinarily low. Since 1982, A.I.D. has supported U.S. training for almost 1,300 students from South Africa. There is evidence that, while some of those returning to South Africa have problems readjusting upon their return, the more mature and experienced graduates are moving into positions of leadership and influence in their professions.

Lessons Learned in Developing the Potential for Long-Term Productivity Gains

Evaluations of both SAARFA, the regional project which supports multicountry agricultural research efforts across the continent, and the Applied Research and Extension project in Zaire highlight an important finding concerning the linkage of natural resource management and agricultural research: the impact of good commodity research is likely to be constrained in Africa until more progress is made on adapting research objectives to Africa's natural resource endowment and policy environment.

A second observation emerging from the SAARFA evaluation also is worth noting: networking among African researchers, a strategy initiated by A.I.D. over five years ago, is beginning to lead to real benefits -- speedier development and transferral of technologies, more efficient use of scarce research resources, and relevant professional training for African researchers.

For FYs 1990-91, A.I.D. programs in all 20 DFA priority countries are expected to actively support agricultural research, technology development, and skills training for a wide range of Africans. Sixteen of the 20 will focus on improving natural resource management. In addition, design of a debt-for-nature swap in Ghana has just begun.

Strategic Objective Four: Improved Food Security

Improving the Stability of Food Supplies

A.I.D.'s principal resource for making a direct, short-term impact on food security in Africa is food aid. In FYs 1988-89, about three million metric tons in food commodities were provided to 37 countries in sub-Saharan Africa for free distribution or for sale through normal market mechanisms. These food commodities are valued at $620 million.

The impact of such support can best be understood if the tonnages are translated into daily per capita consumption figures. By this measure, approximately 803 million person-days of food were provided during these two years. However, this amounted to only 0.2% of the estimated person-days of consumption.

Clearly, improved food security in Africa has to go beyond supplying food aid to supplement commercial markets and funding externally managed feeding programs to meet crises. Local production of foodgrains overwhelms imports as a source of supply. Only increased incomes will foster greater access to, and more regular participation in, food markets (and ultimately result in larger and more stable markets).

Given present data availability, production and import figures (rather than consumption or nutrition indicators) must serve as the basis for assessing impact. Data from 1981-87 indicate that, as per capita food production has declined, foodgrain imports per capita also have declined. This implies that markets in Africa have contracted and that total supplies from internal and external sources have probably not kept pace with food needs.

On the whole, food aid figures indicate more compensatory behavior than cereal import figures: food aid imports rose on a per capita basis as production per capita fell. This finding indicates that there is an income constraint either at the national or household level, which depresses the effective demand for grain below the level of need. Without food aid, countries in sub-Saharan Africa might have had to shrink foodgrain imports even further.

Famine Preparedness

FY 1988 and FY 1989 saw relatively good agricultural conditions in most drought and famine-prone countries in Africa.

** In ***Ethiopia*** early warning systems led to early identification of severe production shortfalls in 1989 and facilitated the early mobilization of food aid to prevent mass starvation.

** In war-torn ***Mozambique***, too, food aid is an important protection against famine, but management of the food resource has been uneven. Disaster preparedness has been addressed through dialogue with the Government of Mozambique, and A.I.D. has succeeded in convincing the Government to encourage nongovernmental organizations to play an expanded role in providing disaster relief. A.I.D. will support this decision by continuing to provide grants to NGOs.

Meeting the Needs of People at Nutritional Risk

The task of identifying people at risk of food deprivation and devising cost-effective approaches for assisting them is demanding and difficult. Community-level involvement of private, nongovernmental organizations is essential when the risks are both climatic and economic and when relatively small groups of people with transitory needs are involved (e.g., farmers whose fields are flooded, children under five).

The job of providing food to people at nutritional risk is much less manageable when as much as half of the population is at risk, when that risk is chronic, and when many causes contribute to it.

** In ***Mali***, for example, half of the urban population surveyed in 1985/86 consumed less than the recommended level of calories and protein. A rural survey also found that almost half the farm households in the most highly productive agricultural areas of Mali were net buyers of foodgrains and that their consumption levels were also low. These consumption shortages occurred in spite of the fact that overall food production in Mali was up (resulting in a large surplus this year, as noted above). Clearly the food problem in Mali is not only a matter of overall food production, but of inadequate incomes to purchase food by at-risk households. A lasting solution to this problem cannot be found just by providing targeted food aid to at-risk groups. The root cause of the problem has to be addressed through broader policies to raise incomes, such as efforts to increase non-agricultural employment opportunities. The DFA gives A.I.D. the flexibility to examine food security issues in this broader context.

Increased Agricultural Production and Utilization

Rather than targeting consumers to whom special access to food supplies is to be assured, it is possible to target farmers to either (i) produce the foods needed in the national market or (ii) produce the foods which will at least help to assure food security for the producing household. In either case, it is essential first to identify those farmers currently producing below their potential levels and second to provide them the special help they need -- inputs, extension services, marketing support, etc. This approach improves farm households' incomes or consumption and increases national food supply. It is often less successful in ensuring that the food security needs of the non-producing households are met (especially when lack of purchasing power constrains effective access to market food). It is also often not sustainable; only as long as the project mobilizes special resources can the assistance continue.

** The poor condition of the transport network in ***Zaire*** has led to several area-specific agricultural production and processing projects. The Bandundu and Shaba projects (serving a total population of 1.5 million Zairiens) focus on increasing regional maize production and marketing through free markets and improved roads, improving the efficiency of cassava processing, and, perhaps most importantly, developing the capacity of nongovernmental organizations to provide leadership and extension services on a sustained basis.

Focusing on food processing is another way of addressing this food security issue and links closely with other initiatives to increase agribusiness, nonfarm employment and incomes, and overall market efficiency.

** In ***The Gambia***, for example, a project being implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) involves 30,000 farmers, 8,000 hectares in sesame production, and experimentation with sesame processing. This has helped to diversify the agricultural economy, making farmers less dependent on peanuts (currently facing falling prices in world markets). It also helped increase the variety of foods available for consumption. While still a pilot effort, the project so far has encouraged enough production to necessitate serious exploration of the market potential for sesame seeds, oil, and paste in both domestic and export markets.

Lessons Learned about Improving Food Security

To provide food assistance effectively and efficiently means programming food aid with full awareness of its impact on market development and production incentives as well as on the nutritional status of those who receive it. How food aid is distributed can have a major impact on private sector development and reducing the role of the public sector.

Perhaps the principal lesson from A.I.D.'s recent experience in addressing food security is the close link between peoples' access to food and their full participation in the economy. Access means more than market places scattered around the country and food supplies in the market. It means people having the wherewithal to purchase the needed supplies -- and that in turn means one must have fair and competitive markets for one's labor as well as the products of one's enterprise. There is growing evidence that African leaders are allowing their citizens greater and more meaningful roles in the economy -- letting them express their desires and needs through market mechanisms, encouraging them to make fundamental choices as to how and where they want to live, and fostering the idea of private economic activity. Without such participation, it is difficult to envision a future of food security for the region.

In order to improve food security in Africa in FYs 1990-91, A.I.D.'s focus will be on: (1) expanding the impact which humanitarian (or project) food aid can have on food security; (2) extending the impact of program food aid through better integration into the overall assistance program and the use of multi-year grant programming under the Food for Progress legislation; and (3) exploring how the needs of particular at-risk groups can be met most efficiently. In addition to food assistance, A.I.D. will also provide support for agricultural production and processing efforts in 15 of the 20 DFA priority countries.

Because of progress made in raising agricultural production, U.S. food assistance for sub-Saharan Africa is not programmed to increase over the next two years. This progress, in turn, has been due at least in part to changes in economic policies, improvements in marketing, and progress in agricultural research -- broader changes that A.I.D. has been able to support because of the flexibility of the DFA. The ability to transcend narrow program categories and look at the root cause of problems in this way is one of the benefits of the DFA.

Section 572 Debt Relief

In Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, Congress authorized the President to grant relief on Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund debts owed by those relatively least developed countries which meet certain criteria specified in the Act. In essence, these criteria require that, to be eligible, relatively least developed countries be engaged in stabilization or structural adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank. (IBRD). The President delegated his authority for implementing Section 572 to A.I.D., which consults with other agencies in the process.

Implementation of the authority, which can be exercised after September 30, 1989, is being limited to eligible countries in sub-Saharan Africa for countries with outstanding principal to the United States of more than $15 million. Forgiveness will be tranched to support continued adherence to policy reform programs. Because fiscal and monetary prudence is almost always a keystone of structural adjustment programs and monetary emissions of the magnitudes involved in this forgiveness would be inconsistent with such program agreements, repayment in local currency has been waived for those countries currently receiving forgiveness.

Through January 30, 1990, 13 countries have been declared eligible for debt relief under Section 572. Agreements have been signed with 11 of these. The following table presents details on the status of implementation of this authority. In short, $309.3 million has already been forgiven, between principal and interest that otherwise would have had to be paid. The agreements contemplate forgiveness of an additional $298.1 million in FY 1991 and $121.0 million in FY 1992. In keeping with the spirit of the legislation, it is expected that roughly $50 million of undisbursed loans will be converted to grants in FYs 1991 and 1992 (included in above totals). The two agreements under negotiation would lead to forgiveness of an additional $16.2 million in FY 1990.

In total, almost $745 million in principal and interest will be forgiven for those countries now declared to be eligible. Other sub-Saharan African countries that do not now have in effect Bank or Fund agreements would be eligible for debt relief if they undertake such programs. The immediate relief that this forgiveness brings to these countries will be substantially less than the total amount forgiven, because the forgiven loans were scheduled to be repaid over a long period of time. However, this debt relief, in conjunction with actions already taken by other major bilateral donors to forgive concessional debt, offers significant support and encouragement to the economic reform efforts of African countries by alleviating a portion of their debt burden.

SECTION 572 DEBT RELIEF OPERATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF 1/30/90

(U.S. $ Millions)

		FY 1990			FY 1991			FY 1992			TOTAL		
Country	Date Signed	Prin-cipal	LOL[1] Interest	Total	Prin-cipal	LOL[1] Interest	Total	Prin-cipal	LOL[1] Interest	Total	Prin-cipal	LOL[1] Interest	Total
1. Agreements Signed (Through 1/30/90)													
Benin	12/01/89	12.2	5.2	17.4	9.8	5.2	15.0	----	----	----	22.0	10.4	32.4
Cameroon	01/03/90	25.0	6.3	31.3	36.0[2]	6.2	42.2	----	----	----	61.0	12.5	74.2
Ghana	12/18/89	40.8	17.2	58.0	38.8	17.1	55.9	----	----	----	79.6	34.3	113.9
Guinea	12/07/89	4.5	0.9	5.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.5	0.9	5.4
Kenya	01/09/90	43.1	17.7	60.8	40.0	17.7	57.7	38.7[2]	17.6	56.3	121.8	53.0	174.8
Madagascar	01/19/90	5.8	1.4	7.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.8	1.4	7.2
Malawi	11/27/89	15.0	5.7	20.7	14.0	5.7	19.7	----	----	----	29.0	11.4	40.4
Mali	11/18/89	5.1	1.7	6.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.1	1.7	6.8
Niger	01/23/90	2.9	0.6	3.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.9	0.6	3.5
Nigeria	12/04/89	30.5	8.5	39.0	31.9	8.4	40.3	----	----	----	62.4	16.9	79.3
Zaire	12/18/89	44.1	15.1	59.2	52.2	15.1	67.3	49.6[2]	15.1	64.7	145.9	45.3	191.2
SUBTOTAL Part 1		229.0	80.3	309.3	222.7	75.4	298.1	88.3	32.7	121.0	540.0	188.4	728.4
2. Agreements Being Negotiated													
Cote d'Ivoire		5.0	0.8	5.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.0	0.8	5.8
Uganda		8.8	1.6	10.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.8	1.6	10.4
SUBTOTAL Part 2		13.8	2.4	16.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	13.8	2.4	16.2
GRAND TOTAL		242.8	82.7	325.5	222.7	75.4	298.1	88.3	32.7	121.0	553.8	190.8	744.6

Notes: 1. LOL Interest = Life of loan interest.
2. Includes undisbursed loans to be converted to grants.

Summary and Conclusions

In summary, the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) provides A.I.D. with the opportunity to respond more flexibly and effectively to the needs of the more than 500 million people living in sub-Saharan Africa and to contribute to sustainable, broad-based, participatory, and market-oriented economic growth in the region. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $560.5 million for the DFA, of which 54 % will be concentrated in 20 high-performing countries. Economic Support Funds (ESF) in the amount of $56.1 million are requested to support U.S. strategic and political interests in a limited number of countries. P.L. 480 food resources, in the amount of $177.7, are proposed for the Africa region in FY 1991.

Since 1987, 17 of the 20 DFA-priority African countries have made significant progress in improving their economic management through implementation of structural adjustment programs. Donor support, including that of A.I.D., has been, and will continue to be, important in sustaining this progress. Six of the 20 DFA priority countries have made strides in reducing public sector involvement in areas better suited to private investment and risk-taking. All 20 DFA priority countries received support in developing private sector enterprises in commerce and trade. Efforts to improve the management of Africa's natural resources are currently under way and will be continued in all 20 countries. Assistance programs in most of the DFA priority countries include an agricultural research or agricultural extension activity. All country programs emphasize job skills training. A.I.D.'s principal resource for making a direct, short-term impact on food security in Africa is food aid. In FYs 1988-89, about three million metric tons (MT) in food commodities -- or approximately 803 million person-days of food -- were provided to 37 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to improving the effectiveness with which this resource is provided, A.I.D. will also support agricultural production and processing efforts in 15 of the 20 DFA priority countries.

By concentrating its efforts in 20 priority countries, focusing on a limited number of key development objectives, working in concert with other donors, and strengthening its partner relationships with U.S. private voluntary organizations and African nongovernmental organizations, A.I.D. in Africa intends to fulfill the mandate of the DFA and to contribute in a tangible way to a better life for the next generation of Africans.

BENIN

Total U.S. Aid $ 79 Million (1959-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.73 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1979) 221

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1979) -5

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 56.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 34
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 15.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 4,522

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.8% (1990) 3.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.4% (15-64yrs) 48.8% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1982) 26.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1989) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban . % Rural 65.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -60(85) -50(86) -236

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 271(85) 288(86) 461
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 5%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS;BEVERAGES;TOBACCO

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 210(85) 238(86) 225
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 18%

Major Exports(1987)CRUDE OIL;COTTON;OTHER AG. PRODS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 43%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 106% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Live animals; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2177

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 49.5 Male 47.9 Female 51.1
(1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 124

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 53% (1987) Measles 30% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 29% (1987) Polio(3) 29% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 14%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	67.9	Male	94.5	Female	42.9
Secondary	(1980)	Total	3.8	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 16%

BENIN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund For Africa	–	–	1,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	1,000
P.L. 480	2,601	2,049	1,132
Title I	–	–	–
Title II a/	2,601	2,049	1,132
TOTALS	2,601	2,049	2,132

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a,b]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed from the A.I.D. Mission in Lome, Togo.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	9	8	17	4	6	10	4	6	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	3	8	11	2	4	6	4	6	10
TOTALS	12	16	28	6	10	16	8	12	20

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BENIN

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Nearly 15 years of economic mismanagement has led to a serious deterioration of Benin's economy. This situation was further exacerbated by a regional recession in trade and the downward spiral in world prices for Benin's major exports. To alleviate these problems, the Government of Benin, for the past several years, has been moving toward privatization of the economy and encouragement of foreign investment. These efforts contributed to the launching in 1989 of Benin's first World Bank (IBRD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)-led Structural Adjustment Program. Benin also benefited in 1989 from its first Paris Club debt rescheduling. Although these steps will provide some relief and initiate a much needed process of reform, the gravity of Benin's situation will require many years of good governmental performance and sizable capital inflows before some equilibrium can be restored to Benin's distorted and debt-ridden economy.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Over the past few years, A.I.D.'s assistance in Benin primarily focused on implementation of the Rural Water Supply project (680-0201). This project aimed to improve the health practices of rural inhabitants of central Benin while augmenting the adequacy and quality of their water supply and sanitary facilities. Under this highly successful project, 225 villages have benefited from the drilling and equipping of water wells. Moreover, village committees have been established to maintain the wells and to pursue community health activities. The project is complemented by training activities funded under the regional African Manpower Development project and the Human Resources Development Assistance project.

OTHER DONORS

Beginning in 1988, donor assistance focused on the start-up of Benin's first IBRD/IMF-led Structural Adjustment Program. France continues to be the largest donor, spreading its assistance across all major sectors. Germany also is a large donor, with particular emphasis on work in reforestation and natural resource management.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The requested $1,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding to start a new Benin Water and Sanitation for Child Survival project ($900,000) which will build upon previous efforts in this area. The balance of funds will be used for training activities under the regional Human Resources Development Assistance project and for program development and support. Food commodities provided under a P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to support Catholic Relief Services' child survival activities.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling (Resident in Lome, Togo)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BENIN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
680-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
SS	G	83	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
680-0201 BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY													
HE	G	80	90	6,707	6,707	6,707	3,172	---	2,282	---	1,253	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,707	6,707	6,707	3,172	---	2,282	---	1,253	---	---
680-0203 *Water and Sanitation for Child Survival													
SS	G	91	96	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				6,707	14,307	6,707	3,172	---	2,282	---	1,253	1,000	200
GRANTS:				6,707	14,307	6,707	3,172	---	2,282	---	1,253	1,000	200
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: BENIN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Water and Sanitation for Child Survival		**Funding Source** DFA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 900	**Life of Project Funding** 7,500
Number 680-0203 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1996
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To improve rural community health practices, particularly as applied to children, through the provision of adequate potable water supply points and sanitation facilities in selected villages in south central Benin.

Project Description: The project will consist of three primary components: (1) the drilling and equipping with hand pumps of 500 village water wells, and cisterns where drilling is not productive; (2) training of multi-disciplinary government health agents and village leaders in selected hygiene topics, child care, guinea worm prevention, community health organization, water testing and pump maintenance and repair; and (3) the construction of 250 latrines. An important component will be the undertaking of the baseline studies and ongoing monitoring exercises needed to measure project progress and impact. The project will build upon the success of the health education and community development components of the previous Rural Water project (680-0201) which will end in 1990.

Under the project renewed efforts will be made to increase the emphasis on changing behavior related to improving water use and sanitation practices. The provision of a new safe water source and improved sanitation facilities will be the focal point for introducing child survival themes at the village level. The active involvement of each community in managing and owning its clean water supply will be the key to the success of this approach.

Sustainability: The main intent of this project is to provide water sources and sanitation facilities that will be village-owned and managed so as to permit their operation well beyond the life of the project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project and some modest training activities are managed from the A.I.D. office in Lome, Togo. This project is the first new start proposed for Benin since FY 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Beninese Hydraulic and Sanitation Service, under the Ministry of Transport, will continue to have managing authority for the project. A.I.D. will continue to share project implementation responsibilities with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), which will take a lead role in all well drilling and construction activities.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the rural inhabitants (nearly 500,000 people) of south central Benin. This includes a "most-affected" target population of about 100,000 children aged 0 to 5 years. Women will also greatly benefit from the improved health of their children and a reduction in the onerous labor of fetching water from distant and unclean sources.

Major Outputs: A decline in the project zone of at least 25% in infant mortality caused by water borne diseases and poor sanitation, and the 30% reduction in the incidence of the debilitating guinea worm infection among the general population in high-incidence areas. The construction of 250 sanitary latrines and the drilling and equipping of 500 water wells. Training of hundreds of villagers and rural health agents.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	2,500
Commodities	1,300
Training	600
UNICEF Grant	2,500
Monitoring & Evaluation	300
Other Costs	300
TOTAL	7,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,	1989	-	-	-	UNICEF and U.S. Contractor yet to be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year	1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-	
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year	1991	900	6,600	7,500	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BOTSWANA

Total U.S. Aid $ 274 Million (1962-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 16.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 19.45 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,050

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 8.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1988) 775

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
33.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 18.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1988) 36
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1988) 1.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,190

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 3.1% (1990) 2.8%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 50.2% (65+ yrs) 3.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 32.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1989) 5.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1986) 4.3%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1986) Total 45.7% Urban 43.7% Rural 47.7%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 34%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 78%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 154(87) 693(88) 421

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 724(87) 998(88) 975
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 3%

Major Imports(1988)PROCESSED FOOD;MACHINERY/ELECT;VEHICLES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 878(87) 1,691(88) 1,287
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 0%

Major Exports(1986)DIAMONDS;COPPER & NICKEL;BEEF

Trading Partners: SWITZERLAND; ZIMBABWE; NORWAY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 43% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2277

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 60.7 Male 57.6 Female 63.7
(1970) Total 52.2 Male 49.1 Female 55.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 45

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 67% (1986) Measles 62% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 68% (1986) Polio(3) 60% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 87%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1988)	Total 84.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1988)	Total 31.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1988)	Total 11.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1988) Male 78% (1988) Female 75%

BOTSWANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	392 b/	–	–
Development Fund For Africa	8,060	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other[a]	–	–	–
TOTALS	8,452	7,000	7,000
P.L. 480	1,309	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II a/	1,309	–	–
TOTALS	9,761	7,000	7,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $392,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	9	10	10
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	14	15	15

[a] Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	151	33	184	131	27	158	110	25	135
Regional[e]	4	–	4	6	15	21	7	16	23
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	2	28	30	5	24	29	5	31	36
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	5	5	8	7	15
TOTALS	151	61	218	142	71	213	130	79	209

[a] In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b] Academic: degree seeking.

[c] Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d] Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e] Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

BOTSWANA

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s five-year strategy is fully consistent with Government of Botswana (GOB) priorities and is designed to address the country's major development problems. Its focus is on employment generation through the private sector, skills development, related policy dialogue and population activities and, through regional funds, community-based utilisation of natural resources.

A.I.D. priorities focus on economic growth: improving the quality of life through broadly-based, private sector-led sustainable growth, emphasizing skills development, technology transfer and development of local private enterprise. A.I.D. has played a major role in supporting the growth of the private sector and the strengthening of market forces in Botswana. The emerging private sector has strong institutional support and encouragement from the GOB, and has received much stimulus from the results of an A.I.D.-sponsored study, a series of workshops, training activities, and a host of other A.I.D.-supported activities. The GOB has endorsed policies and procedures to stimulate greater use of market forces and is now implementing them. As a follow-on to these activities, a new A.I.D. program in private enterprise development will focus on significantly increasing employment opportunities at the micro and medium enterprise levels. In addition, A.I.D. supports the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), which works to increase productivity of Botswana-owned firms on a shared-cost basis. A.I.D. also works directly with the U.S. Peace Corps on an innovative micro-enterprise development project.

A related A.I.D. focus is education and skills development. Basic education is essential as a necessary (though not sufficient) condition for a trainable and employable work force and industrial growth. Botswana continues to rely on a large number of expatriates to fill upper and middle-level positions in all areas. Skills training is required to fill vacancies and help increase absorptive capacity. Without trained local people, Botswana will have an extremely difficult time effectively moving into the modern economic sectors. One of the priorities of Botswana's National Development Plan has been to expedite the process of "localization." A.I.D. programs concentrate on helping Botswana meet these priority needs through selective training, improvement of the primary and secondary school systems, and development of educational institutions to meet internal work force development needs. Through the Workforce and Skills Training projects, A.I.D. has financed the training of hundreds of Batswana in academic, technical and vocational fields in the United States, third countries and locally, and has provided key personnel in various development areas. Through the Primary Education Improvement project, A.I.D. helped establish a Department of Primary Education at the University of Botswana to train the future leadership of teacher training colleges. Under this project, as well as a Secondary Education Improvement project, A.I.D.-funded personnel are working with the Ministry of Education on curriculum development, improving teaching methods, and conducting small business and vocational training programs. During the past several years, as a direct result of these A.I.D. activities, well-trained Batswana have begun to replace expatriates in key positions in the government and the private sector.

BOTSWANA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Strategically located in southern Africa, Botswana plays a leading role among the frontline states and in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The SADCC headquarters are in Gaborone; Botswana's President is Chairman of SADCC, and its Vice President is Chairman of SADCC's Council of Ministers.

Since independence in 1966, Botswana has pursued a thoughtful and sound developmental course. Its economic growth has been impressive, in part because of proper management of an active mineral sector and a growing focus on the private sector. The country has made effective economic reforms on its own initiative, encouraged the development of the private sector, and invested its own resources in improving the country's infrastructure. Botswana has expanded social services for all its people in the rural and urban areas. More than 85% of its children are in primary school and universal education through age nine will be a reality by 1995. No citizen lives further than 15 kilometers from a staffed and equipped health clinic.

Botswana has been a strong ally of the United States and, in international fora, has generally supported U.S. positions. As a stable, non-racial, multiparty democracy, and as the leader of SADCC, Botswana serves as a role model of an efficient government supportive of human rights and private sector-led development.

Botswana, however, still faces major development hurdles. While the gross domestic product has expanded rapidly, largely because of the mineral sector, the non-mineral sectors have performed poorly. A disaggregation of Botswana's economy shows that growth is not broadly based and is not yet fully sustainable beyond the mineral sector. The unemployment rate exceeds 25%, and nearly 20,000 people enter the labor market annually. The population growth rate, despite recent impressive family planning program successes, is still estimated at 3.4% per annum; and more than half of the population is under the age of 15. An inadequate number of well-trained Batswana makes the country dependent on expatriate personnel in the public and private sectors. Improving the quality of basic education, more relevant training, general work force development, and the creation of new jobs are critical development needs.

Cyclical drought, while technically broken in 1988, continues to plague Botswana's agricultural potential. The fragile balance between development and the appropriate utilization and conservation of Botswana's natural resources requires concentrated attention. Additionally, Botswana imports most of its food from South Africa and depends almost exclusively on South Africa's transport links for its exports and imports. Interruption of those links would paralyze the economy. Thus, in spite of its favorable economic position, Botswana remains vulnerable.

BOTSWANA

A third focus area is population, in which A.I.D. plays a central role in population activities through the Population Sector Program Assistance project. Botswana's high growth rate exacerbates the unemployment problem, and adversely affects its economic growth potential. Performance budgeting and skills transfer are central components of this program.

Finally, through policy dialogue, A.I.D. helps address deficiencies in the rural sector, specifically focusing on agricultural policy applications and natural resources management. Rural incomes are low; agriculture has been sluggish and rural industry is only beginning to develop. Botswana's ecological framework, with its irreplaceable natural resource base, is in considerable danger as land degradation increases. A.I.D. efforts in this area focus primarily on policy changes and key training and workshops in natural resources management. Regional A.I.D. programs support agricultural training and education through assistance to the Southern Africa Center for Cooperation in Agricultural Research, plus a variety of activities under the regional Natural Resources Management project.

OTHER DONORS

The United States is Botswana's largest bilateral donor and the second largest donor overall, providing roughly 10% of all development assistance commitments in 1987. Other donors include the African Development Bank, the United Nations World Food Program, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, followed by the United Kingdom and the World Bank. Donor assistance in Botswana is well coordinated, with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning taking a strong role. The assistance has been very effective, particularly in providing personnel to staff key positions until such time as Batswana are trained. The overall role of the donor community, particularly to infrastructure development, skills development, and meeting emergency needs, has been a significant one. Over the last two or three years, there has been growing donor interest in strengthening market forces and the private sector.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Funding of $7 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa, including: $1.9 million for the Secondary Education Improvement project (633-0229); $1.1 million for the Primary Education Improvement II project (633-0240); $1.0 million for the Botswana Population Sector Program Assistance Project; $2.5 million for the Botswana Private Enterprise Development project (633-0253); $0.4 million for Program Development and Support; and $0.1 million for Small Project Assistance programs with the U.S. Peace Corps.

Mission Director: John P. Hummon

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
633-T601 BOTSWANA POPULATION SECTOR PROG (NPA)													
	SS G	88	92	3,000	3,000	900	---	500	900	600	500	700	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	900	---	500	900	600	500	700	600
633-0077 RURAL SECTOR GRANT													
	ES G	80	84	6,112	4,762	4,762	4,268	---	---	---	494	---	---
	FN G	80	84	1,710	1,318	1,318	1,318	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,822	6,080	6,080	5,586	---	---	---	494	---	---
633-0221 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	81	86	5,308	5,108	5,108	4,670	---	38	---	300	---	100
	FN G	81	86	3,872	3,872	3,872	2,770	---	757	---	200	---	145
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,180	8,980	8,980	7,440	---	795	---	500	---	245
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	85	92	7,527	7,527	7,527	6,143	---	1,368	---	16	---	---
	SS G	85	92	8,791	8,791	1,200	---	1,400	1,218	2,300	2,500	1,900	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,318	16,318	8,727	6,143	1,400	2,586	2,300	2,516	1,900	2,700
633-0238 GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES													
	ES G	83	83	650	650	650	580	---	10	---	60	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				650	650	650	580	---	10	---	60	---	---
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II													
	EH G	86	92	383	383	383	383	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES G	86	92	3,464	3,464	3,464	2,472	---	833	---	159	---	---
	SS G	86	92	4,187	4,187	900	---	1,000	680	1,000	1,400	1,100	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,034	8,034	4,747	2,855	1,000	1,513	1,000	1,559	1,100	1,200
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II													
	ES G	88	93	7,774	7,774	7,774	5,339	---	654	---	1,781	---	---
	FN G	88	93	392	392	---	---	392	---	---	392	---	---
	SS G	88	93	18,834	18,834	5,500	631	4,300	3,426	2,400	2,700	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	27,000	13,274	5,970	4,692	4,080	2,400	4,873	---	2,500
633-0249 BOTSWANA POPULATION SECTOR PROG. ASST.													
	SS G	88	92	5,000	5,000	1,500	---	400	76	400	850	300	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	1,500	---	400	76	400	850	300	1,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
633-0250 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	1,244	404	59	200	388	240	200	400	340
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,244	404	59	200	388	240	200	400	340
633-0252 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
SS	G	82	C	---	220	---	---	60	---	60	30	100	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	220	---	---	60	---	60	30	100	40
633-0253 *BOTSWANA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV.													
SS	G	91	95	---	14,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	14,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
COUNTRY TOTALS:				77,004	91,026	45,262	28,633	8,452	10,348	7,000	11,582	7,000	9,225
GRANTS:				77,004	91,026	45,262	28,633	8,452	10,348	7,000	11,582	7,000	9,225
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Botswana Private Enterprise Development		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,500	Life of Project Funding 14,500
Number 633-0253 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998

Purpose: (1) To encourage longer term structural changes in the economy through increased private sector participation, increased economic diversity, and the spread of market forces throughout the economy; and (2) to catalyze a reduction in unemployment by contributing to increases in skills, foreign investment, and trade linkages.

Project Description: Government of Botswana (GOB) revenues from the remarkable growth of the minerals sector have not been easily converted into employment opportunities and increased incomes in other sectors. The need to diversity the economy is further heightened by the anticipated reduced growth of the minerals sector in the future. Assistance to the Botswana private sector over the last few years has provided support to GOB policy changes and provided Batswana with needed skills. This project will continue to address constraints to private sector expansion in what is fundamentally a positive private enterprise environment with procedural and skill-deficit impediments. The project will provide long-term experts, consultancies, and external and in-country training in pursuit of its goals.

Sustainability: The GOB's commitment to diversified, sustainable growth and the country's private sector growth in recent years provide an excellent basis for project sustainability. Management and institutional issues will be addressed by the training, technical assistance, and institutional support components of the project. Cost-sharing will be sought in order to enhance the prospects of full sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s current Country Development Strategy Statement stresses the importance of employment generation and the growth of the private sector and proposes extensive private enterprise support efforts to spur Botswana's economic growth. This project will be the centerpiece of the strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will involve the private sector and, where appropriate, concerned public institutions, including the Ministries of Finance and Development Planning, and Commerce and Industry, as well as the Bank of Botswana, and the Botswana Development Corporation. The GOB is committed to implementing policies and programs to further stimulate growth and diversification of the productive sectors of the economy, so that when the growth of the mineral sector can no longer keep the economy moving forward satisfactorily, these sectors will have taken on greater importance. The United Nations Development Program, the European Economic Community, Germany, and Sweden have expressed interest in increasing their private sector activities. The Peace Corps has a program in small enterprise development.

Beneficiaries: Botswana as a whole will benefit from this project through increased economic growth, especially through an estimated 12,400 additional employment opportunities. The owners of small-scale and informal enterprises, especially in rural areas, also will benefit from assistance.

Major Outputs: Streamlined policies; large numbers of trained entrepreneurs, technicians, and policy makers; improved technology development and transfer; strengthened business associations; improved financial facilities and greater lending for businesses; and more effective marketing of Botswana's products.

AID-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term technical assistance	5,500
Short-term technical assistance	6,000
Training	3,000
Total	14,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,500	12,000	14,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BURKINA FASO

Total U.S. Aid $ 206 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.60 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 200

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 152 (1985) 146 (1987) 282

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 1 (1984) -8 (1985) 17

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.2 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 41.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 31
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 14.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 8,809

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.7% (1978) 2.3% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.4% (15-64yrs) 48.9% (65+ yrs) 3.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 54%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 87%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -310(84) -203(85) -321

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 437(84) 405(85) 497
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 10%

Major Imports(1987)GRAIN;DAIRY PRODS.;PETROLEUM

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 147(84) 202(85) 176
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 5%

Major Exports(1987)OILSEEDS;COTTON;LIVE ANIMALS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 38%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 117% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cotton lint; Fibers; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1886

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 51.3 Male 50.7 Female 52.0
(1970) Total 38.3 Male 36.9 Female 39.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 124

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 67% (1987) Measles 68% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 34% (1987) Polio(3) 34% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 35%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	29.0	Male	37.0	Female	22.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total	4.0	Male	6.0	Female	3.0
Post Secondary	(1984)	Total	1.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 21% (1985) Female 6%

BURKINA FASO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	3,140 b/	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	3,140	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	5,856	5,651	5,574
Title I	–	–	–
Title II a/	5,856	5,651	5,574
TOTALS	8,996	8,651	8,574

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $310,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	13	13	13
TOTALS	18	18	18

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	14	17	31	18	17	35	17	9	26
Regional[e]	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	28	30	58	32	20	52	17	22	39
Regional[e]	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	3	3
TOTALS	43	53	96	51	41	92	35	34	69

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BURKINA FASO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Burkina is a landlocked Sahelian country with a per capita gross national product of $200. The majority (87%) of the labor force is engaged in agriculture which accounts for 38% of gross domestic product. Economic growth is constrained by periodic droughts, environmental degradation, inadequate agricultural technologies, a high population growth rate, and public policies that discourage private sector investment.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy in Burkina Faso focuses on two sectors: agriculture and health. In the agriculture sector, the objectives are increased productivity and income in rural areas. In FY 1989, the agricultural focus shifted from human resource development to research and natural resources management. The Agricultural Research and Training Support project will decentralize research and address obstacles to agricultural growth in two important regions by involving farmers directly in the research process and testing the economic viability of new technologies. This project also will analyze current national policies and propose alternatives as appropriate. Food security problems that have their origin in environmental degradation are to be addressed in the Pilot Village Natural Resources Management project that provides grants to private and voluntary organizations to test and adapt proven technologies at the village level.

In the health sector, the objectives of lowered infant mortality and fertility are achievable through expansion of child survival and child spacing programs. The United States is the major donor in family planning and a lead donor in the health sector. Since the Family Planning Support project began in 1986, contraceptive sales have increased an estimated 250%. The Strengthening Health Planning project is improving the ability of the Ministry of Health to analyze needs, develop health strategies and programs, and monitor results. Child survival activities are being carried out in the areas of nutrition and oral rehydration therapy. In FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue its work in the health sector with a new Family Health and Health Financing project. This project will support child survival activities and improve sustainability through a decentralized cost-recovery system.

OTHER DONORS

The major donors to Burkina Faso are France, the World Bank and Germany. The French and World Bank programs concentrate on the areas of agriculture extension, education, health, and infrastructure. The German aid focuses on industry, agriculture, and macroeconomic support.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $3 million in Development Fund for Africa (DFA) resources to support the following ongoing efforts: Family Health and Health Financing (686-0275), $1,350,000; Agriculture Research and Training Support (686-0270), $700,000; Pilot Village Natural Resources Management (686-0276), $500,000; and program development and training, $450,000. P.L. 480 Title II resources will reach an estimated 361,000 beneficiaries by improving student nutrition and supporting other rural development activities.

A.I.D. Representative: Wilbur G. Thomas

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
686-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
SS	G	89	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	73	87	527	527	527	47	---	353	---	127	---	---
SH	G	78	87	8,930	8,930	8,930	7,358	---	401	---	1,171	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,457	9,457	9,457	7,405	---	754	---	1,298	---	---
686-0249 RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV II (PVO)													
SH	G	81	85	2,580	2,530	2,530	2,420	---	---	---	110	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,580	2,530	2,530	2,420	---	---	---	110	---	---
686-0251 STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MGMNT													
SH	G	82	88	5,750	5,750	5,750	4,180	---	781	---	789	---	---
SS	G	82	83	200	200	200	10	---	93	---	97	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,950	5,950	5,950	4,190	---	874	---	886	---	---
686-0260 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT													
SH	G	86	97	1,922	1,922	1,922	419	---	716	---	500	---	287
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,922	1,922	1,922	419	---	716	---	500	---	287
686-0270 AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT													
SS	G	89	92	5,500	5,500	---	---	2,000	---	500	600	700	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,500	---	---	2,000	---	500	600	700	1,300
686-0271 RURAL DEV-AFRICARE (PVO)													
SH	G	86	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	603	---	187	---	210	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	603	---	187	---	210	---	---
686-0273 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	1,064	374	57	440	99	100	500	150	408
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,064	374	57	440	99	100	500	150	408
686-0275 FAMILY HEALTH & HEALTH FINANCING													
SS	G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	500	1,350	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	500	1,350	800

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
686-0276 PILOT VILLAGE NATURAL RESOURCES MGMNT	SS	G	89	91	2,000	2,000	---	---	700	---	800	500	500	800
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,000	2,000	---	---	700	---	800	500	500	800
686-0934 SOUTHWEST REG REFORESTATION (PVO)	SM	G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	758	---	132	---	110	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,000	1,000	1,000	758	---	132	---	110	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					29,409	41,023	22,233	15,852	3,140	2,762	3,000	5,514	3,000	3,895
GRANTS:					29,409	41,023	22,233	15,852	3,140	2,762	3,000	5,514	3,000	3,895
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

' FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BURUNDI

Total U.S. Aid $ 75 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.15 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 250

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 180 (1980) 199 (1981) 234

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -42 (1980) -36 (1981) -55

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.0 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 60.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 42
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 38.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 5,465

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 3.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.9% (15-64yrs) 51.0% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 1.6%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 53%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 93%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -92(86) -86(87) -137

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 208(86) 223(87) 242
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 3%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL GOODS;PETROLEUM PRODS;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 118(86) 137(87) 105
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 6%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;TEA;HIDES & SKINS

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; IRAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: 105% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Tea & mate; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2339

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 51.5 Male 49.5 Female 53.3
(1970) Total 41.8 Male 40.5 Female 43.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 114

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 99% (1989) Measles 79% (1989)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 80% (1989) Polio(3) 80% (1989)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1987) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	31.4	Male	38.4	Female	24.3
Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.1	Male	4.3	Female	2.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.4	Male	0.5	Female	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 43% (1985) Female 26%

BURUNDI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	703 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	528 c/	6,000	7,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,231	6,000	7,500
P.L. 480	67	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	67	-	-
TOTALS	1,298	6,000	7,500

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $703,000 in prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

c/ Excludes $750,000 in FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	5	7	7
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	11	11

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	9	18	27	18	30	48	10	20	30
Regional [e]	25	1	26	20	2	22	5	-	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	20	20
Regional [e]	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2
TOTALS	34	37	71	38	54	92	15	42	57

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BURUNDI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Burundi is a small, landlocked and isolated country of 5.2 million inhabitants, with an annual per capita income of $240. It has the second highest population density in Africa and occupies a largely mountainous area about the size of Maryland. It has a limited natural resource base, relying on coffee exports for most of its foreign exchange earnings; a population that is expanding at approximately 3% annually; and a largely subsistence agricultural economy. Fifty-five percent of urban residents and 85% of the rural population live below the absolute poverty line. Burundi also suffers from a broad array of structural problems which impede its economic growth and related improvements in its standard of living.

Even if the fertility rate can be reduced, a goal the Government is taking very seriously, the current population of 5.2 million will increase to about 7.3 million by the turn of the century. This will place severe pressure on an already strained resource base and will further increase the level of unemployment. Current estimates suggest that as many as 60,000 workers compete for fewer than 10,000 new jobs annually. With urbanization accelerating, the economy will have to generate far more non-agricultural jobs to satisfy increasing demand. While Burundi is still largely self-sufficient in food production, protein intake and per capita food production have been declining since 1981.

Burundi is coming to grips with long-standing structural problems in its economy under a World Bank and International Monetary Fund-financed structural adjustment program which has been in place since 1986. Under the program, Burundi has made tangible progress in (1) achieving fiscal and monetary stability; (2) decontrolling most domestic prices; (3) establishing a flexible exchange rate policy; and (4) eliminating most import restrictions. These represent fundamental improvements in Burundi's economic environment, and set the stage for additional but more difficult reforms during the second phase of the reform program. At the same time, the expiration in mid-1989 of the International Coffee Agreement, on which Burundi relied for a predictable share of the world coffee market and related reserves and foreign exchange, is creating serious problems for the economy and the reform process.

Burundi's economic problems are compounded by long-standing tensions between the politically dominant Tutsi and the numerically superior Hutu tribes. This has resulted in periodic ethnic unrest and violence. Following the most recent incident in mid-1988, the Government has taken a number of concrete steps, including the establishment of an ethnic reconciliation policy and an ethnically balanced cabinet, in an attempt to bridge historical tensions between the two groups. Initial reforms in the education system and the civil service also are under way. These initiatives, coupled with the economic liberalization that is taking place under the structural reform program, are expected to encourage economic growth and ethnic reconciliation. A.I.D., for its part, is ensuring that the benefits of U.S. assistance reach both groups in an impartial manner, with emphasis on rural areas where approximately 95% of the population resides.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy supports Burundi's structural adjustment efforts and addresses its development problems through a sectoral level, policy-oriented Enterprise Promotion, Support and Training Program, complemented by population policy assistance, human resources development support, small farming systems research, and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) assistance. Collectively, these activities are expected to increase rural incomes and productivity, expand private sector development and non-farm employment, and address related development problems.

Sector Reform Program: Beginning in FY 1990, A.I.D. will initiate a sector-based, policy-oriented Enterprise Promotion, Support and Training effort that complements the World Bank and International Monetary Fund structural adjustment program that will focus on reducing the constraints to establishing and operating small and medium-sized private enterprises.

Population Policy and Family Planning: While Burundi has a relatively well articulated population policy, actual family planning activities have been weak and uncoordinated. As of 1987, fewer than 2% of women of reproductive age were using modern contraceptive methods. A.I.D. is addressing population growth through a $4.5 million project authorized in FY 1988. The project stresses the provision of contraceptive devices, family planning training for health care providers, and information, education and communication activities.

Human Resources Development: A.I.D. is providing training for specialists and private sector entrepreneurs in agriculture, marketing and related disciplines under a $4.5 million human resources development project. The project provides long-term degree training and short-term in-country courses in areas such as financial management and administration, distribution and marketing of agricultural produce and entrepreneurial development.

AIDS Assistance: A.I.D. also is providing assistance through the World Health Organization to help the Government come to grips with Burundi's AIDS problem. The assistance emphasizes communication and education activities and strengthening local diagnostic, surveillance and outreach capabilities.

Agriculture and Rural Development: Through the Small Farming Systems Research project, A.I.D. is providing assistance to improve agricultural marketing and the promotion of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. Special emphasis is being placed on establishing a private sector seed production and distribution capability.

BURUNDI

OTHER DONORS

Burundi's status as one of the least developed countries in the world, together with its firm commitment to national economic development, has resulted in a sustained flow of official development assistance (ODA) from a large number of multilateral institutions and bilateral sources. During 1987, the most recent year for which ODA statistics are available, gross development assistance disbursements amounted to $197.9 million. Of this total, $87.7 million was provided by foreign bilateral donors and $110.2 million was made available by various multilateral sources including the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The World Bank, with disbursements of $42.2 million and the Federal Republic of Germany with donations of $25.4 million, were the largest multilateral and bilateral donors. Approximately half the assistance was provided for technical cooperation and to improve social and administrative infrastructure. The remaining assistance was used more or less equally to improve economic and productive infrastructure and for balance of payments support.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The $7.5 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa for FY 1991 will provide funding for the new Enterprise Promotion Program, 695-0125 ($4,500,000); Enterprise Support and Training project, 695-0124 ($500,000); Small Farming Systems Research, 695-0106 ($1,782,000); AIDS Assistance ($680,000); and the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance effort, 695-0126 ($38,000).

Mission Director: Donald Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
695-HAPA	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA												
	SS G	88	C	---	680	---	---	---	---	---	---	680	680
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	680	---	---	---	---	---	---	680	680
695-0106	SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH												
	FN G	83	91	7,790	7,790	7,790	2,857	---	874	---	1,100	---	1,250
	SS G	83	91	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,218	250	1,782	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,790	11,790	7,790	2,857	---	874	2,218	1,350	1,782	1,950
695-0121	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT												
	EH G	87	90	1,010	1,010	1,010	---	---	146	---	280	---	84
	FN G	87	90	1,190	1,190	750	84	440	272	---	250	---	250
	SD G	87	90	263	263	---	---	263	---	---	100	---	80
	SS G	87	90	2,037	2,037	500	---	---	---	1,537	300	---	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	2,260	84	703	418	1,537	930	---	1,064
695-0123	POPULATION PLANNING												
	SS G	85	88	4,500	4,500	4,500	---	---	104	---	1,400	---	1,250
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	4,500	---	---	104	---	1,400	---	1,250
695-0124	BURUNDI ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND TRAINING												
	SS G	90	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	700	500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	700	500	1,000
695-0125	*BURUNDI ENTERPRISE PROMOTION PROGRAM												
	SS G	91	96	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	4,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	4,500
695-0126	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC												
	SS G	85	C	---	58	---	---	---	---	20	20	38	38
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	58	---	---	---	---	20	20	38	38
695-0510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	C	---	953	200	139	528	181	225	116	---	120
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	953	200	139	528	181	225	116	---	120

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				16,790	42,481	14,750	3,080	1,231	1,577	6,000	4,516	7,500	10,602
GRANTS:				16,790	42,481	14,750	3,080	1,231	1,577	6,000	4,516	7,500	10,602
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Enterprise Promotion	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 4,500	Life of Project Funding 16,500
Number 695-0125 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991
				Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To expand and increase the marketing efficiency and distribution mechanisms of Burundi's private sector, especially those of small and medium enterprises.

Program Description: The Burundi Enterprise Promotion Program will support the Government's efforts to address the constraints inhibiting development of small and medium-sized enterprises through a series of sustained policy reforms. During FY 1990 A.I.D. expects to provide a $10.0 million sector grant to Burundi under the African Economic Policy Reform Program for this multi-year effort. Beginning in FY 1991, this effort will be funded under A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance program. This is intended to be the first tranche in what is expected to be a multi-year program. Studies planned under the complementary $3.5 million Burundi Enterprise Support and Training Project will develop the reform agenda for subsequent program assistance and will support implementation of the first $10 million Sector Grant. Release of the first $10 million is to be conditioned upon the Government's decentralization of the customs system and other reforms that facilitate the establishment and operations of business enterprises.

Program Sustainability: The Government of Burundi is successfully implementing a comprehensive economic restructuring program with World Bank/IMF assistance. This sector level policy reform will reinforce the broader objectives of the World Bank/IMF program by focusing on the elimination of specific constraints that inhibit the establishment and operation of small and medium enterprises.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Burundi directly supports the country's structural adjustment efforts and addresses its development problems through a sectoral level policy oriented enterprise promotion program complemented by assistance in population, human resources development and small farming systems research.

Host Country and Other Donors: Burundi, in collaboration with other donors, has several projects aimed at assisting small scale entrepreneurs. Notable among them are the World Bank's APEX Project which provides a total of $7.2 million in small business credit and the EEC's $3.0 million contribution to support handicraft activities in the Mugamba region. No other donor is working in the enterprise promotion sector in a comprehensive, systematic fashion or in a policy-based non project assistance mode.

Beneficiaries: Small and medium-scale business enterprises together with their employees, and individual artisans and farmers who engage in part time artisinal activities. Consumers should benefit through a larger volume and wider variety of domestically produced merchandise available at lower prices. Generalized benefits will include some net foreign exchange earnings and increases in Burundi's tax revenues.

Major Outputs: Initially, decentralization of customs operations and increased deductibility of business expenditures for marketing and promotional expenses.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Policy-based assistance	$16,500
Total	$16,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,500	12,000	16,500	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CAMEROON

Total U.S. Aid $ 290 Million (1960-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.01 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 960

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 1,904 (1986) 2,593 (1987) 2,926

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 68 (1986) 78 (1987) -455

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.7 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 22.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 336
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 15.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 10,829

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 2.6% (1990) 2.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.9% (15-64yrs) 53.0% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 5.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 40%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -71(84) 119(85) 160

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,508(84) 1,361(85) 1,620
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 5%

Major Imports(1987)MACHIN./ELEC. E;TRANSPORT EQUIP;CHEMICAL PRODS.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,437(84) 1,480(85) 1,780
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 10%

Major Exports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;COFFEE;COCOA

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 95% (1985)
Agriculture: 119% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2061

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 50.1 Male 48.3 Female 52.0
(1970) Total 41.9 Male 40.9 Female 42.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 123

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 26% (1988) Measles 14% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 20% (1988) Polio(3) 19% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 106.2	Male	115.7	Female	97.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total 23.4	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 45%

CAMEROON

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	6,000b/	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	25,234a/	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	–	–	–
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	31,234	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	31,234	20,000	20,000

a/Excludes $1,000,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

b/Includes $6,000,000 of prior year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	17	17	17
Foreign National	16	16	16
TOTALS	33	33	33

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	62	17	79	47	29	76	16	51	67
Regional[e]	13	31	44	12	30	42	12	29	41
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	17	17	4	13	17	6	10	16
TOTALS	76	69	145	63	72	135	34	90	124

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CAMEROON

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Between 1977 and 1985, Cameroon's economy grew rapidly, reaching an average annual rate of 8.1% of real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) between 1980 and 1985. Fueled primarily by oil production and high world market prices for Cameroon's agricultural exports, surplus earnings were invested in industry and infrastructure, which brought about rapid growth through import substitution and value added from agricultural processing.

This rapid growth halted suddenly after 1986 when world prices for petroleum, cocoa, and coffee dropped sharply. These products accounted for more than 85% of exports and half of government revenues. Between FY 1986 and FY 1988, the world market prices for these commodities (in terms of local currency) declined by more than half, severely affecting Cameroon's public finances. Export earnings formerly invested abroad were repatriated, thereby contributing to domestic price inflation. Despite a sharp decline in revenue, total government expenditures and net lending increased 70% over this period, resulting in a very serious liquidity crisis. GDP dropped by 9.4% a year during the same period.

In response, Cameroon started planning a Structural Adjustment Program to reduce the size and benefit structure of the civil service, restructure the banking sector, restructure the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) budget and tighten controls over expenditures, reform government revenue collection, and reform and divest public enterprises. The Cameroon Government reversed its previous position and sought International Monetary Fund (IMF) Standby and Compensatory Financing Agreements in 1988. The World Bank (IBRD) and Cameroon signed a $150 million Structural Adjustment Loan in July 1989. The African Development Bank also authorized a parallel $130 million loan.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The U.S. interest in Cameroon is primarily economic and developmental. The A.I.D. strategy in Cameroon contributes towards the broad goal of promoting sustainable economic growth through sector-level structural adjustment to resolve current economic problems. A.I.D.'s specific strategy objectives are: improving the efficiency of government services; reducing the role of the government in the economy, and developing a market-oriented private sector.

The objective of improving governmental efficiency places increased emphasis on developing institutions that are affordable and sustainable. A.I.D. projects in research, education, and planning in the agriculture sector, and maternal and child health, child survival, and population are all being modified to improve the efficiency of public sector services and to increase their sustainability in an era of budgetary stringency.

While Cameroon produces sufficient quantities of food, rapid urbanization requires substantial increases in productivity. Recent evaluations of the National Cereals Research and Extension (NCRE II) project (631-0052) and the Tropical Roots and Tubers (ROTREP) project (631-0058) confirm that research has resulted in technologies which are now being extended to the field. Building on earlier work, 15 varieties of highland and lowland corn, rice and sorghum have been released since 1985 and five more are pending. Particular attention was paid to developing drought-resistant, short-season corn and sorghum for Northern Cameroon which shortens the "hungry season." Farmers who use the new varieties and other improved agronomic techniques have obtained average increases of 30% sustained over two years. Cameroonian researchers are testing cocoyam, yam and manioc varieties with regard to disease resistance, and technicians are being trained in new techniques that will accelerate development of disease-resistant varieties of these major crops.

The NCRE project has paid particular attention to transferring research results to farmers and obtaining their feedback. Through testing and liaison units, extension workers and specialized research assistants are trained to conduct and evaluate research trials and demonstratious on farmers' fields. About 2,000 farmers (one-third female) participate directly in these field tests and demonstrations. This system has been particularly effective in facilitating the rapid spread of NCRE's early season corn varieties in Northern Cameroon, where corn traditionally has not been grown.

Under the Agricultural Education I (631-0031) project, the University Center at Dschang (UCD) is improving its efficiency through careful review of its recurrent costs and general budget. Studies which examined the demand for UCD's graduates and services provided the basis for UCD maintaining enrollment at about 600 (in lieu of a target of 2,000 at the end of the second phase), while cutting expenditures by a quarter. A revised curriculum will prepare graduates for employment in both the private and public sectors.

The Agriculture Policy and Planning project (631-0059) helps improve the collection, processing and analysis of agriculture and livestock data, as well as preparing policy and planning studies for decision makers. It provides an analytical basis for designing and measuring progress under the Structural Adjustment Program. The project will update annually data developed in the 1984 agricultural census on farm population, cropping patterns, yields, holding size, finances and livestock ownership.

In the health sector, the Maternal Child Health and Child Survival (631-0056) project is systematizing health care delivery and cost recovery in two provinces. The project, implemented by Harvard and Drew Universities, and Peace Corps volunteers, has trained over 200 health personnel in child survival techniques, including immunization, growth monitoring and oral rehydration therapy. About 750,000 children were immunized against childhood diseases and 20 health centers have started testing a pilot cost-recovery system. The regional Family Health Initiatives (631-AFMI) project has conducted policy studies and operational research on family planning in Cameroon.

The Fertilizer Subsector Reform Program (631-0063) directly addresses the objective of reducing the government's role in the economy. It aims at establishing a competitive, sustainable and subsidy-free, private fertilizer marketing system in Southern Cameroon. (The European Community finances a parallel program in the north.) The program has dismantled the institutional arrangements underpinning the parastatal monopoly, while building the private sector fertilizer purchase and distribution networks, gradually eliminating subsidies and moving towards an open-market pricing system. The first full year of operation reduced delivery time by more than half, lowered the cost to the economy of delivered fertilizer by 18%, and saved the Cameroonian budget about $12.3 million. Beginning in FY 1990, the Cameroon Agricultural Marketing Policy Reform (631-0068) program will address reforms in marketing agricultural exports, by transferring export crop marketing from the public to the private sector. It will focus initially on arabica coffee and then move to robusta coffee and cocoa.

The objective of developing a market-oriented private sector is addressed by several activities. Through the Credit Union Development (631-0057) project, the credit unions continue to offer financial services to rural Cameroonians despite the liquidity crisis. Delinquencies in loan repayments have been held to 15%. About a third of Northern Cameroon farmers receive seed multiplied through a system using private sector farmers participating in the Northern Cameroon Seed Multiplication II project (631-0023). Finally, creation of a Free Trade Zone, with Overseas Private Investment Corporation and A.I.D. assistance, will facilitate development of export-oriented economic activities and allow the private sector to compete in world markets at world prices. The FTZ is designed to both stimulate new economic investment and create new jobs.

OTHER DONORS

While total expenditures of donor assistance amounted to only $212 million in 1987, it is expected that accelerated payments and new commitments will result in larger disbursements in 1989. In 1989, the IBRD and the African Development Bank had the largest commitments due to the Structural Adjustment Loans. The IBRD also provides major support in agriculture, rural development and infrastructure. France, the next largest donor, is prominent in infrastructure, natural resources, education and parastatal reform. Other donors whose contributions exceed or equal the United States are the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Community, and Canada.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Most of the $20 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa will support liberalizing agriculture marketing systems. Continued support of $5 million is planned for the Fertilizer Subsector Reform Program (631-0063) while $11 million will be provided for the Agricultural Marketing Policy Reform Program (631-0068). Continuing project assistance will include $1.0 million for Maternal Child Health and Child Survival (631-0056). Funds for buy-ins to regional projects include Human Resource Development (631-HRDA), $400,000; Family Health Initiatives (631-AFHI), $400,000; African Child Survival Initiative (631-ACSI), $100,000; HIV/AIDS Prevention (631-HAPA), $250,000; Technology for Primary Health Care (631-PRIT), $250,000; and Opportunities Industrialization Center International (631-OICI), $1,000,000. Funds for Program Development Support (631-0510) amount to $600,000.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
631-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
631-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
631-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
631-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
631-OICI OICI (PVO)													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,000	1,000
631-PRIT PRITECH/ORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	550	---	---	---	---	300	300	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	550	---	---	---	---	300	300	250	250
631-C008 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING													
	FN G	79	87	9,700	9,627	9,627	8,331	---	1,243	---	53	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,700	9,627	9,627	8,331	---	1,243	---	53	---	---
631-C023 NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II													
	FN G	82	88	9,180	9,180	9,180	6,136	---	786	---	1,000	---	929
	FN L	82	88	5,600	5,600	5,600	204	---	4,575	---	397	---	424
	SS G	82	88	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,780	16,780	16,780	6,340	---	5,361	---	2,397	---	2,353
631-C031 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION													
	EH G	82	89	6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000
	FN G	82	89	14,263	14,263	14,263	11,202	---	1,785	---	1,276	---	---
	FN L	82	89	26,351	26,351	26,351	750	---	2,946	---	12,000	---	9,866
	SS G	82	89	2,407	2,407	2,407	---	---	22	---	1,100	---	1,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				49,021	49,021	43,021	11,952	6,000	4,753	---	16,376	---	13,866
631-0033 SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION													
EH	G	84	88	8,093	8,093	8,093	6,225	---	1,249	---	19	---	---
EH	L	84	83	16,265	413	413	413	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				24,358	8,506	8,506	6,638	---	1,849	---	19	---	---
631-0052 NATIONAL CEREALS RES AND EXTENSION II													
FN	G	85	93	9,789	9,789	9,789	8,279	---	764	---	746	---	---
FN	L	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	30	---	47	---	2,075	---	1,453
SS	G	85	93	25,633	25,633	6,815	---	14,482	1,889	---	5,000	---	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,027	39,027	20,209	8,309	14,482	2,700	---	7,821	---	6,453
631-0036 MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)													
CS	G	87	92	805	805	805	234	---	123	---	67	---	200
HE	G	87	92	2,195	2,195	2,195	250	---	829	---	500	---	616
SS	G	87	92	6,500	6,500	1,500	---	1,500	---	---	500	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	4,500	484	1,500	952	---	1,067	1,000	1,316
631-0057 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II													
FN	G	86	88	1,790	1,790	1,790	347	---	1,380	---	63	---	---
SS	G	86	88	1,367	1,367	1,367	---	---	---	---	600	---	543
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,157	3,157	3,157	347	---	1,380	---	663	---	543
631-0058 TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH													
FN	G	86	89	4,044	4,044	4,044	1,456	---	1,479	---	1,109	---	---
SS	G	86	89	1,668	1,668	1,300	---	368	---	---	600	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,712	5,712	5,344	1,456	368	1,479	---	1,709	---	700
631-0059 AGRICULTURE POLICY AND PLANNING													
SS	G	88	93	12,000	12,000	2,000	---	2,350	415	2,000	1,500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	2,000	---	2,350	415	2,000	1,500	---	1,000
631-0063 FERTILIZER SUBSECTOR REFORM-AEPRP 87 NPA													
ES	G	87	91	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,521	---	123	---	856	---	500
SS	G	87	91	11,000	11,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	5,000	5,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	9,000	7,521	6,000	123	---	5,856	5,000	5,500
631-0067 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PROD.													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	ME G	83	90	7,353	7,353	7,353	5,382	---	1,056	---	115	---	800
	SS G	83	90	130	1,130	130	---	---	3	1,000	130	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,433	3,483	7,483	5,382	---	1,059	1,000	245	---	1,300
631-0068 PROGRAM FOR POLICY REFORM													
	SS G	90	91	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	14,000	5,000	11,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	14,000	5,000	11,000	5,000
631-0172 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SS G	59	C	---	40	---	---	40	---	---	20	---	20
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40	---	---	40	---	---	20	---	20
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	85	C	---	107	107	107	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	85	C	---	727	727	719	---	---	---	8	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	299	299	299	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	2,742	598	198	494	445	1,050	850	600	780
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,875	1,731	1,323	494	445	1,050	858	600	780
COUNTRY TOTALS:				196,738	215,078	131,358	58,083	31,234	21,759	20,000	45,534	20,000	41,231
GRANTS:				144,917	179,109	95,389	56,626	31,234	14,191	20,000	31,062	20,000	29,488
LOANS:				51,821	35,969	35,969	1,397	---	7,568	---	14,472	---	11,743

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CAPE VERDE

Total U.S. Aid $ 83 Million (1975-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 17.39 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1986) 460

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 69.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 7
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 364

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 1.1% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.0% (15-64yrs) 48.9% (65+ yrs) 4.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.0 (1989) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

-% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 52%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 2%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;FOODSTUFFS;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(85) 3(86) 3
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1982) 15%

Major Exports(1987)FISH;BANANAS;SALT

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; NETHERLANDS; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 13%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 45% (1980)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Oilcrops & prod; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Sugar; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2707

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 61.2 Male 59.3 Female 62.7
(1970) Total 51.5 Male 49.9 Female 53.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 66

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 93% (1986) Measles 59% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 45% (1986) Polio(3) 58% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	113.5	Male	.	Female	
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	1,765[b/]	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	1,765	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	2,180	939	1,989
Title I	–	–	–
Title II [a/]	2,180	939	1,989
TOTALS	3,945	3,939	4,989

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $844,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	4	6	6
Foreign National	2	1	1
TOTALS	6	7	7

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	9	2	11	9	2	11	4	5	9
Regional[e]	21	1	22	27	6	33	24	5	29
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	4	4
Regional[e]	1	–	1	6	2	8	9	3	12
TOTALS	31	5	36	42	14	50	37	17	54

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CAPE VERDE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The principal economic development challenges facing Cape Verde are increasing its income, maximizing agricultural efficiency and generating employment. This is of particular importance because Cape Verde's meager land and water resources do not produce sufficient food for its population or sufficient foreign exchange for necessary imports.

U.S. interests in Cape Verde are developmental and humanitarian, but also stem from its strategic location, its position as an influential member of the non-aligned group of nations, and the strong historical and family ties between the United States and Cape Verde because of the large community of Americans of Cape Verdean descent.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Traditionally, A.I.D.'s strategy has focused on agriculture with the goal of improving productivity and revitalizing the natural resource base. Under the Watershed Development project, approximately 18,000 acres of land were protected by planting 3.2 million trees and construction of earthworks and rock walls. Badly needed seasonal employment has been provided to about two-thirds of the families living in the project's 13 watersheds. Payment for these workers is covered through local currency generated under the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program, which provides cereals to help alleviate the chronic food deficit. The Food Crop Research project has been instrumental in developing a National Agricultural Research Institute which has tested and made available new varieties of crops suitable to the Cape Verdean environment. A new Watershed and Applied Research Development project (655-0017), beginning in FY 1990, will combine successful activities presently carried out under the Food Crop Research and Watershed Development projects, emphasizing development of tree plantings, structures and crops to enhance soil and water conservation and increased food and forage production. The new project will be managed by a non-governmental organization and will incorporate P.L. 480 support. The new Export Development Services project, approved in FY 1989, will encourage development of a policy environment that supports export-oriented enterprises and activities. This project is expected to yield significant increases in foreign exchange and local employment. It will assist the Government of Cape Verde to encourage private investment and foreign exchange earnings and to establish a Center for Investment and Export Promotion.

OTHER DONORS

Cape Verde is highly dependent upon foreign assistance, both from the World Bank and a large number of bilateral donors (especially Portugal) and remittances from the substantial overseas Cape Verdean community.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The requested $3,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will fund the two major ongoing projects: Export Development Services (655-0014), $1,400,000, and Watershed and Applied Research Development (655-0017), $900,000. Assistance also will continue through the regional Family Health Initiative Project (655-AFHI), $100,000; Human Resource Development Assistance (655-HRDA), $210,000; African Training for Leadership and Skills (655-ATLS), $300,000; Small Project Assistance (655-0016), in cooperation with the Peace Corps, $40,000; and Program Development and Support (655-0015), $50,000. The P.L. 480 program will continue to help Cape Verde meet its structural food deficit, with emergency food aid provided if needed.

A.I.D. Representative: Thomas C. Luche

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
655-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
655-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
655-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	420	---	---	---	---	210	210	210	210
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	420	---	---	---	---	210	210	210	210
655-0011 FOOD CROP RESEARCH													
	SM G	82	87	4,688	4,688	4,688	2,386	---	798	---	1,100	---	404
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,688	4,688	4,688	2,386	---	798	---	1,100	---	404
655-0013 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT													
	SM G	84	89	5,611	5,611	5,611	3,886	---	788	---	937	---	---
	SS G	84	89	2,000	2,000	1,700	---	300	97	---	800	---	1,103
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,611	7,611	7,311	3,886	300	885	---	1,737	---	1,103
655-0014 EXPORT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES													
	SS G	89	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,400	---	1,000	800	1,400	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	---	---	1,400	---	1,000	800	1,400	1,600
655-0015 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	200	50	---	50	---	50	130	50	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	50	---	50	---	50	130	50	50
655-0016 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE AID/PC													
	SS G	88	C	---	95	---	---	15	15	40	40	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	95	---	---	15	15	40	40	40	40
655-0017 WATERSHED AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEV.													
	SS G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	100	900	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	100	900	1,600

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				16,299	22,814	12,049	6,272	1,765	1,698	3,000	4,517	3,000	5,407
GRANTS:				16,299	22,814	12,049	6,272	1,765	1,698	3,000	4,517	3,000	5,407
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Total U.S. Aid $ 46 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.70 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 330

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 129 (1982) 122 (1983) 113

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -17 (1982) 2 (1983) -5

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.4 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 49.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 22
As % of Total Export Earnings........ (1987) 12.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,808

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.2% (1989) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.0% (15-64yrs) 54.8% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.6 (1989) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 50%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 3%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;TEXTILES;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 0%

Major Exports(1987)DIAMONDS;COTTON;COFFEE

Trading Partners: FRANCE; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 38%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 90% (1985)
Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1973

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 46.1 Male 44.6 Female 47.6
(1970) Total 38.0 Male 36.8 Female 39.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 143

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 42% (1987) Measles 17% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 22% (1987) Polio(3) 22% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 71.4	Male	92.9	Female	50.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total 16.1	Male	19.3	Female	7.8
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 1.0	Male	1.8	Female	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 29%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	590b/	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	590	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480	304	360	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title IIa/	304	360	–
TOTALS	894	2,360	2,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $1,450,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a],[b]			
Category	FY89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Mission in Yaounde, Cameroon.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bilateral [d]	2	–	2	4	5	9	6	6	12
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	6	8
TOTALS	2	–	2	5	7	12	8	12	20

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Between 1977 and 1982, the economy of the Central African Republic (CAR) suffered from severe mismanagement, including excessive state intervention in almost all economic activities. This resulted in declining per capita income, deteriorating services and disintegrating transport.

The CAR Government began stabilization and structural adjustment measures in 1982. Under the 1986 World Bank Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), the CAR has sharply reduced Government intervention in the economy, liberalized prices and trade, and increased food crop production. The rural sector's strong performance has resulted in lower prices for urban consumers and increased availability of consumer goods in rural areas. Many parastatals have been restructured, privatized or liquidated, and a civil service reform is under way. Progress under the second SAP, which calls for further difficult reforms in export crop marketing and the civil service, has been somewhat uneven. Low world prices for cocoa and cotton aggravate the situation, although CAR has the natural resources to resume growth in the long run.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy in CAR focuses on agriculture and health. A.I.D. has concentrated on improving marketing and distribution of agricultural production, especially food crops, in order to diversify and increase rural incomes. Africare implements the Rural Enterprise Development (676-0017) project, which has been reoriented to stress collection and analysis of marketing data. This will provide a base for the proposed FY 1990 Agriculture Marketing and Distribution project (676-0021). A.I.D. helps the Ministry of Health implement a national immunization and other child survival programs through the regional African Child Survival Initiative project, which has contributed to a 5% decline in the incidence of childhood communicable diseases. Building upon a series of A.I.D.-sponsored workshops to help the CAR plan improvements for health services financing, A.I.D. is examining possibilities for providing limited assistance through buy-ins to centrally financed programs. A.I.D. also provides technical assistance to CAR's national acquired immune deficiency syndrome program.

OTHER DONORS

In response to CAR's reform efforts, donor assistance to CAR increased to more than $200 million in 1989. The World Bank, France, African Development Fund, and the European Development Fund are the major donors in CAR.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The $2.0 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa will provide $1,000,000 for the Agricultural Marketing and Distribution project (631-0021), $450,000 for the African Child Survival Initiative (676-ACSI), $300,000 for HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa project (676-HAPA), and $250,000 for the Human Resources Development for Africa project (676-HRDA).

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson (Resident in Yaounde, Cameroon)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
676-ACSI	APR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE												
	SS G	88	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	150	150	450	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	600	---	---	---	---	150	150	450	450
676-ADSP	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM												
	SS G	89	C	---	750	---	---	---	---	750	750	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	750	---	---	---	---	750	750	---	---
676-HAPA	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA												
	SS G	88	C	---	650	---	---	---	---	350	350	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	650	---	---	---	---	350	350	300	300
676-HRDA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.												
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
676-C015	CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	82	86	1,000	950	950	818	---	115	---	17	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	950	950	818	---	115	---	17	---	---
676-C016	POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)												
	FN G	84	88	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,250	---	450	---	---	---	---
	SS G	84	88	606	606	606	---	---	200	---	406	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,306	4,306	4,306	3,250	---	650	---	406	---	---
676-C017	RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)												
	FN G	86	89	2,490	2,490	2,490	1,520	---	735	---	235	---	---
	SS G	86	89	1,394	1,394	794	---	550	---	---	600	---	744
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,884	3,884	3,284	1,520	550	735	---	835	---	744
676-C021	AGRICULTURE MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION												
	SS G	90	93	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,500	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,000	500
676-0024	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC												
	SS G	89	C	---	40	---	---	40	---	---	20	---	20
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40	---	---	40	---	---	20	---	20

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				9,190	18,180	8,540	5,588	590	1,500	2,000	2,778	2,000	2,264
GRANTS:				9,190	18,180	8,540	5,588	590	1,500	2,000	2,778	2,000	2,264
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

ᴸLevel of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CHAD

Total U.S. Aid $ 187 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.63 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 150

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -2.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 8.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 53 (1985) 56 (1986) 71

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -13 (1985) -9 (1986) -22

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 28.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 7
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 3.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 4,891

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.5% (1980) 1.8% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.9% (15-64yrs) 54.3% (65+ yrs) 1.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1989) 5.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 36%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 83%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)MACHIN./TRANS E;INDUSTRIAL GOOD;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)COTTON;CATTLE;TEXTILES

Trading Partners: FRANCE; CAMEROON; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 43%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 110% (1985)
Agriculture: 121% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1946

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 39.1 Male 38.1 Female 39.8
(1970) Total 32.3 Male 29.6 Female 34.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 138

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 31% (1987) Measles 16% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 13% (1987) Polio(3) 13% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 11%

CHAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,400 b/	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	-	6,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	15,400	6,000	12,000
P.L. 480	3,016	859	2,315
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,016	859	2,315
TOTALS	18,416	6,859	14,315

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $600,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	11	12	12
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	12	12

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	6	3	9	5	10	15	1	10	11
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	12	63	75	10	228	238	5	225	230
Regional[e]	-	18	18	-	25	25	-	25	25
TOTALS	19	84	103	15	263	278	6	260	266

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-88)

CHAD

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The challenges facing Chad have always been difficult: a harsh climate, recurrent drought and a landlocked location. Two decades of intermittent civil strife and foreign incursions have exacerbated the challenge, leaving a weak physical infrastructure and limited social services. The 1984-85 drop in the world price for cotton crippled the economy. The Government of Chad's (GOC) priority is to promote national unity through political and economic integration by means of improved transport, financial rehabilitation and access to services.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Following Chad's civil war of 1979-82, A.I.D. funded relief activities through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), food aid, food for work and grants to multilateral agencies. In FY 1984 and FY 1985, more emphasis was given to rehabilitating the agriculture and transport sectors. Efforts included rehabilitation of the road maintenance unit, irrigation works and the provision of small enterprise credit. A.I.D.'s strategy for 1989-94 emphasizes sustainable economic growth promoted through increased agricultural income and productivity, reduced maternal and child mortality and continued budgetary support.

A.I.D. continues to build on earlier results of the PVO Development Initiatives project in agriculture and the Strengthening Road Maintenance project in transport. The new Agricultural Marketing and Technology Transfer project starting in FY 1990 will help Chadians develop cooperatives, provide credit and training, assist private sector development and support technology transfer to small farmers.

A.I.D. efforts in health have resulted in a health information system with a reliable statistical data base, and a GOC-hosted national conference on family planning. A new project which provides support for the GOC's revised policies on family planning is assisting the Ministry of Health implement a child survival program, emphasizing child spacing, control of diarrheal diseases, pre- and post-natal care, and development of management capability in the Ministry.

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) budgetary support to development ministries carries with it policy conditionality directed toward civil service reform. The program is designed to lead the GOC toward improved training and effectiveness within a leaner civil service structure.

OTHER DONORS

Chad's major multilateral donors include the World Bank, EEC, and the United Nations group. Their programs concentrate on road construction, public finance and agriculture (particularly livestock and cotton). The major bilateral donors are France (public sector training, communications and budgetary support); Italy (road construction); and West Germany (livestock, potable water and import reimbursement).

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $6 million from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and $6 million in ESF. The DFA will support Strengthening Road Maintenance (677-0050), $1 million; PVO Development Iniatives (677-0051), $.76 million; Agricultural Marketing (677-0062), $2 million; Child Survival (677-0064), $1 million; Program Development and Support (677-0060), $.7 million; Human Resources Development (677-HRDA), $.5 million; and Small Project Assistance (677-0058), $.04 million. The ESF will support Strengthening Road Maintenance (677-0050), $2 million; and Strengthening Development Ministries V (677-0063), $4 million. A multi-year P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program will address food security problems.

A.I.D. Representative: Bernard D. Wilder

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
677-ADSP AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	SS G	89	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
677-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
677-0041 RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I													
	SH G	82	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,329	---	13	---	158	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,500	5,500	5,329	---	13	---	158	---	---
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE													
	ES G	85	92	16,500	21,269	15,269	6,586	2,000	1,477	---	4,269	2,000	3,792
	SH G	85	92	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,034	---	1,200	---	766	---	---
	SS G	85	92	13,000	13,000	4,000	---	960	1,625	---	3,335	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				34,500	39,269	24,269	9,620	2,960	4,302	---	8,370	3,000	4,792
677-0051 PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES													
	SH G	85	92	11,725	11,725	11,725	4,818	---	3,117	---	3,790	---	---
	SS G	85	92	5,000	5,000	960	---	1,000	---	1,000	750	760	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,725	16,725	12,685	4,818	1,000	3,117	1,000	4,540	760	1,500
677-0052 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II													
	ES G	86	86	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,500	---	3,500	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	3,500	---	3,500	---	---	---	---
677-0055 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES III													
	ES G	88	88	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,730	---	45	---	225	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	6,730	---	45	---	225	---	---
677-0058 PEACE CORPS(SPA)													
	SS G	88	C	---	120	40	---	40	4	---	76	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120	40	---	40	4	---	76	40	40
677-0060 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	2,500	400	91	700	118	700	530	700	1,058

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	400	91	700	113	700	530	700	1,058
677-0061 STRENGTHENING DEV. MINISTRIES IV													
ES	G	89	89	8,000	8,000	---	---	8,000	---	---	8,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	---	---	8,000	---	---	8,000	---	---
677-0062 AGRIC. MARKETING & TECH. TRANSFER													
SS	G	90	95	---	13,500	---	---	---	---	2,700	---	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	13,500	---	---	---	---	2,700	---	2,000	1,500
677-0063 *STRENGTHENING DEV. MINISTRIES V													
ES	G	91	93	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
677-0064 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT													
SS	G	89	94	3,700	8,500	---	---	2,700	---	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,700	8,500	---	---	2,700	---	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				82,425	133,214	56,894	30,088	15,400	11,099	6,000	24,499	12,000	12,890
GRANTS:				82,425	133,214	56,894	30,088	15,400	11,099	6,000	24,499	12,000	12,890
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L) Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Strengthening Development Ministries V	Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 4,000		Life of Project Funding 24,000
Number 677-0063 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1994

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) to maintain financial, political and social stability during a difficult period of national reconstruction and economic adjustment.

Project Description: The world market price of cotton, Chad's principal source of foreign exchange and tax revenue, collapsed in 1985 and is expected to remain low until the mid-1990's. Since 1985, the already austere GOC budget has nearly been frozen, as revenues have stagnated, resulting in a projected deficit of more than $29 million in 1989. These problems were compounded, until recently, by the longstanding border dispute with Libya.

The GOC is taking necessary corrective action. For the short term, the GOC is implementing an International Monetary Fund (IMF) structural adjustment program to reduce the financial deficits through the development of new sources of tax revenue and strict ceilings on public expenditures. Specific measures include sale of land and other GOC assets, a freeze on the level of civil service employment, and reform of budget and treasury operations. In the longer term, the GOC has embarked on a program with the assistance of the World Bank and other donors to restore the cotton sector to profitability as well as diversify into other activities, i.e, livestock. To help the GOC make the necessary adjustments while maintaining essential services, A.I.D. will provide $8 million annually in budgetary support to pay salaries and other related expenses of civilian ministries. These funds will be released in two tranches each year in coordination with French budgetary assistance. A special bank account will be established for managing these funds.

Sustainability: The GOC should in several years be in a position to maintain the level of government services now made possible in part with U.S. budgetary assistance. By the mid-1990s, cotton export earnings are expected to reach or surpass levels generated prior to the 1985 collapse; an increase in export earnings is also expected from the marketing of vegetables; and lastly, a reduction in oil imports made possible by the construction and operation of a mini-refinery in Chad will result in foreign exchange savings. The GOC should be able to pay salaries and general operating expenses of the government.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The U.S. Government's objective in Chad is to promote economic and political stability. Implicit in this is the maintenance of effective civil administration and continued provision of public services which supports a stable development environment. Budgetary support for the operation of civilian ministries will contribute to this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is attempting to expand its tax base, limit expenditures, and improve its financial management. France is expected to continue to provide $22 million annually in budget support, and will also provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the Ministry of Finance. In July 1989, the IMF and the GOC signed a three-year $15.3 million Structural Adjustment Facility for balance-of-payments assistance in 1989-1991, and the World Bank has approved $28 million from the Special Fund for Africa.

Beneficiaries: Chad's citizens who will be recipients of government services.

Major Outputs:
Payment of civilian salaries.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Budgetary Support	24,000
TOTAL	24,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,000	20,000	24,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COMOROS

Total U.S. Aid $ $ Million (1980-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.19 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1985) 240

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 54 (1986) 67 (1987) 70

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -18 (1986) -14 (1987) -25

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
13.5 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 95.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 1
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 5.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 444

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1990) 3.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.6% (15-64yrs) 49.2% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1989) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 44%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 83%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)RICE & FOOD;CEMENT;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)VANILLA;CLOVES;PERFUME OILS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; REUNION

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 36%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1980)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Oilcrops & prod; Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Meat products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2400

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 55.5 Male 53.6 Female 57.4
(1970) Total 47.9 Male 46.6 Female 49.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 92

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 97% (1987) Measles 71% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 73% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 38%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total 107.3	Male 124.5	Female 89.9
Secondary	(1980)	Total 30.9	Male 40.4	Female 21.2
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

COMOROS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	700	700	700
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	700	700	700
P.L. 480	125	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	125	-	-
TOTALS	825	700	700

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	14	5	19	18	10	28	18	10	28
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	5	19	18	10	28	18	10	28

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

COMOROS

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

With 450-500 people per square kilometer, Comoros is one of the world's most densely populated countries. The population, estimated at 429,000, continues to grow at an annual rate of 3.6%. The economy is overwhelmingly agricultural. Vanilla, copra, cloves and ylang-ylang are produced for export. Food crops include cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes and rice. These do not provide enough resources to sustain appreciable economic growth, as evidenced by a per capita income of only $240.

The country's development options are limited. Production of maize as a substitute for imported rice is being encouraged, but increases in output will be slow. Commercial fishing is constrained by the lack of port facilities, and agricultural production is hampered by soil erosion caused by severe deforestation on steep slopes. Although self-sufficiency is formally the Comoros Government's target, food accounts for about 30% of imports. Export alternatives are very limited, and industry is practically non-existent. Transport infrastructure is inadequate. Health care, while free, is limited by a lack of facilities and trained personnel. Family planning activities are scarce.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s objective is to increase Comoros' agricultural production. This strategy is implemented through a series of grants to the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for technical assistance. The first grant, begun in 1984 with total A.I.D. funding of $3.5 million, ended at the beginning of FY 1990. The project has contributed directly to the process of technology transfer to farmers and the sustainability of farming practices promoted by the project. A.I.D. executed a second five-year grant to CARE at the same funding level in FY 1989. Primary emphasis continues to be given to training farmers on the island of Anjouan to protect the soil fertility and stem erosion in order to increase yields. Most Comorian farmers are women, and CARE seeks to use female extension agents.

OTHER DONORS

Total foreign assistance to the Comoros reached $52.6 million, or approximately $116 per person, in 1988. France is easily the largest donor, providing over $25 million. Approximately one-third of French aid is provided as budgetary support, one-third is devoted to paying the salaries of technical assistance personnel in all sectors of the economy, and one-third is provided as military assistance. Other major donors include the World Bank, United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization and European Economic Community. By supporting land and soil conservation efforts in Anjouan, a remote (albeit heavily-populated) area, U.S. assistance to the Comoros fills a role occupied by no other donor.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $700,000 from the Development Fund for Africa for the second CARE grant.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: COMOROS

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
602-0001 CARE (PVO)													
	FN G	84	89	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	84	89	970	970	700	200	270	539	---	232	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	3,230	2,730	270	538	---	232	---	---
602-0002 ANJOUAN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROJECT													
	SS G	89	94	3,500	3,500	---	---	430	63	700	900	700	167
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	---	---	430	63	700	900	700	167
COUNTRY TOTALS:				7,000	7,000	3,230	2,730	700	601	700	1,132	700	167
GRANTS:				7,000	7,000	3,230	2,730	700	601	700	1,132	700	167
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CONGO

Total U.S. Aid $ 25 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.34 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 870

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 4.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 751 (1982) 1,105 (1983) 858

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 48 (1982) -298 (1983) -89

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 105%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 185
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 18.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,177

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.3% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.0% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1989) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 62%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 510(85) 353(86) -296

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 696(85) 876(86) 592
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 7%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS/CONSUMER GOODS/INTERMED. MANU.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,206(85) 1,228(86) 737
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 61%

Major Exports(1987)CRUDE PETROLEUM/LUMBER/PLYWOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 81% (1985)
Agriculture: 74% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2324

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 56.0 Male 53.6 Female 58.5
(1970) Total 47.2 Male 45.8 Female 48.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 108

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1987) Measles 69% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 38%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 144.4	Male 170.1	Female 113.8
Secondary	(1981)	Total 81.3	Male 96.8	Female 68.8
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 4.3	Male 7.5	Female 1.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 71% (1985) Female 55%

CONGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	500	500	1,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	500	1,000
P.L. 480	152	2,066	2,000
Title I	-	2,000	2,000
Title II[a]	152	66	-
TOTALS	652	2,566	3,000

[a] See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a,b]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by A.I.D. Mission in Zaire.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	16	6	22	20	6	26
Regional[e]	10	-	10	10	-	10	8	4	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	5
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TOTALS	10	1	11	26	10	36	28	18	46

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CONGO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Congo is initiating basic economic reforms as it seeks recovery from the financial and economic setbacks caused by a sharp drop in petroleum revenues that began in 1986. However, economic peformance remains lackluster. The Congo faces serious budget problems, due to revenue shortfalls, excessive expenditures, and delays in reaching agreement on debt rescheduling. Apart from the oil sector, which is now improving, output is virtually stagnant.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The Government's interim adjustment program and subsequent five-year plan focuses on commercially productive investments. A.I.D.'s strategy and primary bilateral intervention in the Congo is designed, accordingly, to promote better resource allocation and utilization through training managers at middle and higher levels in both the public and private sectors. Sixteen long-term participants will start U.S. master's degree programs in late 1989.

A.I.D. supports one bilateral project, Congo Human Resources Development (679-0007), and plans to buy into the Regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (679-HRDA). Both projects address the lack of trained personnel, but also attempt to influence macroeconomic policy by orienting participants to the potential of an economy increasingly responsive to market forces.

Implementation of the two human resource development projects complements short-term training provided through the regional Africa Manpower Development project (698-0433), and U.S. advanced degree training through the regional African Graduate Fellowship (AFGRAD) program (698-0455). The eight AFGRAD participants with degrees to date have all returned to responsible positions in government and university education. An FY 1990 P.L. 480 Title I program will help fill Congo's food deficit in rice and will generate local currency for development programs.

OTHER DONORS

A number of bilateral and multilateral donors provide technical and financial assistance to the Congo, concentrating to a large extent on agriculture. France is by far the largest donor, having provided approximately $106 million in 1988, followed by the World Bank, West Germany, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

FY 1991 funding of $1,000,000 is requested from the Development Fund for Africa to finance the ongoing Congo Human Resources Development project (679-0007) and to buy into the Human Resources Development regional training project (679-HRDA). A P.L. 480 Title I program will generate some $2 million in local currency to support development activities in the agriculture and health sectors.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler (Resident in Kinshasa, Zaire).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CONGO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
679-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	812	---	---	---	---	---	---	812	812
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	812	---	---	---	---	---	---	812	812
679-0007 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	87	91	312	312	312	30	---	201	---	81	---	---
	SS G	87	91	1,688	1,688	500	---	500	5	500	450	188	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	812	30	500	206	500	531	188	600
COUNTRY TOTALS:				2,000	2,812	812	30	500	206	500	531	1,000	1,412
GRANTS:				2,000	2,812	812	30	500	206	500	531	1,000	1,412
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Total U.S. Aid $ 88 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 0.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.11 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 750

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 27.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 2,987 (1980) 3,553 (1984) 2,074

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -791 (1980) -1,104 (1984) -206

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 89.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 711
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 19.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 11,995

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 4.9% (1978) 4.0% (1990) 3.9%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.9% (15-64yrs) 51.2% (65+ yrs) 1.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1989) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 65%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 730(85) 922(86) 1,124

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 2,246(85) 2,278(86) 2,541
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 7%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL GOODS/PETROLEUM PRODS/CEREALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 2,977(85) 3,201(86) 3,665
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 12%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE/COCOA BEANS/WOOD

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 36%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 122% (1985)
Agriculture: 155% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Dairy products; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2509

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 53.4 Male 51.6 Female 55.5
(1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 102

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 53% (1987) Measles 65% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.3 Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 31%

COTE D'IVOIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	70a/	500	500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other[*]	–	–	–
TOTALS	70	500	500
P.L. 480	5,506	757	5,000
Title I	5,000	–	5,000
Title II b/	506	757	–
TOTALS	5,576	1,257	5,500

a/ Excludes $430,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

b/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] and b			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

[b] Program is managed by the regional Economic Development and Support Office for West and Central Africa, located in Cote d'Ivoire.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY89 (Actual)			FY90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	7	7	–	13	13	–	13	13
Regional[e]	21	5	26	18	2	20	22	2	24
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	28	28	–	25	25	–	25	25
Regional[e]	–	2	2	–	12	12	–	12	12
TOTALS	21	42	63	18	52	70	22	52	74

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

COTE D'IVOIRE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Until recently, Cote d'Ivoire had been considered one of Africa's economic success stories. In the last few years, however, sharp declines in world market prices of its principal exports, cocoa and coffee, and an overdependence on these agricultural exports have resulted in a sharp deceleration in economic growth, leading to decreases in real income and increasing unemployment. The country's economic problems have been compounded by population pressures resulting from high fertility and migration from neighboring countries.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Since FY 1976, A.I.D. has sponsored four Housing Investment Guarantee programs in Cote d'Ivoire totalling $59 million. These programs have been primarily designed to help the GOCI formulate shelter policies and put into effect means and procedures for improving the shelter and living conditions of low-income households in secondary cities throughout the country.

Since FY 1985, A.I.D. has been carrying out a small assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire funded through regional and centrally-funded projects in the areas of training, family planning, and child survival. In FY 1988, an annual budget level for Cote d'Ivoire was established at $500,000. In FY 1990, $500,000 will continue to be used for health, population and training activities.

In FY 1989, A.I.D. assistance to Cote d'Iovire was supplemented by $5 million in rice under the P.L. 480 Title I program as well as $200,000 under the Title II program.

OTHER DONORS

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire agreed to a structural adjustment program in September 1989 with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. France has pledged $200 million toward filling the $450 million financing gap for the period June 1989 - December 1990. Other donors, most notably Japan, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland, are now being encouraged to contribute the remainder.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

For FY 1991, A.I.D. plans $500,000 from the Development Fund for Africa to continue the on-going health, population and training activities as well as $5 million in P.L. 480 Title I food assistance.

Mission Director: Arthur M. Fell (Director of the Regional Economic Development and Support Office for West and Central Africa.)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: COTE D'IVOIRE

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
681-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
681-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	89	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	240	240	260	260
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	240	240	260	260
681-C001 PREVENTION & CONTROL OF HIV TRANS.													
	SS G	89	90	90	90	---	---	70	---	20	70	---	20
PROJECT TOTAL:				90	90	---	---	70	---	20	70	---	20
COUNTRY TOTALS:				90	1,070	---	---	70	---	500	550	500	520
GRANTS:				90	1,070	---	---	70	---	500	550	500	520
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

DJIBOUTI

Total U.S. Aid $ 36 Million (1976-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.4% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 12.50 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1982) 490

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 129 (1986) 140 (1988) 125

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 5 (1986) -8 (1988) 26

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 12
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 329

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 8.1% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.5% (15-64yrs) 55.5% (65+ yrs) 2.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)FOODS/BEVERAGES/TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)HIDES & SKINS/TRANS.OF COFFEE/REEXPORTS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; JAPAN; ETHIOPIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Coffee,green &;
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tobacco; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 46.9 Male 45.4 Female 48.6
(1970) Total 41.2 Male 40.8 Female 41.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 121

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 42% (1987) Measles 61% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 60% (1987) Polio(3) 60% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	37.1	Male	42.2	Female	34.2
Secondary	(1982)	Total	13.3	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,044 a/	1,905 a/	4,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,044	1,905 a/	4,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,044	1,905 a/	4,000

a/ Includes $163,000 of unobligated ESF funds carried forward from FY 1989

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	11	-	11	17	-	17	17	-	17
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	-	11	17	-	17	17	-	17

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

DJIBOUTI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Tiny Djibouti has few natural resources except geothermal power, and has a limited trained work force. There are no permanent streams and little arable land. Almost all food is imported, though there is some artisanal fishing (developed by past A.I.D. projects), and nomads raise livestock. The urban economy is focussed on international transport and on mercantile services, especially re-exportation of consumer goods. The arid countryside has weak links to this cash economy. Services provide about three-quarters of the gross domestic product. The Government of Djibouti (GROD) aims to expand the service sector by geothermal and human resource development and upgrading infrastructure.

Djibouti lies beside the junction of the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden. This strategic location and Djibouti's facilities are important to U.S. interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. Despite limited resources, Djibouti has maintained stability, an open economy, and a policy of support for refugees and drought victims. The country is a stabilizing influence in the Horn of Africa.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In FY 1988 A.I.D. moved from project assistance to fostering Djibouti's economic stability through budget support. The GROD is using A.I.D.'s non-project assistance funds to service external debt; purchase services and commodities from the United States; and provide a U.S. presence to monitor implementation of these activities. In FY 1991, A.I.D. will wind up its support of the World Bank-managed Housing and Urban Development project which upgrades potable water, drainage, and flood control systems for the poorest third of the urban population.

OTHER DONORS

Djibouti relies heavily on foreign aid for recurrent and capital budget expenditures, receiving over $200 in aid per capita. In 1989, foreign economic assistance reached $95 million, of which bilateral aid was 83%. France, the largest donor, supports technical assistance personnel in all sectors of the economy. Saudi Arabia and Italy, the next largest donors, have focussed on the transport and energy sectors. A.I.D.'s assistance fills a niche occupied by no other donor.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The proposed $4,000,000 cash grant will be used by the GROD to service development debt and purchase U.S. commodities and technical assistance which are needed for geothermal energy development and manpower training.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, Eastern and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHED	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
603-0013 ENERGY INITIATIVES														
	FS	G	81	88	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,467	---	115	---	95	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,700	4,700	4,700	4,467	---	115	---	95	---	---
603-0017 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV-PHASE II (PVO)														
	ES	G	84	85	1,900	1,900	1,907	1,549	---	---	---	251	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,900	1,900	1,900	1,549	---	---	---	251	---	---
603-0020 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	84	87	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,763	---	304	---	1,200	---	1,233
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,500	5,500	5,500	2,763	---	304	---	1,200	---	1,233
603-0022 PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT														
	ES	G	85	91	6,287	12,191	3,242	1,543	3,044	4,497	1,905	2,051	4,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,287	12,191	3,242	1,543	3,044	4,497	1,905	2,251	4,000	4,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:					18,387	24,291	15,342	10,542	3,044	4,919	1,905	3,597	4,000	5,233
GRANTS:					18,387	24,291	15,342	10,542	3,044	4,919	1,905	3,597	4,000	5,233
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
@Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Total U.S. Aid $ 11 Million (1981-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.59 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 20 (1982) 26 (1983) 24

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -3 (1982) -9 (1983) -3

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 3
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 22.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 339

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.3% (1978) 1.0% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.5% (15-64yrs) 53.6% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.6 (1989) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1983) 43%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 66%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM;FOOD;BEVERAGES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;TIMBER;COCOA BEANS

Trading Partners: SPAIN; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Coffee,green &

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 49.9 Male 48.0 Female 51.7
(1970) Total 38.8 Male 37.3 Female 40.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 120

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 29% (1985) Measles 12% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 3% (1985) Polio(3) 4% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.0	Male	5.6	Female	0.6

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY89 (Actual)	FY90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	825[a]	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	825	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	825	1,000	1,000

[a] Excludes $175,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a],[b]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Mission in Cameroon.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	6	3	9	2	9	11	4	8	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	1	1	13	8	21	2	10	12
TOTALS	6	4	10	15	17	32	6	18	24

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

At the time of independence from Spain in 1968, Equatorial Guinea had an efficient, export-oriented economy in cocoa, coffee and hardwoods, which exploited superb rainfall and soil conditions. Over the next decade, the economy rapidly deteriorated due to government actions which reduced the agriculture sector to a subsistence level.

Beginning in 1979, under new leadership, Equatorial Guinea's economy slowly began to recover. The country entered the Franc zone and joined the Customs Union of Central Africa and the Bank of Central African States. A World Bank Structural Adjustment Program should be negotiated shortly. The country's economic development is based on stimulating agricultural production, especially exports, expanding and rehabilitating infrastructure, meeting basic social needs and developing human resources, and improving public administration. The Government has been reorienting its policy to strengthen the private sector.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy for its development program in Equatorial Guinea aims at helping the country establish indigenous grass-roots institutions for food production and marketing. A U.S. private and voluntary organization, the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), implements the Cooperative Development II (653-003) project which promotes cooperative development through training in management and farm-to-market transport. A.I.D. will be placing increased emphasis on local and third-country technical training.

The NCBA has established an institutional framework assuring farmer access to technical and capital inputs as well as transport. The 33 cooperatives on Bioko Island and the mainland are supported by Guinean-managed cooperative centers that provide training in cooperative management and agricultural extension, transport and vehicle repair services. Internal markets have been developed and export marketing opportunities are being pursued. In FY 1990 the project will emphasize cooperative law development and will concentrate on areas having the greatest potential for marketing high-value commodities.

OTHER DONORS

The Government is improving its coordination of donor assistance following the United Nations Round Table Conference held in Geneva in November 1988. The World Bank concentrates on agriculture, cocoa rehabilitation, and private sector reforms under the Structural Adjustment Program. Spain is the lead donor in education and France dominates assistance in health and infrastructure.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $1.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa to provide $800,000 of incremental funding for the ongoing Cooperative Development II (653-0003) and $200,000 for a buy-in to the regional Human Resources Development (653-HRDA) project.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson (resident in Yaounde, Cameroon).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
653-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
653-0003 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVC)													
	FN G	86	91	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	86	91	2,075	3,675	1,250	120	825	1,925	800	830	800	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,575	5,175	2,750	1,620	825	1,925	800	830	800	200
COUNTRY TOTALS:				3,575	5,575	2,750	1,620	825	1,925	1,000	1,030	1,000	400
GRANTS:				3,575	5,575	2,750	1,620	825	1,925	1,000	1,030	1,000	400
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

GAMBIA, THE

Total U.S. Aid $ 91 Million (1956-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.00 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 220

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 74 (1983) 72 (1984) 69

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -15 (1983) -23 (1984) -19

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.0 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 132%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 15
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 13.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 823

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.7% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1984) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(87) -48

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(87) 115
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1980) 3%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS;MANUFACTURES;RAW MATERIALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(87) 67
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1980) 0%

Major Exports(1987)PEANUTS;FISH;COTTON LINT

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; CHINA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 32%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 139% (1985)
Agriculture: 90% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Vegetable oils
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2228

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 47.7 Male 45.8 Female 49.8
(1970) Total 34.0 Male 32.2 Female 35.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 142

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1987) Measles 82% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 83% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	51.2	Male	64.9	Female	37.3
Secondary	(1982)	Total	14.4	Male	16.7	Female	6.8
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.5	Male	0.8	Female	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 36% (1985) Female 15%

THE GAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	3,100 b/	5,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,100	5,000	6,000
P.L. 480	3,269	1,199	2,792
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,269	1,199	2,792
TOTALS	6,369	6,199	8,792

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $703,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	9	9

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	23	33	56	42	35	77	29	30	59
Regional[e]	11	16	27	10	20	30	7	20	27
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	5	7	7	6	13	5	22	27
Regional[e]	5	3	8	-	20	20	-	25	25
TOTALS	41	57	98	59	81	140	41	97	138

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

THE GAMBIA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Although The Gambia is a small Sahelian country with limited natural resources and a rapidly growing population, it has carried out a highly successful economic reform program over the past four years. This program dealt with a severe public financial crisis and put in place market-oriented policies that have resulted in private sector expansion and real increases in rural incomes. At the moment, The Gambia has one of the most liberal economies in West Africa. U.S. interest in this democratic country is to assure the continuity of stable economic growth, which can serve as a model for other countries to emulate.

As the structural reform program has corrected many of the impediments to growth, The Gambia must now focus its attention and energies on maintaining and perfecting a liberalized economic environment conducive to broad-based and sustainable development. The Gambia is particularly faced with the challenge of continuing to increase private sector investment and to improve rural productivity and incomes through environmentally sound agricultural practices.

A.I.D. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy contains two principal elements: the first is to sustain and enhance policies conducive to increased private sector investment, and the second is to support policy and institutional changes that protect the natural resource base while increasing agricultural productivity and incomes. A.I.D. has played a key role in the very successful economic restructuring program that has stabilized The Gambia's economy and resulted in a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 5.5% from 1986 through 1988. In very close coordination with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, the Ministry of Finance advisory team funded by the Economic and Financial Policy Analysis project (635-0225) played a pivotal part in the privatization of state enterprises. In addition, the Economic Policy Reform Program (635-0228) led to key changes forcing such parastatals to compete in financial markets on an equal basis with private concerns.

In the agricultural sector, resources made available through the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program made it possible for the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) to liberalize its markets and prepare its largest parastatal for privatizaton. The Agricultural Research and Diversification project (635-0219) has helped to prioritize the research program and focus the extension services on a few technical innovations which hold promise of high pay-off. In the natural resources sphere, the Soil and Water Resources Management project (685-0202) continues to support extensive conservation and land reclamation work which has resulted in increases in food production and women's welfare. The result of these combined policy and institutional changes, along with the technology development, extension and training investments, has been a 9% growth in rural per capita incomes over the past few years.

In pursuit of private sector investment increases, A.I.D. is working with the GOTG and the World Bank on a plan to stimulate further reforms in The Gambia's financial markets. The objective will be to improve the efficiency of financial institutions in promoting savings, access to credit, and investment. Long-term consulting assistance also is being employed to prepare a parastatal bank for privatization.

OTHER DONORS

The World Bank and the African Development Bank are the major donors to The Gambia. In recent years the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Community (through its Stabilization Fund for export shorfalls) also have provided substantial assistance. Other bilateral donors are the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and France. The Soil and Water Resources Management project is being implemented jointly with West Germany.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

In FY 1991, A.I.D. will provide $6 million in Development Fund for Africa resources to support five ongoing and one new activity as follows: Child Survival (635-ACSI), $100,000; Human Resources Development Assistance (635-HRDA), $300,000; Agriculture Research and Diversification (635-0219), $3,800,000; Small Project Assistance (635-0221), $100,000; Program Development and Support (635-0510), $400,000, and the one new start Financial and Private Sector Development (632-0232), $1,300,000. A multi-year P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program will continue to help The Gambia implement structural reforms in the agriculture and financial sectors.

A.I.D. Representative: Jimmie Stone

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
635-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
635-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	515	---	---	---	---	215	215	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	515	---	---	---	---	215	215	300	300
635-0202 SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT													
	SH G	78	89	2,970	2,970	2,970	2,882	---	85	---	3	---	---
	SS G	78	89	2,200	2,200	1,000	51	1,200	654	---	894	---	601
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,170	5,170	3,970	2,933	1,200	739	---	897	---	601
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION													
	SH G	85	92	9,920	9,920	9,920	6,175	---	2,399	---	1,346	---	---
	SS G	85	92	8,080	8,080	500	---	274	---	3,506	2,000	3,800	3,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	10,420	6,175	274	2,399	3,506	3,346	3,800	3,200
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SH G	83	C	---	160	160	135	---	18	---	7	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	220	40	---	40	---	40	60	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	380	200	135	40	18	40	67	100	100
635-0225 ECON & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSES II													
	SH G	84	89	2,214	2,214	2,214	1,879	---	332	---	3	---	---
	SS G	84	89	2,286	2,286	1,000	---	1,286	812	---	1,000	---	474
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	3,214	1,879	1,286	1,144	---	1,003	---	474
635-0228 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	ES G	87	87	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
635-0231 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	SH G	87	90	276	276	276	47	---	8	---	221	---	---
	SS G	87	90	574	799	360	---	---	---	439	220	---	579
PROJECT TOTAL:				850	1,075	636	47	---	8	439	441	---	579
635-0232 *FINANCIAL AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	SS G	91	95	---	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	520

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	520
635-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT 65	G	88	C	---	1,680	280	---	300	183	700	898	400	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,680	280	---	300	183	700	898	400	500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				34,520	56,020	24,720	13,169	3,100	6,491	5,000	8,967	6,000	6,374
GRANTS:				34,520	56,020	24,720	13,169	3,100	6,491	5,000	8,967	6,000	6,374
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: THE GAMBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Financial and Private Sector Development	**Funding Source** DFA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 1,300		**Life of Project Funding** 18,500
Number 635-0232 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☐ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY1995
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY1996

Purpose: To increase private savings and investment and the private sector's contribution to development.

Project Description: The program will support the continuation of sound macro-economic policies and address four distinct aspects of financial sector reform. It will seek to (1) improve the enforcement of financial contracts, (2) lower the cost and improve the reliability of financial information, (3) increase the number and mix of financial services, and (4) improve the quality of financial services. Activities will include legal and regulatory reforms; assistance to local business and governmental bodies concerned with investment and commercial/industrial performance; and technical advisors who will assist the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) to improve both macro-economic policy making and the quality of financial services offered, including private investment promotion. Performance-based grants will be linked to improved enforcement of financial contracts, removal of entry barriers and facilitation of new financial services, privatization actions and new and improved means of providing prompt, reliable financial information. Investment activity is anticipated in financial services, agricultural input and marketing systems, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and transportation services, livestock and related marketing services, storage, packaging and printing, power generation and small industry.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be achieved as a result of the establishment of legal and regulatory reforms, the facilitation of investment-oriented services and the collection of fees and charges for services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy for The Gambia is to sustain and enhance a policy environment conducive to increased savings and investment and to support policy reforms and institutional changes which will lead to sustainable growth in agricultural productivity. This program will support continued sound macro-economic policies and reforms in the financial sector which will facilitate investment promotion and encourage domestic savings.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOTG has requested A.I.D.'s assistance in ongoing efforts to reform its financial sector. The World Bank and the United Kingdom are expected to continue to be active in financial sector reform. The International Monetary Fund support is also expected to continue through 1991.

Beneficiaries: The program's ultimate beneficiaries will be Gambians hired by the private sector as employees in new or expanded enterprises and service organizations resulting from increased investment.

Major Outputs: A modernized and improved legal and regulatory structure; an increase in the number and variety of financial service organizations; new, improved and more reliable financial and entrepreneurial information services and organizations; and a more effective, better trained and equipped financial sector work force are expected major outputs.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Performance Grants	12,000
Technical Assistance and Studies	5,500
Training and Commodities	500
Direct Costs (Management, audit, etc.)	500
TOTAL	18,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				**Principal Contractors or Agencies**
	Obligations	**Expenditures**	**Unliquidated**	To be determined
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,300	17,200	18,500	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

GHANA

Total U.S. Aid $ 579 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.88 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 390

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 14.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 920 (1986) 821 (1987) 663

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -140 (1986) 3 (1987) 25

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 44.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 526
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 19.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 14,698

Population Growth Rate...(1970)-2.5% (1978) 1.5% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.2% (15-64yrs) 52.8% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 12.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1989) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1985) Total . % Urban 59.0% Rural 37.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1984) 80%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1987) 66%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -122(86) -185(87) -147

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 733(86) 1,285(87) 1,148
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 10%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM;CONSUMER GOODS;FOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 610(86) 1,100(87) 1,001
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 33%

Major Exports(1987)COCOA;GOLD;WOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 53%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 104% (1985)
Agriculture: 112% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; COFFEE; SHEA NUT
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; SUGAR; RICE

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1987) 1822

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 53.9 Male 52.1 Female 55.8
(1970) Total 48.5 Male 46.9 Female 50.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 81

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 71% (1987) Measles 51% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 37% (1987) Polio(3) 34% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total	66.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1985)	Total	39.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1983)	Total	2.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 64% (1985) Female 43%

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	2,112 d/	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	7,040c/	15,000	16,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	9,152	15,000	16,000
P.L. 480	18,364	13,795	11,302
Title I a/	6,000	6,000	6,000
Title II b/	12,364	7,795	5,302
TOTALS	27,516	28,795	27,302

a/ The Title I loan program will be changed to a grant program under Food for Progress or Title II Section 206 in FY 1991.

b/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

c/ Excludes $1,779,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

d/ Includes $2,112,000 of prior year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	6	10	10
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	16	20	20

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	2	2	5	10	15	6	12	18
Regional[e]	21	63	84	22	65	87	24	70	94
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	18	18	2	10	12	4	12	16
Regional[e]	–	6	6	2	12	14	4	14	18
TOTALS	21	89	110	31	97	128	38	108	146

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GHANA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Government of Ghana has been able to reverse two decades of economic deterioration under the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) begun in 1983. The ERP has focused on liberalizing the exchange rate and trade system, maintaining monetary and fiscal discipline, realigning relative prices toward production, rehabilitating the economic and social infrastructure, and reforming the civil service and state-owned enterprises. In addition, the Government is implementing a Program of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment (PAMSCAD).

Since 1983, real gross domestic product (GDP) growth has averaged 6% annually, the rate of inflation has decreased from over 120% in 1983 to 25% at the end of 1988, and exports have increased 15% each year since 1983. The principal challenge now facing Ghana is how to mobilize sufficient private resources to sustain the current real GDP growth rate in the medium term and to broaden participation in the growth process, particularly among the poor. The bulk of investment has occurred through the public sector with donor-funded programs. Although the ERP has resulted in some increase in private savings and investment, 1988 private savings amounted to only 4.2% of GDP. The World Bank estimates that private savings and investment must increase to 10% of GDP by 1995 to maintain current growth rates. Private savings and investment are low due to a number of factors: real interest rates are negative, acting as a disincentive to save; financial institutions and intermediaries are in need of significant reform and restructuring; and the investment environment for the private sector--both foreign and domestic--is still deficient. Bureaucratic procedures are cumbersome, business taxes are considered too high, and the investment code does not effectively promote foreign investment.

The low level of investment poses a significant constraint to the expansion of productivity in the agriculture sector, which contributes approximately 50% of GDP and employs over 60% of the labor force. The agricultural sector has the potential to contribute significantly to the growth process, particularly through agro-processing and agri-business development. To increase investment, productivity and equity in the long term, it is necessary to expand services in the social sectors. In education, the government needs to assure a basic level of literacy for all Ghanaians. The current primary school system is generally not producing literate graduates equipped to participate effectively in the development process. This is especially relevant in many rural areas where school attendance rates are extremely low, particularly among girls. Family planning and health services also need to be expanded on a sustainable basis.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s goal has been to contribute to an increase in Ghanaian per capita income growth. The main focus of the program is to support the Government of Ghana's Economic Recovery Program, as it provides the most appropriate general framework for such an increase. To promote per capita income gains, A.I.D. is helping Ghana improve its management of population pressures, mainly through private sector channels, and is providing assistance to improve agricultural productivity.

GHANA

The A.I.D. program focuses on the agriculture sector because of its importance to the economy and potential for private sector employment generation. Under the Agriculture Productivity Promotion Program (641-0017) initiated in August 1988, A.I.D. is providing fast-disbursing grant program assistance through the foreign exchange auction. Grant funds are provided in tranches and are linked to the Government of Ghana's progress in liberalizing the supply of fertilizer and rationalizing the seed industry. Local currency generations from the auction help the Government address agricultural constraints by providing budget support for agricultural services in extension and credit, as well as for the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads. Contracting has been completed by the Ministry of Roads and Highways to rehabilitate 330 kilometers of rural feeder roads.

Local currency generations from P.L. 480 Title I assistance are utilized to fund activities under the Public Investment Program which supports the Economic Recovery Program. In addition, local currencies have been utilized to defray some of the costs of redeploying civil servants and employees of public enterprises and to support implementation of the Government's Environmental Protection Action Plan. Title I local currencies also support PAMSCAD activities, such as credit for small-scale enterprises and farmers, and community-led development initiatives.

To help Ghana achieve an equilibrium between its population growth rate and the rate of growth in the economy, A.I.D. focuses on increasing voluntary use of contraceptives. Under the Contraceptive Supplies project (649-0109), A.I.D. is assisting Ghana to make the full range of contraceptive methods widely available and to educate the Ghanaian public in their proper use. The private-sector component has developed distribution systems throughout the country which have realized a 40% increase in the sale of contraceptives, relying on 3,000 retail pharmacists, 200 private midwives, 7,000 chemical sellers and market women. The public sector component has improved the Ministry of Health's logistics and management information system and provides training to over 3,500 government health and family planning practitioners. In FY 1990, A.I.D. will begin implementation of a new Family Planning and Health project (641-0118) which will build on the achievements of the Contraceptive Supplies project and will assist in increasing the role of the private sector in the delivery of family planning and health services.

Under the continuing regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (641-HRDA), A.I.D. provides training to public and private-sector employees so that they may better carry out their responsibilities under the Economic Recovery Program and facilitate the private sector response to opportunities provided by that program.

In FY 1990 and FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue to support Ghana's Economic Reform Program with an increasing emphasis on expanding private-sector involvement in the development process. Because an effective primary education system is of paramount importance for growth with equity, the A.I.D. strategy will expand its focus to include a major initiative in basic education. This initiative will address priority development needs in the education sector and focus on policy and institutional reforms essential to providing effective primary education.

OTHER DONORS

The donor community has provided significant support to the Economic Recovery Program, generally within the framework of World Bank and International Monetary Fund-supported structural adjustment programs. Donor resources in support of the ERP amounted to $700 million in 1989. The World Bank is implementing a $280 million financial sector reform program with co-financing from Japan and Switzerland. In addition, the World Bank is participating in a $34.5 million Education Sector Adjustment Credit along with the United Nations Development Program, the United Kingdom, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Switzerland and Norway. In 1987, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor in Ghana, was the eighth largest donor overall, and provided 3.4 % of all development assistance commitments. Leading donors are the World Bank, Japan, the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), A.I.D. is requesting a total of $16 million. This total includes $7 million for the Family Planning and Health project (641-0118) and $7.5 million for the Basic Education Assistance program (641-0119). The regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (641-HRDA) will receive $500,000 to carry out training programs for the public and private sectors. An additional $500,000 will be provided under the regional HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa project (641-HAPA). Finally, $460,000 will be provided for Program Development and Support (641-0110), and $40,000 for the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance program (641-0506).

A.I.D. plans to provide $6 million in commodities in FY 1991 under a grant-funded Food for Progress program which will replace the loan-funded P.L. 480 Title I program. Local currency generated from sale of these commodities will be used to fund the Government's public investment program, for projects that will foster rural productivity, particularly through the private sector, and programs that foster protection and conservation of the environment. Under a P.L. 480 Title II private voluntary organization-sponsored program, A.I.D. also will provide $5.3 million in commodities to promote rural development and to improve child nutrition.

A.I.D. Representative: F. Gary Towery

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
641-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
641-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
641-MEDP PC-AID MICRO-ENTERPRISE DEV.													
	SS G	90	C	---	60	---	---	---	---	60	60	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	60	---	---	---	---	60	60	---	---
641-PRAP POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
	SS G	83	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
641-0084 DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH													
	FN G	79	81	1,656	1,526	1,526	1,377	---	---	---	149	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,656	1,526	1,526	1,377	---	---	---	149	---	---
641-0109 CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES													
	FN G	85	87	7,000	7,000	7,000	205	---	1,922	---	3,873	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	205	---	1,922	---	3,873	---	1,000
641-0110 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	C	---	1,410	---	---	500	153	450	600	460	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,410	---	---	500	153	450	600	460	600
641-0117 AG. PROD. PROMOTION													
	FN G	88	90	3,552	3,552	1,440	---	2,112	1,440	---	---	---	---
	SS G	88	90	11,000	16,448	4,500	---	6,500	4,500	5,448	6,500	---	5,448
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,552	20,000	5,940	---	8,612	5,940	5,448	6,500	---	5,448
641-0118 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH													
	SS G	90	93	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	3,902	200	7,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	3,802*	200	7,000	10,000
641-0119 BASIC EDUCATION ASSISTANCE													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	SS G	90	93	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	7,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	7,500	2,000
641-0506 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	SS G	89	C	---	120	---	---	40	6	40	20	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120	---	---	40	6	40	20	40	40
COUNTRY TOTALS:				23,208	82,316	14,466	1,582	9,152	8,021	15,000	12,602	16,000	20,088
GRANTS:				23,208	82,316	14,466	1,582	9,152	8,021	15,000	12,602	16,000	20,088
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

GUINEA

Total U.S. Aid $ 271 Million (1959-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.95 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1985) 320

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 78.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 111
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,086

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.9% (1990) 2.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.2% (15-64yrs) 53.9% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.1 (1989) 6.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;METALS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)ALUMINA;BAUXITE;DIAMONDS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Live animals; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1682

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 41.9 Male 39.9 Female 44.0
(1970) Total 34.7 Male 33.1 Female 36.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 149

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 6% (1986) Measles 9% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 3% (1986) Polio(3) 1% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	26.9	Male	38.2	Female	20.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	12.3	Male	15.0	Female	8.2
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	3.1	Male	4.9	Female	1.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 17%

GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	12,605 b/	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	12,605	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480	6,558	10,000	10,500
Title I	-	10,000	10,000
Title II a/	6,558	-	500
TOTALS	19,163	25,000	25,500

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $2,935,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	8	9	9
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	11	12	12

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	8	10
Regional[e]	33	16	49	40	39	79	40	40	80
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	10
Regional[e]	13	25	38	30	70	100	45	80	125
TOTALS	46	41	87	70	119	189	92	133	225

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GUINEA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The most significant development challenges confronting Guinea lie in the continued implementation of its economic reform program and the diversification of its economy from dependence on bauxite exports. While extensive market-oriented reforms have arrested Guinea's profound economic deterioration, the government's ability to implement these reforms remains a serious problem. Agriculture, the largest sector in terms of employment and potential for growth, received an initial boost. There are many indications, however, that the sector is reaching the limits of its ability to expand without further market development (roads, equitably applied and enforced commercial codes, equal access to markets, and working capital). For longer-term development, agriculture requires continued investment in adaptive research, extension, and human resources.

Led by the initial expansion of agriculture and trade, the Guinean economy responded to the reform program begun in late 1985 with annual growth rates ranging from 3% to 6%. Nevertheless, the country remains very poor and dependent on mineral exports for 80% of export earnings and 75% of budgetary receipts. The agricultural sector, although the source of employment for 85% of all Guineans, provides only 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and only about 10% of export earnings. The sector provided large exports of a variety of cash crops at independence in 1958 and retains vast export potential. However, exports declined precipitously during the years of state-run agriculture, and the sector is now dominated by subsistence production. Despite Guinea's potential to feed itself and help feed its neighbors, food imports now equal nearly 30% of Guinea's consumption requirements.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

U.S. assistance supports the implementation of the structural adjustment process by facilitating the transfer of agricultural-related investment and trade from the public to the private sector and by encouraging its expansion. A two-pronged assistance strategy helps build agricultural markets: indirectly, by promoting reduction of the government's presence and revision of its role in the agricultural sector, and directly by development of a competitive marketing environment in the private sector through advice, training, and construction of basic infrastructure. Guinea's sustained commitment to liberalization led the United States to increase its assistance levels, substantially permitting supplementary activities which address long-term development needs in health, education and natural resource conservation.

To implement this strategy, U.S. program assistance supports sectoral policy measures liberalizing agricultural markets. Technical assistance and training help public officials to define and administer reform measures and private entrepreneurs to take better advantage of them. Sector grants and local currency proceeds finance construction of both trunk and farm-to-market roads. Supplementary activities address health, basic education, and environmental concerns in ways that reinforce and sustain reform.

GUINEA

Reducing the Government's Presence and Revising its Role in the Agricultural Sector. A.I.D.'s commitment to policy dialogue as a pillar of its assistance was reaffirmed in FY 1986 with the approval of $10 million Economic Policy Reform Support Program (AEPRP) and a multiyear food assistance program. The Guinea Government agreed to cessation of public trading monopolies, removal of subsidies from both production and consumption goods, free and equal access to markets, and market pricing. Private enterpreneurs responded vigorously and food, especially rice, is now freely available at sustainable prices. Exports of coffee and other agricultural goods, virtually non-existent at the onset of the reform program, have resumed and continue to climb. A wider variety of goods are now available throughout the country, and both Conakry and the outlying cities enjoy a sustained construction boom. Increased interest rates more closely represent the cost of funds. Government savings achieved through closure or privatization of over 40 state enterprises, reduction of civil service employment from 88,000 to 55,000, and the lifting of subsidies has made possible a significant increase in funding of growth-oriented programs.

The AEPRP has reinforced a market-oriented policy dialogue and economic restructuring efforts by providing flexible technical assistance to help the Government design and implement reform measures, to help the Ministry of Agriculture improve management of finances, property, and staff, and to help the Central Bank in drawing up and implementing new banking regulations. The ongoing Human Resources Development Assistance project provides training needed by public officials to implement the reforms and by private individuals to take better advantage of new economic opportunities.

Establishing A Competitive Agricultural Marketing Environment. Two projects, Agricultural Infrastructure and Agricultural Sector Restructuring, and local currency counterpart funds are financing the construction of 104 kilometers of trunk road and construction and improved maintenance of nearly 1,600 kilometers of rural roads. This will give farmers better access to markets, including Conakry, and thus contribute to national efforts to improve marketing efficiency. Technical assistance financed by the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO)-implemented Rural Enterprise Promotion project builds on these activities by promoting the creation and growth of small-scale enterprises in the interior of Guinea through short-term training and business and production advisory services.

Promoting Activities in Health, Basic Education, and Environmental Protection. Three activities address core A.I.D. world wide concerns in ways that emphasize maximum public access, minimal government expenditure, and efficient resource management. The Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) project is closely coordinated with a national UNICEF-aided effort to reform and expand rural health service delivery and features cost recovery as a means to help Guinea finance its health services. Natural Resources Management, a FY 1990 new start, focuses on sustainable watershed conservation through increased farmer awareness and participation. The new FY 1990 Basic Education project supports sector reforms, expanded coverage, and improved quality at the elementary school level.

GUINEA

OTHER DONORS

U.S. assistance complements the broader stabilization and restructuring contributions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. This includes support to and selective extension of their measures addressing the government's role in agriculture, participation with the World Bank and the French in infrastructure construction, basic education, and management support to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Bank. The World Bank is the lead and largest donor while the United States shares second-tier status primarily with the French, the Germans, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

During FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue natural resources management and basic education, two activities which are key to Guinea's long-term growth and development. A.I.D. will increase its direct support to market development and continue support for liberalization measures. A.I.D. will allocate $3.0 million to the ongoing Basic Education project (675-0222), $2.5 million to the ongoing Natural Resources Management project (675-0219), $1.5 million to its ongoing Rural Enterprise Development project (675-0215), $1.0 million to the Economic Policy Reform Program (675-0218) and $1.25 million to initiate the new Agricultural Marketing Investment project (675-0221), which will help mobilize domestic savings for private investment in the agriculture sector. Other DFA allocations which provide support to development of agricultural-related markets will include $3.0 million for the ongoing Agricultural Sector Restructuring Sector grant (675-0216) and $2.35 million for a buy-in to the Regional Human Resources Development for Africa project (675-HRDA). Lastly, Program Development and Support (675-0510) will receive $0.4 million and $10.0 million under P.L. 480 will be allocated for a Food for Progress Program.

Mission Director: Byron Bahl

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
675-h20A	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS	G	88	C	---	4,100	---	---	---	---	1,750	1,750	2,350	2,350
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,100	---	---	---	---	1,750	1,750	2,350	2,350
675-0204	SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION													
	FN	G	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,468	---	25	---	307	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,800	3,800	3,800	3,468	---	25	---	307	---	---
675-0213	AGRIC. INFRASTRUCTURE DEV.													
	SS	G	88	89	23,850	23,850	13,785	500	10,065	5,000	---	5,000	---	10,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				23,850	23,850	13,785	500	10,065	5,000	---	5,000	---	10,000
675-0215	RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV.													
	SS	G	90	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,500	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,500	1,000
675-0216	AGRIC. SECTOR RESTRUCTURING													
	SS	G	90	95	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	200	3,000	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	200	3,000	3,000
675-0217	PROMOTION OF PRIVATE MARKETING-AEPRP													
	ES	G	86	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
675-0218	ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	FN	G	86	91	2,500	2,500	2,500	198	---	554	---	1,000	---	748
	SS	G	86	91	6,000	6,500	2,000	---	2,000	---	1,500	900	1,000	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	9,000	4,500	198	2,000	554	1,500	1,900	1,000	2,748
675-0219	NATURAL RESOURCE MGT													
	SS	G	90	91	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	2,500	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	2,500	2,000
675-0220	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SS	G	89	C	---	40	---	---	40	40	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40	---	---	40	40	---	---	---	---
675-0221	*AGRICULTURE MARKETING INVESTMENT													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	SS G	91	93	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---
675-0222 BASIC EDUCATION	SS G	90	93	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
675-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	1,500	350	42	500	145	250	250	400	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	350	42	500	145	250	250	400	300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				46,150	130,290	32,435	9,208	12,605	5,764	15,000	18,107	15,000	26,398
GRANTS:				46,150	130,290	32,435	9,208	12,605	5,764	15,000	18,107	15,000	26,398
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agriculture Marketing Investment	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,250	Life of Project Funding 15,000	
Number 675-0021 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To help financial intermediaries function more efficiently in support of the agricultural sector by mobilizing domestic savings and channeling them into medium and long-term investments.

Project Description: The project will increase private investment in the agriculture sector by strengthening the business advisory and other services needed to establish an intermediary between commercial banks and potential, but inexperienced, investors in order to expand production, processing, and marketing.

Building on past and ongoing A.I.D. activities, the project will provide technical assistance through a business advisory center and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to support private investments in production and marketing to create income generation and employment opportunities and to mobilize and channel domestic savings for sustained investment purposes. The U.S. PVOs will focus on the development of rural small holder production and marketing, including small agriculture support services, e.g. blacksmiths and rice mills, along with the strengthening of rural savings and cooperative societies. Technical assistance will be provided to business groups, private investment promotion entities, and banks to enable the private sector to develop bankable loan projects for commercial bank lending. The majority of the funds will support policy reforms and other measures designed to create investment incentives, and generate resources needed for commercial bank loans.

Sustainability: A clear increase in the number and variety of viable agricultural sector investments and in the number and level of savings accounts in commercial banks at the conclusion of the project will sustain the private sector's long-term commitment to the agricultural sector.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed grant will reinforce the A.I.D assistance strategy in Guinea by addressing policy and other issues directly tied to the liberalization and development of competitive markets, particularly for agricultural commodities. The project directly targets the constraints that must be overcome in order for the agriculture sector to play a lead role in Guinea's economic development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG's reform program emphasizes reduction of the role of the public sector and the encouragement of private investment particularly in the agricultural sector. The World Bank, through its planned agricultural export promotion project, will support and reinforce the objectives of this project. Other donors, e.g., the European Economic Community, West Germany, and France are also actively engaged in the promotion of agricultural production primarily through project assistance to help small-holders.

Beneficiaries: Members of the Guinean private sector, particularly those active in rural areas, will be the primary beneficiaries. They will receive incentives to increase production through expanded opportunities for produce marketing. In addition, their ability to sustain their activities will be enhanced through better access to and assistance from the banking sector.

Major Outputs: Increased agricultural production, expanded agroindustrial operations, and increased domestic savings.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Investment Incentive Grant	11,500
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,	1989	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year	1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-	
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year	1991	1,250	13,750	15,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Total U.S. Aid $ 46 Million (1975-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.87 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 221%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 9
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 37.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 975

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.7% (1978) 1.7% (1990) 2.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.2% (15-64yrs) 52.6% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.7 (1989) 5.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 82%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1981) 9%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL EQUIP./CONSUMER GOODS;SEMI PROCES. GD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)CASHEWS;FISH;PEANUTS

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; ITALY; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 61%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)VEGETABLES; FRUIT; CASHEW NUTS
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; RICE; WHEAT

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2186

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 45.6 Male 44.0 Female 47.3
(1970) Total 38.7 Male 37.2 Female 40.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 129

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 82% (1988) Measles 68% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 55% (1988) Polio(3) 55% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 54.9 Male 71.1 Female 37.4
Secondary (1982) Total 7.6 Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 46% (1985) Female 17%

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	2,080	2,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	2,080	2,000	4,000
P.L. 480	460	44	531
Title I	–	–	–
Title II[a]	460	44	531
TOTALS	2,540	2,044	4,531

[a] See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	2	5	5
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	2	5	5

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	8	3	11	3	20	23	–	30	30
Regional[e]	17	12	29	6	7	13	6	–	6
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	20	20
Regional[e]	1	3	4	2	6	8	–	–	–
TOTALS	26	28	54	11	39	50	6	50	56

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

GUINEA-BISSAU

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Guinea-Bissau has seen remarkable changes in its economic environment since the Government launched its ambitious and comprehensive structural adjustment program in 1987. Under the first Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC I) developed with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) implemented a sweeping reform agenda to correct previous economic imbalances and to shift investment away from the public and towards the private sector. Under the Second Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC II), the Government is consolidating the adjustment measures, addressing institutional and structural weaknesses in the economy so as to improve the level and quality of investment, and dealing with the uncertainty caused by exogenous shocks to the economy as well as the country's large external debt. The result is a devaluation of the peso, curtailment of credit, and removal of price controls on most imports. Trade, once heavily state-controlled, is now in almost every aspect governed by market forces. Food subsidies to civil servants have been eliminated, and civil service rolls have been reduced.

There is a negative side to these changes. The rapid rate of structural adjustment has resulted in direct and indirect economic hardship on the general population as the country struggles to stabilize and restructure its economy. In addition, Guinea-Bissau must service a large external debt which limits the imports needed for economic recovery efforts and undermines investor confidence. There is also a panoply of problems associated with the capacity of the country to take full advantage of these macroeconomic policy changes: a deteriorating physical infrastructure, agriculture that is still based on traditional technologies, a nascent private sector, a rudimentary legal structure, and the country's limited absorptive capacity to efficiently utilize foreign assistance. All these factors will make broadly based, sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau a considerable challenge in the medium- to long-term. However, the positive direction that the GOGB has chosen to take and its excellent performance in the reform arena warrant continued U.S. development assistance.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s evolving strategy in Guinea-Bissau has gradually shifted from institution-building in agriculture towards supporting broadly based, sustainable development: economic policies and associated legal constraints (in particular, those affecting the agricultural sector), lack of private sector development, and low human resource development.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Beginning in FY 1989, A.I.D. provided parallel co-financing for the IBRD's SAC II program under the Agricultural Sector Assistance program (657-0013) and the companion Agricultural Sector Assistance Monitoring project (657-0016). This assistance addresses the pricing structure for two of Guinea-Bissau's major crops: cashews and rice. By supporting policy reforms in these areas, A.I.D. plans to effect changes in farmgate prices for these commodities, thereby providing appropriate incentives for Guinea-Bissau's farmers to participate in the economy, produce beyond subsistence levels, and increase their incomes. To date, A.I.D.'s assistance, in concert with other donor assistance, has helped lower the cashew export tax from 47% to 40% and eliminate rice subsidies to civil servants. A.I.D. will be monitoring the impact of these reforms on the incomes of the rural majority.

A.I.D.'s strategy also concentrates on private sector and human resource development. Although the GOGB has taken significant steps towards improving the private sector climate through its policy reform efforts, there remain constraints to private sector development, both in the private sector itself and in the public sector. Through the Private Voluntary Organization Vocational Training project (657-0014), which is being implemented by Africare, basic private sector training (vocational skills, accounting, management, inventory control) is being provided to entrepreneurs in Guinea-Bissau. In addition, training will be provided to government policy-makers and implementors. Training also is being provided under two regional projects: Africa Manpower Development II and African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) III. By targeting training activities on the private sector, it is expected that there will be an increased capacity within the private sector and the Government to form the underlying base for long-term, sustained development in Guinea-Bissau.

OTHER DONORS

Other donors are active in Guinea-Bissau, with annual levels of foreign aid exceeding $165 million. In addition to A.I.D., the primary donors are the World Bank, IMF, European Economic Community (EEC), United Nations Development Program, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, and France. The primary areas addressed by other donor programs include structural adjustment and economic policy reform (World Bank, IMF, United Nations Development Program, and the African Development Bank), agriculture (EEC, Sweden, France, Food and Agriculture Organization), and the social effects of structural adjustment (World Bank, UNDP). A.I.D.'s development efforts are being carefully coordinated with other donors so as to complement and enhance the overall impact of U.S. assistance.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The FY 1991 program in Guinea-Bissau will continue A.I.D.'s efforts in the key areas of agricultural policy reform, human resource development, and private sector development. In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting a total of $4 million as follows: $2.8 million for continuation of the Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (657-0013), $50,000 for the Agricultural Sector Assistance Monitoring project (657-0016), $1 million for the PVO Vocational Training project (657-0014), and $150,000 for Program Development and Support (657-0015). P.L. 480 Title II food aid will be provided through Africare.

A.I.D. Representative: Anne M. Williams

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
657-0009 RICE PRODUCTION													
	FN G	80	86	4,617	4,617	4,617	4,095	---	---	---	522	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,617	4,617	4,617	4,095	---	---	---	522	---	---
657-0010 SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION													
	FN G	83	88	5,500	5,353	5,353	2,646	---	386	---	1,351	---	970
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,353	5,353	2,646	---	386	---	1,351	---	970
657-0011 TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING													
	EH G	84	88	1,500	1,500	1,500	764	---	202	---	534	---	---
	SS G	84	88	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,750	1,750	1,750	764	---	202	---	784	---	---
657-0012 FOOD CROP PROTECTION III													
	FN G	85	88	1,250	1,250	1,250	820	---	186	---	244	---	---
	SS G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	58	---	942	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,250	2,250	2,250	820	---	244	---	1,186	---	---
657-0013 AGRI SECTOR SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	91	4,500	5,800	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	3,000	2,800	2,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	5,800	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	3,000	2,800	2,800
657-0014 PVO VOCATIONAL SKILLS													
	SS G	89	91	2,000	1,950	---	---	500	---	450	543	1,000	422
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	1,950	---	---	500	---	450	543	1,000	422
657-0015 *PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT													
	SS G	91	C	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	150
657-0016 AG SECTOR ASST. MONITORING													
	SS G	89	90	80	180	---	---	80	---	50	90	50	90
PROJECT TOTAL:				80	180	---	---	80	---	50	90	50	90
COUNTRY TOTALS:				20,697	22,050	13,970	8,325	2,080	832	2,000	7,476	4,000	4,432
GRANTS:				20,697	22,050	13,970	8,325	2,080	832	2,000	7,476	4,000	4,432
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Program Development and Support		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 150		Life of Project Funding Continuing
Number 657-0015 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 150	Estimated Final Obligation FY Continuing	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY Continuing

Purpose: The Program Development and Support project provides the Mission with a mechanism for financing program development costs, such as project design, analyses, sector assessments and feasibility studies, evaluations, and other costs related to program support.

Project Description: Bilateral PD&S projects have already been established in most countries where A.I.D. has a bilateral program. PD&S activities were previously funded from a regional project. However, most missions now allocate funds for activities in support of program development directly from their annual budget.

Effective project development and program implementation require considerable analysis and assessment on both micro and macro levels. The Mission needs a source of funds to finance project design for new projects such as, for example, agricultural research, child survival, natural resource management and private voluntary organization co-financing; evaluations of food assistance programs; and private sector strategy studies. Other uses could include policy and sector analyses or assessments (e.g., agricultural pricing, water, rice imports and marketing and their relationship to national cereals plan and privatization efforts), evaluation of structural adjustment programs, and design and monitoring of sector programs. To a lesser extent, this project will also be used to finance seminars, workshops, and special studies which address specific development problems, as well as termination costs or residual support for terminated projects.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports first essential steps to development of strategies and projects; monitoring progress toward achievement of objectives and progress of activities; and assessing overall program objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The A.I.D. Mission works with other donors in design, feasibility, and evaluation in order to develop common development approaches. Host country involvement will be essential to assure sound program development.

Sustainability: Sound project and program development and evaluation activities will contribute substantially to the sustainability of planned and ongoing Mission activities.

Beneficiaries: This activity provides funding for country program development and evaluation, and the initial impact is on the host country's planning and technical ministries which participate in planning and monitoring of development programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Sector and Country program strategies	XXX
Feasibility studies/project evaluations	XXX
Project development and design activities	XXX
Workshops, seminars, and special economic or statistical surveys	XXX

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project* ($000s)
Technical assistance	130
Training	20
Total	150

*This is a continuing project. FY 1991 funding is provided illustratively.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1991	150	Continuing	Continuing

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

KENYA

Total U.S. Aid $ 796 Million (1954-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.14 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 330

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 26.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 1,680 (1986) 1,968 (1987) 2,305

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -337 (1986) -404 (1987) -504

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 67.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 509
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 29.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 23,718

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.5% (1978) 4.1% (1988) 4.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.8% (15-64yrs) 48.0% (65+ yrs) 2.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.6 (1989) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 13(87) -407(88) -439

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,837(87) 2,108(88) 2,315
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 5%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINE/TRANS.;RAW MATERIALS;FUELS/LUBRICANT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,870(87) 1,701(88) 1,876
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 5%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;TEA;MANUFACTURES

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 27%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 88% (1985)
Agriculture: 103% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1986) Vegetable oils; Tea & mate; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2061

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 64.0 Male 61.9 Female 66.0
(1970) Total 52.2 Male 51.0 Female 53.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 62

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 87% (1987) Measles 60% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1987) Polio(3) 75% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 27%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 125[illegible]	Male 136.6	Female 113.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total 18.[illegible]	Male 36.3	Female 0.4
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 0.7	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 66% (1985) Female 49%

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	409 c/	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	44,305 b/	30,000	26,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	10,000	–	7,000
Other[*]	–	–	–
TOTALS	54,714	30,000	33,000
P.L. 480	6,716	8,885	7,707
Title I	5,000	8,000	5,000
Title II a/	1,716	885	2,707
TOTALS	61,430	38,885	40,707

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $735,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

c/ Includes $408,805 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	44.5	49	49
Foreign National	34.8	35	35
TOTALS	79.3[a]	84[a]	84[a]

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	70	64	134	31	80	111	28	65	93
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	8	8	–	26	26	–	23	23
Regional[e]	–	23	23	–	30	30	–	30	30
TOTALS	70	95	165	31	136	167	28	118	146

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

KENYA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Since attaining independence in 1963, Kenya (almost alone among African nations) has maintained a stable, pro-Western government with a strong private sector. Major U.S. interests in Kenya are to encourage and support positive economic and political policies, durable institutions for political and human rights, mutual security interests, and continued economic development.

Kenya deserves credit for a number of important developmental achievements in recent years. The country has posted a real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of over 5% per year over the past four years. Significant steps have been taken to reduce the population growth rate, which is now estimated at 3.8%--down from 4.1% in 1988, but still one of the highest in the world. The country has a high literacy rate, improving health status, vital private sector and good physical infrastructure.

While Kenya has done well, it has consistently performed well below its potential. Many constraints to further sustained development require action. A rapidly growing trade deficit and accelerating government expenditures financed by donor grants and loans have contributed disproportionately to GDP growth. High population growth rates have resulted in severe pressures on land, food availability and social services and are the major factor in an urban unemployment/underemployment rate of 25% to 35%. Government policies and systems continue to hinder expansion of private enterprise and make it difficult for farmers and businessmen to take advantge of opportunities.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of the A.I.D. program in Kenya is to encourage sustained, broad-based economic growth. Financial and personnel resources are being focused on:

-- reducing fertility and population growth, and

-- increasing agricultural and small enterprise production, employment, income and foreign exchange earnings.

Results of a recent demographic and health survey provided the first solid evidence that Kenya's substantial family planning program, to which A.I.D. is the major donor, is successful and is making a difference. Increased contraceptive prevalence is a major objective of the program. In comparison with a similar study in 1984, the 1989 survey shows a 60% increase in contraceptive use, from 17% in 1984 to 27% in 1989. The study also shows a 15% decline in the total fertility rate. A.I.D. plans to continue to support these encouraging trends through a number of family planning activities, including the expansion of clinical services through government, private practitioners and non-governmental organizations, and the expansion of community-based and commercial distribution of contraceptives.

KENYA

The agriculture sector accounts for 29% of Kenya's GDP, over 70% of employment and 60% of export earnings. It is critical to Kenya's continued economic growth. The primary objective of the A.I.D. program in this area is to increase agricultural productivity per hectare. Long-term agricultural research investments by the Government of Kenya (GOK), with the help of A.I.D. and other donors, are benefitting small-holder farmers and assisting them to achieve higher yields on the same or smaller areas of land. The major organizations involved, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and Egerton University, have recently joined forces with the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement to better coordinate research initiatives and training to improve institutional, analytic and operations research capabilities. Encouraged by A.I.D. non-project assistance through the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), the GOK has made significant improvements in fertilizer import and distribution policies, thereby making it possible for farmers to buy fertilizer from nearby sources in small quantities which suit their needs and their ability to pay. During the next few years, A.I.D. proposes to continue efforts in these areas and to play a more active role in promoting agribusiness development and improving marketing services and incentives. P.L. 480 Title I/III food assistance and ESF will continue to be used to complement the DFA resources in achieving the program goals.

A.I.D. has undertaken an ambitious program to stimulate increased private investment in agriculture, as well as the manufacturing and service sectors. Major elements of the program are: improving the policy environment, strengthening financial market activities, and improving management and entrepreneurial skills. A number of positive steps are being taken by the GOK, including passage of enabling legislation for a capital market authority and examining the feasibility of export processing zones. On the other hand, progress in implementing announced policy changes is slow. Much more needs to be done to remove anti-export bias in the country's economic system and to encourage investment, both by national and foreign businesses. To be successful in attracting investment, Kenya needs to take steps such as improving investment incentives, removing import and export licenses for net exporters, deregulating interest rates, eliminating many of the bureaucratic steps necessary to approve investments and operating enterprises more efficiently. A.I.D. proposes to encourage and support such initiatives.

The A.I.D. program in Kenya has taken full advantage of the DFA to concentrate resources on the above development objectives and to initiate performance-based disbursement programs for health care financing and fertilizer pricing and marketing reform. Additional non-project assistance activities are being planned for agricultural market development and for investment support.

OTHER DONORS

The United States was the fourth largest bilateral donor in 1989, providing about 9% of bilateral funding. The United States is the sixth largest donor overall, with about 6% of total donor funding. The leading donors in

Kenya are the World Bank, the European Economic Community, France, Japan, Denmark, the United States, and Germany. A.I.D. works closely with other donors, particularly the World Bank, in designing and implementing the assistance program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The DFA request for Kenya in FY 1991 is $26 million, and the ESF request is $7 million. The entire ESF amount will be used to finance the multi-year Fertilizer Pricing and Marketing Reform program, which aims to increase the availability of fertilizer to, and its use by, small-holder farmers. The $5 million P.L. 480 program will be used to complement the multi-year Market Development Program which is decontrolling agricultural prices and removing corn movement controls.

A total of $3.864 million in DFA funds will initiate financing for three new activities:

-- a Natural Resources Management project, 615-0247, ($864,000) through which A.I.D. will provide planning and management support to the newly established Kenya Wildlife Service and support specific community conservation activities, including the preservation of endangered species such as the elephant;

-- an Agricultural Development Center of Excellence project, 615-0248, ($1.5 million) through which A.I.D. will assist Egerton University to become a focal point for a comprehensive, integrated program of research, education and extension and a leader in stimulating movement toward agribusiness and export-oriented agricultural development; and

-- an Accelerated Investment and Market Support program, 615-0249,($1.5 million) through which A.I.D. will assist in increasing the rate and economic impact of private investment in Kenya.

Recent evaluations of predecessor projects have been instrumental in the early planning for the latter two projects.

FY 1991 DFA resources totalling $22.136 million will provide incremental funding for a number of ongoing activities in the A.I.D. portfolio and for mission buy-ins to regionally funded activities. Some $5.6 million will be provided to support efforts to decrease population growth rates; $11.496 million will be provided for activities which contribute to increasing agricultural and small enterprise production, employment, income, and foreign exchange. The remaining $5.04 million will be provided for: (a) training projects ($1.5 million); (b) a program that supports private and voluntary organizations and specific PVO activities ($2.5 million); (c) a variety of program development and support activities ($1 million); and (d) a small project assistance program with the Peace Corps ($40,000).

MISSION DIRECTOR: Steven W. Sinding

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
615-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
615-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
615-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
615-0169 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT													
	FN G	78	83	26,200	25,783	25,783	25,777	---	2	---	4	---	---
	FN L	73	83	23,600	23,563	23,563	23,480	---	---	---	83	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				49,800	49,346	49,346	49,257	---	2	---	87	---	---
615-0190 ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE													
	FN G	81	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,890	---	1,673	---	437	---	---
	FN L	81	87	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,759	---	---	---	41	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,800	7,800	7,800	5,649	---	1,673	---	478	---	---
615-0213 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT													
	ES G	83	85	76,000	76,000	76,000	65,789	---	7,500	---	2,711	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				76,000	76,000	76,000	65,789	---	7,500	---	2,711	---	---
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE													
	FN G	83	89	11,704	11,704	11,704	5,770	---	2,036	---	3,250	---	648
	FN L	83	89	24,000	24,000	24,000	2,003	---	2,470	---	7,500	---	7,455
	SS G	83	89	296	296	---	---	296	---	---	296	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	35,704	7,773	296	4,506	---	11,046	---	8,103
615-0221 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	958	---	841	---	1,201	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	958	---	841	---	1,201	---	---
615-0223 PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	83	92	6,500	6,500	6,500	4,656	---	1,413	---	431	---	---
	SS G	83	92	1,900	2,900	1,900	---	---	---	---	100	500	575

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,400	9,400	8,400	4,656	---	1,413	---	531	500	575
615-0225	PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE													
	SD	G	84	85	1,120	900	900	600	---	192	---	108	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,120	900	900	600	---	192	---	108	---	---
615-0229	NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH													
	FN	G	86	89	8,726	8,726	8,726	990	---	2,763	---	1,500	---	1,000
	SS	G	86	89	6,524	6,524	5,215	---	1,309	100	---	500	---	1,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,250	15,250	13,941	990	1,309	2,863	---	2,000	---	2,300
615-0232	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT													
	HE	G	85	92	4,123	4,123	4,123	1,098	---	1,659	---	1,366	---	---
	PN	G	85	92	13,319	13,319	13,319	5,454	---	2,992	---	3,400	---	1,473
	SS	G	85	92	28,758	28,758	6,884	18	6,700	1,475	4,030	2,846	4,000	6,527
	PROJECT TOTAL:				46,200	46,200	24,326	6,570	6,700	6,126	4,030	7,612	4,000	8,000
615-0234	TRNG FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	87	91	1,350	1,350	1,350	---	---	374	---	976	---	---
	SD	G	87	91	1,518	1,518	1,518	47	---	314	---	1,157	---	---
	SS	G	87	91	7,132	7,132	3,541	---	1,441	830	1,150	1,067	1,000	2,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	6,409	47	1,441	1,518	1,150	3,200	1,000	2,500
615-0236	PVO CO-FINANCING													
	EH	G	85	93	250	250	250	5	---	---	---	245	---	---
	HE	G	85	93	1,000	1,000	1,000	883	---	---	---	117	---	---
	PN	G	85	93	72	72	72	30	---	---	---	42	---	---
	SD	G	85	93	277	277	277	30	---	---	---	247	---	---
	SS	G	85	93	10,401	10,401	---	---	2,051	153	1,640	1,168	2,500	1,600
	PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	1,599	948	2,051	153	1,640	1,819	2,500	1,600
615-0238	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	87	92	5,000	5,000	5,000	835	---	884	---	1,738	---	1,500
	SD	G	87	92	4,000	4,000	4,000	752	---	455	---	1,205	---	1,000
	SS	G	87	92	16,000	16,000	2,495	113	5,933	960	2,000	1,203	2,000	1,700
	PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	11,495	1,700	5,933	2,299	2,000	4,146	2,000	4,200
615-0239	INSTITUTIONAL DEV FOR AG TRAINING													
	FN	G	86	89	3,409	3,409	3,000	713	409	686	---	980	---	357
	SS	G	86	89	3,791	3,791	2,215	---	1,576	210	---	2,500	---	385

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,200	7,200	5,215	713	1,985	896	---	3,480	---	742
615-0240 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II													
	ES G	86	92	38,937	38,937	38,937	15,013	---	14,850	---	9,074	---	---
	SS G	86	92	10,504	14,200	7,500	---	3,004	6,800	1,800	3,700	1,496	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				49,441	53,137	46,437	15,013	3,004	21,650	1,800	12,774	1,496	2,500
615-0241 CCRAT/COMMUNITY BASED CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	87	92	1,285	1,285	1,285	418	---	629	---	238	---	---
	SS G	87	92	300	2,300	300	95	---	---	---	205	500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,585	3,585	1,585	513	---	629	---	443	500	400
615-0242 KENYA MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
	SS G	90	93	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	2,800	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	2,800	3,000
615-0243 FERTILIZER PRICING & MARKETING REFORM													
	ES G	89	92	21,000	21,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	7,000	6,000
	SS G	89	92	25,100	25,100	---	---	5,300	---	12,200	5,175	5,200	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,100	46,100	---	---	15,300	---	12,200	15,175	12,200	12,000
615-0245 HEALTH CARE FINANCING PRG.													
	SS G	89	89	15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	---	---	750	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	---	---	750	---	2,500
615-0246 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SS G	89	C	---	80	---	---	40	1	---	27	40	38
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	80	---	---	40	1	---	27	40	38
615-0247 *NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	SS G	91	93	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	864	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	864	250
615-0248 *AG. DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF EXCELLENCE													
	SS G	91	94	---	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	350
● 615-0249 *ACCELERATED INVESTMENT & MARKET SUPPORT													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
SS	G	91	94	--- *	25,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,50C	375
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,CC0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,50C	375
615-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
EM	G	85	C	---	62	62	62	---	---	---	---	---	---
FN	G	85	C	---	1,437	1,437	1,381	---	52	---	4	---	---
HE	G	85	C	---	231	231	65	---	---	---	166	---	---
PN	G	85	C	---	12C	13C	134	---	23	---	23	---	---
SD	G	85	C	---	387	387	382	---	---	---	5	---	---
SS	G	85	C	---	4,797	1,C62	326	1,655	1,161	1,08C	970	1,00C	1,230
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,C94	3,359	2,350	1,655	1,236	1,08C	1,168	1,00C	1,230
COUNTRY TOTALS:				435,396	436,792	295,516	163,526	54,714	53,498	3C,00C	7C,356	33,00C	51,763
GRANTS:				358,496	435,429	244,153	134,284	54,714	51,C28	3C,00C	62,732	33,00C	44,308
LOANS:				51,40C	51,363	51,363	29,242	---	2,470	---	7,624	---	7,455

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: KENYA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Natural Resources Management		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 864	Life of Project Funding 3,500
Number 615-0247 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993 / Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To provide planning and management support to the newly established Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) and to support specific community conservation activities.

Project Description: Tourism associated with natural resources is Kenya's second major source of foreign exchange. Protection of the natural resource base is critical for continued economic growth, for job and income generation and for preservation of biological diversity. Increasing pressure on land for alternative uses and a weak institutional capability to deal with natural resources issues are seriously jeopardizing the future of this sector. This project proposes (1) to strengthen key institutions such as the KWS, thereby addressing important policy issues which affect improved management of natural resources, and (2) to support community conservation activities in research, education and training. More specifically, the project will provide technical assistance to KWS to develop an organizational and management planning capability and will provide training in park management, tourism and financial and personnel management. In addition, the project will provide direct support to field activities emphasizing community conservation education and extension programs.

Sustainability: Through the creation of the new KWS, the Government of Kenya (GOK) intends to develop the national parks system into a profit-making and self-sustaining system. Kenyan parks generate considerable tourism revenues, little of which is retained and reinvested in the system. With proper management, the potential exists for the park system to be not only self-sustaining but to contribute significantly to the country's economy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. country strategy includes as a strategic objective increasing production, employment, income and foreign exchange as part of an overall goal of achieving sustained, broad-based economic growth. This proposed program supports that strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is pursuing a series of policy and program initiatives aimed directly at preserving its natural resources and increasing the returns and benefits to the people. Other donors, particularly the European Economic Community, but also a large number of bilateral agencies, have responded positively to the GOK's initiatives. The World Bank is currently actively considering providing substantial support to the sector. A.I.D. is in close contact with the Bank and other donors in coordinating the proposed support.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be those individuals who realize increased opportunities for income generation and employment. In addition, incalculable benefits accrue from the preservation of unique and in some cases endangered species, e.g., rhinoceros and elephant.

Major Outputs: (a) Strengthened key institutions in financial and operational management; (b) training for selected personnel in park and wildlife management and utilization; (c) promotion of community environmental education and economic development activities; and (d) specific studies related to and in support of conservation policies.

A.I.D.-Funded Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training	1,500
Commodities	500
Total	3,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	864	2,636	3,500	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: KENYA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agricultural Development Center of Excellence		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,500	Life of Project Funding 18,000
Number 615-0248 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To assist Egerton University develop as a center of excellence contributing to increased agricultural productivity.

Project Description: Egerton University has been mandated by the Government of Kenya (GOK) to become a center of excellence with a comprehensive, integrated program of agricultural research, education and extension. The University is preparing a 10-year master plan for this program. A.I.D. assistance will be focused on (1) developing a fully integrated research, teaching and extension program; (2) strengthening linkages with critical national institutions; and (3) developing a stronger partnership between the University and Kenya's private sector. The project will continue to support Egerton's ongoing applied policy research program and linkages with U.S. land grant universities. The proposed project is based on a recent comprehensive review of A.I.D. assistance to Egerton University.

Sustainability: This remains a critical issue as student enrollment increases more rapidly than anticipated budgets. Egerton has been a leader in cost-sharing and cost-recovery mechanisms.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: To achieve the shared objective of increasing agricultural productivity, Kenya requires a stronger intellectual base in order to carry out policy and operational research and to train the next generation of researchers, field agents, agribusinessmen and women, policy-makers and leaders in modern farming. Egerton's capacity to produce indigenous leadership in agricultural research, education, and extension is crucial to the achievement of this broader goal.

Host Country and Other Donors: Egerton's development as a science-based institutional center of excellence is a high GOK priority. A.I.D.'s continued assistance, as outlined above, has been requested. Other donors, notably the Japanese, are supporting the development of Kenya's other three public universities. The World Bank has begun the analysis for an educational sector adjustment credit, including the university sector.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this program include an estimated 6,000 B.S. and 500 M.S. graduates over a five-year period and 50 faculty members who would be trained to PhD level in the United States. Other direct beneficiaries will include faculty and university executive staff who will participate directly in an enhanced research and extension program. Egerton's contribution to national policy and agriculture technology issues will benefit many more producers and consumers.

Major Outputs: (a) Comprehensive master plan with long-term goals and specific qualitative and quantitative objectives and targets; (b) full, effective integration of research, education, and extension; (c) specific contributions to agricultural policy reform and development of appropriate new technologies for small-holder agriculture; (d) expanded service to agribusiness and agricultural producers; and (e) establishment of endowments for specific areas of research and graduate-level programs.

A.I.D.-Funded Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Research and Extension	7,900
Participant Training and Sabbatical Programs	4,600
Infrastructure and Commodities	3,500
Technical Assistance	2,000
Total	18,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,500	16,500	18,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: KENYA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Accelerated Investment and Market Support	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,500	Life of Project Funding 25,000
Number 615-0249 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 | Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994 | Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998

Purpose: To increase the rate and economic impact of private investment in Kenya.

Program Description: Recent evaluations and studies indicate that the key constraint to private sector growth in Kenya is the unfavorable policy and institutional environment. The Government of Kenya (GOK) has committed itself to an ambitious but moderately paced process of transition to an export-oriented, market-driven, private sector economy. Planned measures include liberalizing interest rates, strengthening capital markets, eliminating quantity restrictions on imports, developing export processing zones, rationalizing fiscal policy, restraining monetary growth and maintaining a flexible (but not floating) exchange rate.

Flexible and responsive assistance will be provided to ensure that the GOK and the private sector have the information, training and technical assistance necessary to analyze reform options and to implement these technically challenging reforms. Direct assistance will be provided to the private sector and private sector support institutions through credits and grants for sectoral, institutional and micro-economic level activities which accelerate private sector response to an improved investment and business climate.

Sustainability: Financial sustainability will be secured through the continued encouragement of privatization efforts, provision of credit at market rates, and training on a fee-for-service basis. Long-term development of indigenous management capabilities and institutions is an integral component of A.I.D.'s private enterprise program.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program will support A.I.D. policy and the A.I.D. Mission's action plan objectives which focus on private sector-led economic growth. It will contribute to productive investment in Kenya, improve the environment for industrial development, and help expand the cadre of indigenous entrepreneurs. Credit will be provided at commercial rates, and industrial and investment promotion will not be at the expense of U.S. businesses.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program buttresses the GOK economic plan as articulated in several documents. The program also supports and complements World Bank and International Monetary Fund efforts in macro-economic policy reform in the financial and industrial sectors.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be new investors, exporters, non-bank financial institutions and employees in new and expanded businesses.

Major Outputs: The program will facilitate the expansion and deepening of financial markets and the growth and diversification of Kenya's export production. The policy changes targeted also will encourage private sector investment and improve the productivity of that investment by increasing the efficiency of capital markets.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance and Training	10,000
Budgetary Support to Assist Policy Reform	10,000
Credit	5,000
Total	25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,500	23,500	25,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

LESOTHO

Total U.S. Aid $ 256 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.4% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.31 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 370

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 4.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 34.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 175 (1984) 161 (1985) 487

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -10 (1984) -7 (1985) -160

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 33.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1986) 35
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 25.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,709

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.7% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 4.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1989) 5.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban 50.0% Rural 55.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 56%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -332(87) -425(88) -414

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 367(87) 485(88) 487
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)CORN;BUILDING MATLS;CLOTHING

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 35(87) 61(88) 73
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)WOOL;MOHAIR;WHEAT

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 21%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 60% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Fibers; Wool
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2273

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 60.3 Male 58.4 Female 62.0
(1970) Total 51.8 Male 50.0 Female 53.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 82

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 84% (1988) Measles 79% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1988) Polio(3) 77% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1986) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 128.5 Male 109.6 Female 147.6
Secondary (1982) Total 16.2 Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 62% (1985) Female 84%

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
- Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	9,660 b/	8,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,660	8,000	7,000
P.L. 480	3,891	586	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,891	586	-
TOTALS	13,551	8,586	7,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $340,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	9	8	8
Foreign National	6	7	7
TOTALS	15	15	15

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	76	15	91	50	25	75	40	30	70
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	21	21	-	60	60	-	35	35
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	76	36	112	50	85	135	40	65	105

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

LESOTHO

In addition to providing project assistance, A.I.D. has initiated an economic policy reform program aimed at reducing agricultural subsidies, encouraging government divestiture of agricultural and livestock parastatals, establishing a national grazing control system to improve the quality of the rangelands, and expanding private participation in the agricultural sector. This effort complements an International Monetary Fund and World Bank structural adjustment package, which is initiating significant fiscal reforms and strengthening economic policies. Through project assistance, A.I.D. has helped Lesotho shift its agricultural strategy from a basic grains/self-sufficiency approach to a new focus on employment, growth and income-oriented, high-value crop production. A.I.D. also has helped to establish model associations to control the use of grazing lands and to develop a national conservation policy and plan.

In FY 1991 and beyond, A.I.D. intends to build on this experience and further strengthen government policies in the agricultural sector. A.I.D. will continue to focus on the small farmer from two standpoints: first, by promoting greater employment and economic growth in the rural areas, strengthening marketing efforts, enhancing the production of high value crops, and improving the income of the small cash-crop farmers; and second, in addition to focusing on the individual farmer, by playing an expanded role in the development of the private sector as it relates to agricultural production. A.I.D. intends to act as a catalyst in this area to stimulate joint ventures, cooperative agreements, export promotion, and marketing of agriculture products. In doing so, A.I.D. will work in concert with other southern Africa countries, through the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), to promote regional export opportunities.

Education Education is crucial to the employment of Lesotho's increasing population. Although reoriention from traditional objectives toward practical basic skills is successfully under way, Lesotho's education sector still has major problems: a declining number of teachers and a rising level of students; a high repeater rate at the lower primary school levels; and a severe drop-out rate at the mid-level. A.I.D. is helping the Ministry of Education (MOE) refocus its system to improve the quality of basic education and to better assess the needs for technical and vocational training. The major emphasis is on helping the Government of Lesotho develop a system relevant to the country's needs and the institutions to carry it out. FY 1990 will see the start of a new Primary Education project (632-0225) focused on grades 1-3 and which builds on the improved MOE systems to assure improvement at the community school level.

Family Planning. In addition to its concentrated effort in the above two sectors, A.I.D. will continue to support activities in family planning through centrally funded projects. The Lesotho Family Health Services activity helps strenghthen the capacity of the Government of Lesotho and selected non-government organizations to implement effective family planning information and communication programs and to improve delivery of family planning services in ways that are compatible with the Basotho culture. This limited effort complements the activities of several other donors.

LESOTHO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Lesotho is a small, mountainous kingdom with limited natural resources. Its economy is characterized by exported labor, subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry and small-scale commercial and manufacturing activity. The country is landlocked and surrounded by South Africa, with which it is joined in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and a common monetary area. Lesotho receives two-thirds of its fiscal income from SACU customs revenues. South Africa is its principal trading partner, accounting for 95% of imports and virtually 100% of exports. Furthermore, Lesotho is heavily dependent on worker remittances from South Africa, which employs half its male labor force. These remittances exceed the gross domestic product in size, and offset much of Lesotho's structural trade deficit.

Lesotho faces growing unemployment. Its primary source of wage employment (South African mines) is not projected to expand enough to keep pace with population increases. The country's small, light manufacturing base has increased substantially in recent years (from 7% of GDP in 1980 to 15% in 1987) but prospects for significant employment impact are limited.

Agriculture, including livestock (especially wool and mohair production), is basic to the economy, directly providing food supply, income and employment of 60% to 70% of households and generating about one-fifth of GDP. The many constraints to further development, particularly in cultivated agriculture, include the scarcity of arable land, inefficient markets, ineffective input supply, poor land tenure system, and lack of effective credit for investment.

In spite of these constraints, agriculture still offers the best opportunity for creating employment and increasing income for the predominantly (80%) of rural population.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program is designed to help Lesotho increase the employment and income of its people. The program focuses on two major areas: (1) increased agricultural production, diversification and marketing through the private sector; and (2) education and human resources development. Assistance also is provided to support family planning and to reduce mortality in children under five. A.I.D. efforts to strengthen the private sector were started in FY 1989 and are being expanded. Both project and program resources will continue to be used. The elimination of policy constraints to development is an integral part of our overall strategy and assistance program.

Agriculture Lesotho's predominantly rural population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, small-scale production of cash crops and livestock breeding. A.I.D.'s multi-component Agriculture Production and Support project is designed to increase small farmer incomes by expanding production marketing and by strengthening research and in-country training capabilities.

OTHER DONORS

Lesotho's leading donors are the United Nations, the African Development Bank and Germany, followed by the United States. The United States provided 9% of all development assistance commitments in 1987. The program of the European Community is also about the same size as that of the United States. Most donor funds were spent in the areas of education, agriculture and forestry, fisheries, transport and communications, and health.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Funding of $7 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa for the following: completion of the Basic and Non-Formal Education Program project (632-0222), $0.7 million; continuation of the Primary Education Systems project (632-0225), $5.5 million; introduction of Training for Small Business (632-0226), $0.3 million; a "buy-in" to the regional Human Resources Development project, $0.3 million; and Program Development and Support (632-0510), $0.2 million. The FY 1991 program will include P.L. 480 Title II funding for bulgur, corn-soy-blend, vegetable oil, corn meal, and wheat flour.

Mission Director: Jesse L. Snyder

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
632-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.														
	SS	G	89	C	---	728	---	---	---	---	402	402	326	326
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	728	---	---	---	---	402	402	326	326
632-0080 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO														
	EH	G	77	88	5,871	4,578	4,578	4,468	---	---	---	110	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,871	4,578	4,578	4,468	---	---	---	110	---	---
632-0088 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION														
	HE	G	79	85	12,142	12,142	12,142	11,450	---	574	---	118	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,142	12,142	12,142	11,450	---	574	---	118	---	---
632-0215 LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT														
	FN	G	80	85	12,000	11,900	11,900	11,545	---	185	---	170	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	11,900	11,900	11,545	---	185	---	170	---	---
632-0218 AGRICULTURE PLANNING														
	FN	G	80	87	6,200	6,200	6,200	5,362	---	357	---	481	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,200	6,200	6,200	5,362	---	357	---	481	---	---
632-0221 AGRI PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT														
	FN	G	85	90	11,643	11,643	11,643	9,655	---	772	---	697	---	519
	SS	G	85	90	14,457	15,357	5,400	518	6,440	5,641	3,117	6,500	---	2,298
PROJECT TOTAL:					26,100	27,000	17,043	10,173	6,440	6,413	3,117	7,197	---	2,817
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS														
	EH	G	84	90	15,357	15,357	15,357	11,637	---	2,045	---	1,675	---	---
	SS	G	84	90	10,393	10,393	3,666	---	3,000	4,273	3,000	4,900	727	1,220
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,750	25,750	19,023	11,637	3,000	6,318	3,000	6,575	727	1,220
632-0224 AG POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAM														
	SS	G	83	88	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	309	---	2,300	---	3,000
	SU	G	38	88	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	309	---	2,800	---	4,500
632-0225 PRIMARY EDUCATION														
	SS	G	90	00	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	1,231	231	5,473	2,300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	1,231	231	5,473	2,300
632-0226 *TRAINING FOR SMALL BUSINESS													
SS	G	91	92	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	224	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	224	150
632-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	83	C	---	970	250	47	220	95	250	250	250	203
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	970	250	47	220	95	250	250	250	203
COUNTRY TOTALS:				103,063	124,768	86,136	54,682	9,660	14,251	8,000	18,334	7,000	11,516
GRANTS:				103,063	124,768	86,136	54,682	9,660	14,251	8,000	18,334	7,000	11,516
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Training for Small Business		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 224		Life of Project Funding 500
Number 632-0226 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Purpose: To establish a local source of assistance for current and potential entrepreneurs to increase the growth of the small business sector in Lesotho.

Project Description: Economic growth rates in Lesotho have varied greatly over the last decade. Although exports have grown by over 33% per year since 1983, Lesotho's balance of trade has continued to be negative. The private sector is small but growing. A recent survey shows that expansion of the private sector is the most cost-effective way to generate needed economic growth and employment, but there are several constraints. These include limited access to credit, venture capital, lack of information regarding local and export marketing opportunities, lack of knowledge of technology, lack of basic business skills, and lack of understanding of local laws and regulations.

This project will assist the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide training and advisory services to local entrepreneurs in establishing small business ventures. In addition to funds for the establishment of a Small Business Advisory Center, the project will provide short-term technical advisors to plan and conduct in-country training courses.

Sustainability: The project is designed to create an institution that can (a) generate funds by charging for services and (b) implement projects and programs funded by other sources. Currently, the Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the only national association of business people in the country and as such is a key institution for the expansion of the private sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy in Lesotho is focused on the unemployment problem. Through several efforts, we seek to expand the economy and to increase employment opportunities. This project, by providing the skills and training needed to start and succeed in small business, will directly contribute to employment opportunities in the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Development Program is considering assistance to the Chamber of Commerce, particularly if this project proves successful.

Beneficiaries: Current small business owners and those who wish to start small businesses will be the direct beneficiaries. Indirectly benefiting will be those people employed by the new and expanding businesses.

Major Outputs: A training and advisory capacity within the Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry and an estimated 40 people trained per year.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Training	275
Technical Assistance	225
Total	500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	224	276	500	To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

LIBERIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 762 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 48.2% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 26.02 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 450

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 26.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 316 (1986) 297 (1987) 283

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -87 (1986) -91 (1987) -84

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 108%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 11
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 2.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,552

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1990) 3.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.1% (15-64yrs) 52.5% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 6.3%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 74%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 66(85) 121(86) 102

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 418(85) 344(86) 330
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 23%

Major Imports(1987)RICE;MINERAL FUELS;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 484(85) 465(86) 432
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 21%

Major Exports(1987)IRON ORE;RUBBER;TIMBER

Trading Partners: JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 84% (1985)
Agriculture: 109% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans; Vegetable oils
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Meat products; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2334

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 55.5 Male 53.4 Female 57.9
(1970) Total 47.1 Male 45.6 Female 48.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 129

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 62% (1988) Measles 55% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 28% (1988) Polio(3) 28% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	76.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1980)	Total	23.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 47% (1985) Female 23%

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	9,240a/	–	–
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	11,000	–	6,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	20,240	–	6,000
P.L. 480	7,841	7,500	–
Title I	–	7,500	–
Title IIb/	7,841	–	–
TOTALS	28,081	7,500	6,000

a/ Excludes $720,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

b/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	21	20	8
Foreign National	21	21	21
TOTALS	42	41	29

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	13	9	22	5	5	10	4	5	9
Regional [e]	16	9	25	4	16	20	7	12	19
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	12	12	–	4	4	–	4	4
Regional [e]	4	–	4	10	8	18	–	3	3
TOTALS	33	30	63	19	33	52	11	24	35

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

LIBERIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Liberia has been experiencing serious public sector economic difficulties due in large part to a poor economic policy framework and lack of political commitment to economic reforms. The Liberian private sector, on the other hand, has managed to remain relatively buoyant and profitable. The United States has a significant number of strategic facilities in Liberia.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Due to the Government of Liberia's (GOL) lack of commitment to needed reforms, A.I.D.'s development strategy has shifted away from direct government-to-government assistance to greater emphasis on private sector mechanisms to deliver economic assistance. A.I.D. currently employs the private sector to deliver services in the Private Voluntary and Nongovernmental Organization Support (669-0211) and Small and Medium Enterprise Development projects (669-0201). Both utilize U.S. private voluntary organizations to deliver assistance to local organizations involved in development or small and medium-sized enterprises. A.I.D. also continues to address basic human needs through bilateral education and health projects.

OTHER DONORS

The United States has been by far the largest donor in Liberia over time, providing an average of one-fifth to one-third of total assistance. Nonetheless, other donors do provide small amounts of assistance. Health donors include the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Japan, the Netherlands, and the World Health Organization. The European Community sponsors water/sanitation, rice and tree crop production and road rehabilitation projects. Japan is the major donor in telecommunications. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is involved in small and medium enterprise development. The International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the African Development Bank have suspended support to Liberia due to payment arrears.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

For FY 1991 A.I.D. requests $6 million in Economic Support Funds to finance one new start and several small studies. The Primary Health Care II project (669-0219) will expand on decentralized preventive health care services introduced in the Primary Health Care I project.

Mission Director: John F. Hicks

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM													
	FN G	80	87	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,037	---	623	---	40	---	---
	FN L	80	87	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,422	---	210	---	68	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,400	13,400	13,400	12,459	---	833	---	108	---	---
669-0146 LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I													
	SD G	78	81	1,348	1,342	1,342	1,264	---	---	---	78	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,348	1,342	1,342	1,264	---	---	---	78	---	---
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													
	HE G	83	87	14,700	14,700	14,700	11,909	---	2,035	---	756	---	---
	PN G	83	87	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	12,209	---	2,035	---	756	---	---
669-0166 PRIMARY EDUCATION PROJECT													
	EH G	85	90	5,550	5,550	5,550	2,530	---	1,722	---	1,298	---	---
	SS G	85	90	7,150	7,150	1,150	---	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,700	12,700	6,700	2,530	6,000	1,722	---	3,298	---	2,000
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)													
	FN G	85	86	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,533	---	575	---	192	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	2,300	2,300	1,533	---	575	---	192	---	---
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II													
	FN G	84	92	5,816	5,816	5,816	3,157	---	1,410	---	1,249	---	---
	SS G	84	92	4,084	4,084	2,115	---	1,390	---	---	225	---	1,695
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,900	9,900	7,931	3,157	1,390	1,410	---	1,474	---	1,695
669-0200 RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE													
	FN G	85	87	4,300	4,300	4,300	2,380	---	1,004	---	916	---	---
	SS G	85	87	1,349	1,349	1,349	2	---	181	---	1,166	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,649	5,649	5,649	2,382	---	1,185	---	2,082	---	---
669-0201 SMALL/MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)													
	ES G	84	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	700	---	300
	SD G	84	89	2,767	2,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	84	89	445	445	445	---	---	445	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,212	4,195	445	---	1,000	445	---	700	---	300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
669-0207 PROGRAM GRANT IX													
	ES G	87	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,039	---	641	---	3,320	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	1,039	---	641	---	3,320	---	---
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT													
	EH G	87	89	1,100	1,100	1,100	64	---	384	---	652	---	---
	ES G	87	89	6,600	6,600	---	---	6,600	---	---	1,300	---	3,400
	FN G	87	89	600	600	600	486	---	114	---	---	---	---
	HE G	87	89	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	87	89	470	470	470	24	---	415	---	31	---	---
	SS G	87	89	7,730	4,781	3,381	---	1,400	618	---	1,800	---	963
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,600	13,651	5,551	574	8,000	1,531	---	3,783	---	4,363
669-0213 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	15,400	9,585	9,585	4,484	---	2,099	---	3,002	---	---
	SD G	87	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,400	12,585	12,585	4,484	---	2,099	---	6,002	---	---
669-0214 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I													
	ES G	87	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,400	---	1,400	---	1,660	---	540
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	1,400	---	1,400	---	1,660	---	540
669-0219 *PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II													
	ES G	91	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	3,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	3,300
669-0220 PRIVATE HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	89	89	3,400	3,400	---	---	3,400	---	---	1,100	---	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,400	3,400	---	---	3,400	---	---	1,100	---	2,300
669-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SS G	89	C	---	40	---	---	40	---	---	40	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40	---	---	40	---	---	40	---	---
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	85	C	---	306	306	305	---	1	---	---	---	---
	ES G	85	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	330
	FN G	85	C	---	562	562	348	---	1	---	213	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	26	26	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	85	C	---	29	29	29	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SD	G	85	C	---	425	425	207	---	6	---	212	---	---
55	G	85	C	---	720	310	149	410	260	---	311	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,568	1,658	1,064	410	263	---	736	500	350
COUNTRY TOTALS:				112,909	116,730	82,561	44,095	20,240	14,144	---	25,329	6,000	14,848
GRANTS:				106,209	110,030	75,861	37,673	20,240	13,934	---	25,261	6,000	14,848
LOANS:				6,700	6,700	6,700	6,422	---	210	---	68	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

MADAGASCAR

Total U.S. Aid $ 132 Million (1959-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.33 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 210

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.7 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 168%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 148
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 35.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 11,429

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.6% (1990) 3.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.2% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1989) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1987) 5.2%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -244(83) -102(84) -115

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 604(83) 506(84) 461
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 6%

Major Imports(1987)INTERMED. MANU.;CAPITAL GOODS;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 359(83) 325(84) 346
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 18%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;VANILLA;CLOVES

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 43%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 99% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Sugar; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2416

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 51.7 Male 50.1 Female 53.5
(1970) Total 43.4 Male 42.3 Female 44.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 99

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 36% (1987) Measles 19% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 22% (1986) Polio(3) 21% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1983)	Total	100.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1983)	Total	14.0	Male	43.0	Female	30.0
Post Secondary	(1985)	Total	5.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 74% (1985) Female 62%

MADAGASCAR

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	14,523 b/	19,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	14,523	19,000	19,000
P.L. 480	1,986	7,132	7,302
Title I	-	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	1,986	2,132	2,302
TOTALS	16,509	26,132	26,302

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $400,000 in FY 1989 bilateral funds obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	3	9	9
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	4	10	10

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	2	3	2	2	4	4	6	10
Regional[e]	12	7	19	14	12	26	12	20	32
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	3	10	13	6	13	19	8	6	14
Regional[e]	–	6	6	–	18	18	–	24	24
TOTALS	16	25	41	22	45	67	24	56	80

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MADAGASCAR

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Madagascar faces major economic, social and environmental problems. While the Malagasy Government (GDRM) has acquired a good reputation among the international financial institutions for economic policy reform over the past eight years, economic problems in part stem from the GDRM's delay in fully implementing some key reforms. These problems have been exacerbated by deteriorating markets for the country's principal exports - coffee, cloves and vanilla. Sustained economic growth will require further measures to stimulate the development of the private sector and to attract foreign investment, including the removal of constraints in the financial and public enterprise sectors and in the investment climate. Liberalization of economic sectors must continue in order to achieve further increases in agricultural production and diversification. The Government's experiment with socialism and related economic policies have entailed high social costs most evident in falling per capita incomes and living standards for the majority of the population. Malnutrition among children under the age of five is increasing, as is the number of abandoned children.

Sustained productivity requires that serious attention be given to the rapid population growth rate of nearly 3% per annum, which exceeds the annual food production increase of 2.1%. More than anything else population pressures directly threaten Madagascar's unique natural environment. With over 78% of the country's eleven million inhabitants directly dependent on the land for subsistence, the already alarming pace of environmental degradation is accelerating.

The U.S. interest in Madagascar is based on developmental and humanitarian factors, while recognizing Madagascar's geopolitical importance as an Indian Ocean State.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s major objective is to assist Madagascar to increase rural incomes -- thus improving nutritional levels and the quality of life -- in ways that are consistent with conservation of its natural resource base. To achieve this, A.I.D. has adopted a focused strategy supporting policy reform initiatives developed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The strategy addresses long-term development issues in the agriculture and population sectors, as well as the more immediate adjustment problems, including constraints in the rice and export crop sub-sectors. Over the long term, A.I.D.'s interventions will support sustained economic growth and increased returns to rice production, thus helping to realize and maintain food self-reliance. Rural incomes will rise as more productive varieties of rice and diversified crops are introduced and grown by a larger proportion of the population. At the national level, the Government is proceeding with its economic liberalization efforts while building safeguards for the poor disadvantaged by the reforms. It is being assisted in the provision of safeguards by the IBRD, which is taking a lead role in mobilizing multi-donor efforts in this area. A.I.D.'s food aid program assists vulnerable groups through a voluntary agency feeding program reaching 120,000 beneficiaries. An A.I.D. grant is funding shelter construction for abandoned children.

The principal elements of A.I.D.'s strategy are:

Economic Reform Program: A.I.D. will continue to support the GDRM economic recovery program and work toward market liberalization and sustained economic growth through a combination of project and non-project assistance and P.L. 480 programs. Under the $40 million Madagascar Agricultural Export Liberalization Program (MAELP), approved in FY 1988, A.I.D. has disbursed $8 million following the implementation of a liberalized merchandise import system and the ending of state market monopolies for major export crops. These measures have significantly increased both the number of private sector exporters and the private sector's share of total exports. Beginning in FY 1991, a new $30 million agricultural sector grant, Agricultural Investment and Diversification project, will continue support for GDRM economic reforms in agriculture aimed at stimulating private sector investment.

Agriculture: The $14.2 million Madagascar Agricultural Rehabilitation Support (MARS) project has strengthened the policy analysis and planning capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture, while exploring options for divestiture of parastatal enterprises. As documented in the MARS 1987 evaluation report, its commodity import component provided equipment and spare parts essential to the continued operation of private sector companies in road and irrigation system rehabilitation, and tractors to expand agricultural productivity and greater access for small framers to equipment and services via the private sector. A.I.D.-sponsored research by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) will continue under a new $5.6 million, five-year grant in FY 1990. This grant will further strengthen the capability of the GDRM research agency to carry out rice research responsive to small farmers' needs, and to promote adoption of high yielding varieties and improved technologies for rice-based cropping systems successfully tested under earlier phases of the project. An A.I.D.-funded agricultural sector assessment being conducted in early FY 1990 will identify future areas for intervention in agriculture.

Population: A.I.D. financial and technical assistance has been instrumental in development of a national population policy, soon to be adopted. Ongoing A.I.D. activities support the work of voluntary agencies and private enterprises engaged in family planning service delivery.

Natural Resources, Environment and Bio-diversity: Madagascar ranks high among A.I.D.'s biological diversity priorities in Africa due to the extraordinarily high number of unique indigenous plant and animal species. A.I.D.'s strategy is based on the premise that the only way to ensure the long-term survival of endangered ecosystems and to reverse the alarming rates of soil erosion and deforestation is to provide neighboring communities with viable alternatives to current destructive practices. To achieve this, A.I.D. works with local, U.S. and international groups active in community-level programs to protect Madagascar's unique environment. Grants -- including a $1 million debt-for-nature swap -- to the World Wildlife Fund, the Missouri Botanical Gardens and locally affiliated organizations support training and public education programs, research, reserve and park development and community-based agriculture and forestry. A.I.D. assistance in this sub-sector will increase significantly in FY 1990 with the start of a new $25 million Environmental Protection and Management Sector project. This activity will fund components of a national Environmental Action Program in project assistance and policy reform developed in collaboration with the IBRD, the Swiss and the GDRM. The program also will incorporate private and voluntary organization environmental activities.

OTHER DONORS

The main donors are the World Bank, France and the European Economic Community (EEC). The United States accounted for 4.3% of all development assistance provided to Madagascar in FY 1987, second among the bilateral donors and fourth when multilateral donor organizations are included. The agricultural sector has the largest concentration of donors and receives over 30% of total donor resources. In the population sector, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and IBRD are actively assisting the GDRM.

A.I.D.-sponsored rice research through the International Rice Research Institute complements activities of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, EEC and the Swiss. In the important environmental sub-sector, A.I.D. and the IBRD are jointly sponsoring a multi-donor secretariat for coordinating environment, natural resources and biodiversity activities in Madagascar. A donors' roundtable on population will be convened to coordinate future assistance in that sector.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

In FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue to focus its assistance to support economic and environmental reforms and a population and a family planning activity. Nineteen million dollars requested from the Development Fund for Africa will be used to initiate the Agriculture Investment and Diversification project, 687-0109 ($12,700,000); Population Sector Institutional Development project, 687-0107 ($3,000,000); Agriculture Export Liberalization, 687-0102 ($2,500,000); Human Resources Development and Training, 687-HRDA ($400,000); and Program Development and Support, 687-0510 ($400,000) for studies and evaluations. Food assistance will continue to be provided under P.L. 480.

Mission Director: Baudouin de Marcken

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
687-DDIM DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INIT. (S&T)													
	SS G	90	C	---	450	---	---	---	---	450	450	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	450	---	---	---	---	450	450	---	---
687-FPEP FAMILY PLNG/ENTERPRISE PRG.													
	SS G	90	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
687-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
687-JHCS POPULATION JOHN HOPKINS COMMUNICATION SE													
	SS G	90	C	---	350	---	---	---	---	350	350	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	350	---	---	---	---	350	350	---	---
687-PRAP POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
	SS G	89	C	---	300	---	---	---	---	300	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	300	300	---	---
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT													
	ES G	85	87	6,844	6,819	6,819	5,454	---	161	---	800	---	404
	FN G	85	87	8,000	7,416	7,416	1,948	---	1,021	---	2,400	---	1,728
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,844	14,235	14,235	7,402	---	1,182	---	3,400	---	2,132
687-0102 AG. EXPORT LIBERALIZATION SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	91	33,815	33,815	18,735	---	12,580	8,041	---	15,475	2,500	10,299
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,815	33,815	18,735	---	12,580	8,041	---	15,475	2,500	10,299
687-0103 AMBER MT CONSERVATION & DEV													
	SS G	89	89	325	325	---	---	325	---	---	175	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				325	325	---	---	325	---	---	175	---	150
687-0104 MASOALA CONSERVATION & DEV													
	SS G	88	88	450	450	450	---	---	225	---	200	---	25
PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	450	---	---	225	---	200	---	25
687-0105 INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
SS	G	90	90	---	5,601	---	---	---	---	5,601	750	---	1,050
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,601	---	---	---	---	5,601	750	---	1,050
687-C106 RANOMAFANA NATIONAL PARK													
SS	G	90	90	---	2,600	---	---	---	---	2,600	250	---	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,600	---	---	---	---	2,600	250	---	750
687-C107 *POPULATION SECTOR INSTIT. DEV.													
SS	G	91	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
687-C108 AVOTRA ORPHANAGE													
SS	G	89	89	300	300	---	---	300	150	---	100	---	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	---	---	300	150	---	100	---	50
687-C109 *AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND DIVERSIFICAT													
SS	G	91	93	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,700	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,700	100
687-C110 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & MGT.													
SS	G	90	95	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	8,799	50	---	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	8,799	50	---	750
687-C112 DEBT FOR NATURE SWAP													
SS	G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	200	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	200	---	500
687-C510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	1,132	114	49	318	88	300	200	400	325
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,132	114	49	318	88	300	200	400	325
COUNTRY TOTALS:				50,734	122,558	33,534	7,451	16,523	9,886	19,000	22,500	19,000	16,531
GRANTS:				50,734	122,558	33,534	7,451	16,523	9,886	19,000	22,500	19,000	16,531
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Population Sector Institutional Development		Funding Source DFA 3,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(in thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 3,000 Life of Project Funding 6,000
Number 687-0107 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen and expand the capacity of public and private sector institutions in Madagascar to plan and deliver family planning services.

Project Description: At 3% per annum, Madagascar's population growth rate threatens to negate any progress made in overall economic growth and to accelerate an already alarming pace of environmental degradation. Recognizing the danger of unchecked population growth, the Government of Madagascar began in 1987 a systematic process to develop a national population policy.

The project will capitalize upon the opportunities presented by the adoption of the new policy for increased collaboration in population planning and expanded service delivery. It will consolidate successful ongoing activities to improve management and coordination, as well as support new initiatives in implementing the new national population policy in the following areas: (1) support for reorganization and strengthening of ministerial departments charged with implementing the population policy; (2) assistance to Malagasy private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), including the national organization, FISA (Happy Family), to carry out information, education and communication programs and to expand family planning services delivery; (3) support for private enterprises and health services organizations to develop or expand provision of family planning services or sales of contraceptives; and (4) support for improved population data collection and analysis for long-term planning.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be enhanced by the fact that programs will be carried out largely by the private sector and PVOs which have independent financial bases.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The approved A.I.D. concepts paper for Madagascar identified rapid population growth as a serious impediment to improving living standards. It recommended increased A.I.D. support for population policy development and family planning service delivery.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Madagascar has demonstrated its commitment to addressing the problem of rapid population growth through the development of the new population policy, which involved the participation of a wide spectrum of groups in the public and private sectors in order to arrive at a national consensus. Current activities are supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and A.I.D. The World Bank is planning a major new health and population program for 1990 which has been developed in close collaboration with A.I.D. and UNFPA.

Beneficiaries: Intended beneficiaries are the thousands of Malagasy couples interested in receiving help in planning their families and the millions of young people for whom greater sexual responsibility will be encouraged. The immediate beneficiaries of assistance will be the PVOs, private enterprises, health services organizations and government ministries which will receive support under the project.

Major Outputs: Institutions in the population sector better equipped materially and in trained human resources to carry out their functions; increased availability of family planning services; a population better informed about the need for and availability of options for child spacing and reducing family size.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Training	1,500
Technical Assistance	1,250
Equipment and Commodities	2,750
Other	500
Total	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)				Principal Contra[illegible]gencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	JHPIEGO
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,000	3,000	6,000	

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Madagascar Agricultural Investment and Diversification		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 12,700		Life of Project Funding 30,000
Number 687-0109 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998

Purpose: To provide agricultural producers, processors, and traders with better knowledge of and access to improved technology, inputs and market information in order to increase the production of staple crops and raw materials, and to stimulate diversification and investments in agriculture.

Project Description: Agriculture, by its great importance in the economy (42.5% share in GDP, 78% of population active in the sector and 80% share of exports), is a crucial sector in the reform and growth process and a determinant of future growth in the trade and manufacturing sector. However, the intended results of liberalized marketing and pricing policies supported under these and complementary World Bank programs have not yet been achieved. Domestic production of rice, the country's main staple, has increased and imports have been reduced by about two-thirds, but the volume of traditional exports has either stagnated or has fallen.

New and improved technology will provide investors with expanded knowledge of and access to investment opportunities, and assist them to diversify into agricultural production activities where traditional crops are no longer economically or environmentally sustainable. The program will have two tracks: 1) project support to promote increased investment, foreign exchange earnings, employment opportunities, and production of staple food supplies while improving sustainable production systems; and 2) non-project support tranched against parallel policy and administrative changes. Specific project activities will include assistance to enhance technology transfer through public and private sector institutions, and the availability of improved seeds. The Government will be assisted with the planning and development of export processing zones to create employment, expand production of raw materials, and increase the value added of Madagascar's agricultural exports.

Sustainability: The private sector will sustain activities in technology transfer, diversification, and investment in the long-term through improved access to information and technology, and increased confidence in the investment climate. Government institutions will sustain research activities and market data/information dissemination through trained technicians and improved systems put in place by the program.

Relationship of the Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program supports A.I.D.'s strategy to increase rural incomes and improve nutritional levels while maintaining the country's natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: Agriculture is a key component of Madagascar's development plan, receiving 27% of public investment and 30% of donor aid. The major donors are the World Bank, the French, and the European Economic Community.

Beneficiaries: Farmers will increase incomes and improve their nutrition, diversify cropping systems, and improve their access to agricultural markets. Entrepreneurs in export processing zones will increase incomes from the sales of processed agricultural commodities, while farmers who supply inputs for these enterprises will be indirect beneficiaries. Investors will have access to market information.

Major Outputs: Improved and effective technology transfer and access to production and marketing inputs; increased domestic and foreign investment, production of secondary staple food crops; increased employment and foreign exchange earnings.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training/Commodities	10,000
Non-Project Sector Grant	15,000
Total	30,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	12,700	17,300	30,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

MALAWI

Total U.S. Aid $ 240 Million (1956-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.00 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 32.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.9 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 92.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 71
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 23.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 8,004

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1990) 3.9%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.6% (15-64yrs) 49.7% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.7 (1989) 7.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 44%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 86%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -25(87) -27(88) -120

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 296(87; 320(88) 443
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 4%

Major Imports(1987)FOODS;PETROLEUM;SEMI MANUFACTUR

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 271(87) 301(88) 323
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 11%

Major Exports(1987)TOBACCO;TEA;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; SOUTH AFRICA; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 33%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 123% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Tea & mate; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2299

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 48.5 Male 47.1 Female 49.8
(1970) Total 40.0 Male 39.1 Female 40.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 133

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1988) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1988) Polio(3) 80% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 6%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1983)	Total	63.0	Male	73.0	Female	52.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	2.8	Male	3.9	Female	1.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.3	Male	0.4	Female	0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 52% (1985) Female 31%

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	377 c/	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	19,518 b/	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,895	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480	4,352	8,234	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	4,352	8,234	-
TOTALS	24,247	28,234	20,000

a/ See main volume PL 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $500,000 of FY 89 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

c/ Includes $377,141 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	10.6	18	18
Foreign National	4.0	4	4
TOTALS	14.6	22	22

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	64	12	76	77	18	95	48	10	58
Regional[e]	26	10	36	28	5	33	23	5	28
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	1	2	3	2	16	18	16	-	16
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	91	25	116	107	39	146	87	15	102

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MALAWI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Since independence in 1964, Malawi has been one of the best economic performers in Africa: the gross domestic product (GDP) has grown at nearly three times the rate of sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. This growth, however, has not been uninterrupted. There have been significant periods of economic downturn which resulted from external factors -- e.g., oil shocks, closure of international transportation links, deteriorating terms of trade, and most recently, huge inflows of refugees -- and from rapid population growth and some poor economic management decisions in the 1970s.

The country has been successfully implementing stabilization and structural adjustment programs with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank since 1981. As a result, Malawi became the first country to qualify for the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) in 1988. After several years of declining per capita GDP, economic growth bounced back in 1988/89, with first year performance under the policy framework paper exceeding expectations. This growth, however, has come about in great part because of donor in-flows. True structural adjustment has been slower in coming, and there are serious questions about the sustainability of Malawi's growth. At the people level, serious problems remain: per capita GDP is one of the lowest in the world; infant and child mortality rates are among the highest; the population growth rate is among the highest; per capita food production and consumption are falling, resulting in widespread malnutrition; a declining proportion of primary school-age children are enrolled in school; and there are insufficient job opportunities for the increasing number of rural Malawians who cannot be productively employed on their shrinking farm plots.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program in Malawi is structured around five strategic objectives: increasing agricultural productivity; increasing off-farm employment; reducing fertility; reducing infant and child mortality and morbidity; and controlling the spread of aquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). In agriculture, A.I.D. will support a comprehensive World Bank program, focusing on increased utilization of underdeveloped lands and the intensification of production. A.I.D.'s employment generation efforts continue to support expansion of the small and medium-scale enterprise sector, as well as overall industrial growth, increased investment, and financial market development. In the area of health and population, A.I.D. will continue its substantial involvement in Malawi's child-spacing program and will assist the Government of Malawi in dealing with critical health problems, such as malaria, AIDS, diarrheal disease, childhood diseases, and nutrition.

Improving food security and raising per capita income

Deteriorating food security and low per capita incomes are attributable to Malawi's high population growth rate, combined with a fixed amount of arable land, limited smallholder agriculture production, and underutilization of the better quality estate sector lands.

MALAWI

In the agriculture sector, A.I.D., World Bank and Government of Malawi (GOM) policy dialogue on Malawi input and output pricing and marketing has resulted in reforms which have helped expand fertilizer utilization, 41.5% since 1985, and increased food crop production, 16.6% in four years. Many farmers have been able to sell to private traders above the official producer price, while the national marketing board has become a "buyer of last resort." Other important developments include: the expansion of adaptive research teams to identify appropriate, affordable technologies; the release of two new, drought-resistant, maize varieties and several new varieties of beans and legumes; the identification of cost-effective, soil-enriching alternatives to fertilizer; and development of a pilot extension scheme which will be replicated nationally.

The Agricultural Sector Assistance Program, A.I.D.'s parallel financing to the World Bank's Agricultural Sector Adjustment Credit, will begin in FY 1991 and will focus on intensifying smallholder production, enhancing estate land utilization, and expanding reforestation.

Increasing off-farm employment has been an important A.I.D. focus since initiation of the Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development Institutions project. In three years, this project has enabled 250 new businesses to start, and over 2,000 businesses to expand -- creating 2,400 new jobs. With project assistance, credit for small business has been expanded threefold, while loan delinquency rates have fallen markedly. Businesses affected by the project are stronger administratively, financially, and programmatically. A.I.D. also has supported new capital market mechanisms, such as a Unit Trust and an Employee Stock Ownership Plan.

The Malawi Enterprise Development Program has provided macro-economic support for industrial sector reforms which have helped increase industrial production and investment.

Reducing fertility, morbidity, and mortality

A.I.D.'s assistance to reduce fertility, morbidity, and mortality rates continues to emphasize health training, improved service delivery, and provision of contraceptives.

The Promoting Health Interventions for Child Survival project, which started in FY 1989, is increasing the capacity of the Malawi Government to deliver sustainable child survival services to communities and families. Project activities address a broad range of areas including: clean water, hygiene education and sanitation services, malaria treatment and prevention, diarrheal diseases, malnutrition, AIDS prevention, and child spacing. Under the Health Institutions Development project, Howard University has trained over 2,400 health workers, mainly in primary health care and child spacing. A.I.D. also has helped Malawi develop a national AIDS control plan and is financing the design of an AIDS prevention training program for all health personnel. Lastly, A.I.D. is sponsoring some smaller programs intended to reach policymakers. One that has been particularly well received is a computer simulation which explores implications of various population growth patterns.

MALAWI

OTHER DONORS

While most donors in Malawi are involved in agriculture and natural resources, A.I.D. will be working most closely with the World Bank on the Agricultural Sector Assistance Program. The European Community (EC), West Germany, and the United Nations Development Program provide support to small and medium enterprise development activities complementary to the work that A.I.D. is doing. In health, the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund provide technical assistance and some commodities, the EC funds capital construction, the United Kingdom provides physicians, and the World Bank is initiating a broad health sector adjustment program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

During FY 1991, A.I.D. will focus its resources on raising per capita income, improving food security, and reducing mortality and morbidity, particularly among infants and children.

A.I.D. requests $20.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1991. Of this amount, $9.0 million will be provided for the new Agricultural Sector Assistance Program. Through this program estate land utilization will be enhanced by increasing hectarage under cultivation, increasing rents and strengthening lease payment collection, and enforcing of reforestation requirements. The program also will support intensified production through maize research, credit expansion, contributions toward fertilizer distribution costs, and recurrent cost support for the extension service. A.I.D. will provide $2.0 million to begin the Small Enterprise Transformation project, which continues efforts begun previously to develop and expand small and medium-sised enterprises. A.I.D. also will provide incremental funding for several ongoing projects: Health Institutions Development ($1,750,000), Human Resources and Institutional Development ($3,400,000), Promoting Health Interventions for Child Survival ($3,000,000), and Program Development and Support ($265,000).

A.I.D. also plans to buy into several regional projects: Family Health Initiatives II ($235,000) for family planning commodities; the Human Resources Development Assistance project ($50,000) and African Training for Leadership and Skills ($100,000) for training; and the HIV/AIDS Prevention In Africa ($100,000) and the centrally-funded AIDS Communication project ($100,000) to support AIDS prevention and control.

Mission Director: Carol A. Peasley

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
612-ACOM	AIDSCOM (S&T)	SS G	83	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	10C	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1C0	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
612-AFHI	FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	C	---	660	---	---	---	---	425	425	235	235
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	660	---	---	---	---	425	425	235	235
612-AIDC	AIDSCOM (S&T)	SS G	83	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	20C	200	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	20C	200	---	---
612-AIEC	AIDSTECH (S&T)	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	10C	1C0	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10C	---	---	---	---	10C	1C0	---	---
612-ATLS	AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS	SS G	90	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	10C	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
612-HAPA	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
612-HRDA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.	SS G	88	C	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50
612-0201	MALAWI POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING	EH G	83	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	7,875	---	159	---	11	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,314	8,314	8,314	7,875	---	159	---	11	---	---
612-0207	RURAL WATER	HE G	80	83	6,00C	5,925	5,925	5,497	---	422	---	6	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	5,925	5,925	5,497	---	422	---	6	---	---
612-0211	HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	HE G	84	91	4,995	4,995	4,92C	3,000	75	1,920	---	75	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	84	91	4,780	4,780	4,780	3,108	---	1,200	---	472	---	---
	SS G	84	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	1,250	1,428	1,750	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,775	14,775	9,700	6,108	2,075	3,120	1,250	1,975	1,750	2,000
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP													
	FN G	86	89	6,102	6,102	5,800	4,288	302	1,459	---	355	---	---
	SS G	86	89	2,768	2,768	---	---	2,768	707	---	1,998	---	63
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,870	8,870	5,800	4,288	3,070	2,166	---	2,353	---	63
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	FN G	85	89	12,500	12,500	12,500	5,061	---	3,272	---	2,500	---	1,367
	SS G	85	89	2,500	2,500	1,500	---	1,000	279	---	500	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	14,000	5,061	1,000	3,551	---	3,000	---	1,567
612-0218 COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION													
	SD G	84	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,063	---	1,875	---	1,062	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	2,063	---	1,875	---	1,062	---	---
612-0220 RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)													
	FN G	83	89	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	83	89	120	120	---	---	120	40	---	80	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,370	1,370	1,250	1,250	120	40	---	80	---	---
612-0225 FERTILIZER SUBSIDY REMOVAL													
	ES G	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	8,132	---	1,093	---	1,350	---	1,350
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	8,132	---	1,093	---	1,350	---	1,350
612-0227 PARASTATAL DIVESTITURE													
	FN G	86	87	15,500	15,500	15,500	1,570	---	13,880	---	50	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,500	15,500	15,500	1,570	---	13,880	---	50	---	---
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCE/INSTITUTION DEV													
	FN G	87	93	2,515	2,515	2,515	17	---	193	---	900	---	840
	HE G	87	93	1,309	1,309	1,309	---	---	---	---	58	---	87
	SS G	87	93	14,176	14,176	4,500	250	---	893	3,500	2,385	3,400	2,113
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	8,324	267	---	1,086	3,500	3,343	3,400	3,040
612-0231 PROMOTING HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR C.S.													
	SS G	89	93	15,000	15,000	---	---	5,120	---	2,375	2,700	3,000	3,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-CITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	5,120	---	2,375	2,700	3,000	3,000
612-0232	SERVICES FOR HEALTH, AG. & RURAL ENTERPR													
	SS	G	90	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,300
612-0233	ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	ES	G	88	90	5,315	5,315	5,315	---	---	---	---	5,315	---	---
	SS	G	88	90	19,900	31,285	16,500	15,000	7,785	---	7,000	5,035	---	10,350
	PROJECT TOTAL:				25,215	36,600	21,815	15,000	7,785	---	7,000	10,350	---	10,350
612-0234	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS	G	88	C	---	1,390	250	221	725	326	150	400	265	350
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,390	250	221	725	326	150	400	265	350
612-0235	*AGRICULTURAL SECTOR POLICY PROGRAM													
	SS	G	91	93	---	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	500
612-0236	*SMALL ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION													
	SS	G	91	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
	COUNTRY TOTALS:				148,044	214,054	110,878	57,332	19,895	27,718	20,000	27,405	20,000	24,605
	GRANTS:				148,044	214,054	110,878	57,332	19,895	27,718	20,000	27,405	20,000	24,605
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	**Funding Source** DFA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 9,000		**Life of Project Funding** 36,000
Number 612-0235 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1993
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to support the implementation of policy and institutional changes necessary to promote more broad-based agricultural growth in terms of productivity and total production of both food and export commodities. This five year program will be undertaken in conjunction with the World Bank's Agricultural Sector Adjustment Credit (ASAC) program.

Project Description: The program will consist of a combination of program and project activities, all focused on the key constraint of low agricultural productivity and insufficient arable land to support Malawi's rapidly expanding population. One reason for insufficient arable land is a high level of underutilization of land in the estate sector, which comprises much of the country's better quality land. Individual smallholdings often cannot provide subsistence, let alone gainful employment, to all who are dependent on them for their livelihood. Smallholder productivity is low due to limited access to credit and fertilizer and the absence of an appropriate, higher yielding maize variety.

Non-project assistance will be provided to promote legislative changes designed to improve estate land utilization through increased hectarage under cultivation, strengthened lease payment collection, and enforcement of reforestation requirements. Intensifying production of estates and small subsistence farmers will be addressed through local currency programming for credit expansion, fertilizer distribution costs, and recurrent cost support for the extension service. Long-term technical assistance and training will be provided to the Government to assist in the execution of these reforms, as well as to streghthen the GOM's research efforts to develop a new flint maize seed which will increase productivity and improve food security of small farmers.

Sustainability: The project provides for both the legislative framework and the necessary technical expertise and training required for the policy and institutional changes in the regulation of the estate sector. Once estates must pay economic rents and thus increase land under cultivation to earn greater income, and once the technical expertise is in place, the overall program will be self-sustaining. Similarly, the development of a higher yielding maize variety, and the concommitant research institution-building, will have continuing benefit to the smallholder.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project addresses two of A.I.D.'s strategic objectives in Malawi: increasing agricultural productivity and increasing off-farm employment. Improved land utilization in the estate sector will lead to increased agricultural productivity. It also will lead to increased off-farm employment opportunities by stimulating demand for labor in the rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM recognizes that agricultural productivity must be improved and that there is great potential in the estate sector for improvements. This project directly complements the World Bank's ASAC program.

Beneficiaries: Agricultural producers and rural laborers will be the principal beneficiaries of this project.

Major Outputs: (a) Improved land utilization and increased employment opportunities in the estate sector; (b) improved access to agricultural services and inputs; and (c) development of a higher yielding maize variety.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Sector Assistance	30,000
Technical Assistance and Training	6,000
TOTAL	36,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	9,000	27,000	36,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title SMALL ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000
Number 612-0236 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen, diversify and expand Malawian small and medium-scale enterprises (SME) as well as institutionalize self-sustaining support institutions which provide services to those enterprises.

Project Description: This project will continue many of the activities initiated under the Rural Enterprises and Agribusiness Development Institutions Project. While continuing institutional and credit support to MUSCCO and INDEFUND (micro, small, and medium-size credit institutions) and DEMATT (business and technical advisory organization). SET will also provide institutional and credit support to SEDOM (small and medium institutions). Technical assistance will be provided to promote and strengthen SME coordination and to support project-financed institutions. The project also will include commodities, studies and training for the benefit of these institutions.

Project activities will be coordinated with and support Malawi's Chamber of Commerce, as well as foster greater commercial banking participation in the development of SMEs. Finally, in conjunction with other cooperating donors, the project will support the strengthening of the GOM's Ministery of Trade, Industry and Tourism - the implementing ministry responsible for sector policy regulation and promotion.

The project will benefit by the use of the equivalent of approximately $15 million of local currency generated under the Malawi Enterprise Development Program (612-0233). These resources will be used to fund local costs associated with institutional support and the promotion of SMEs.

Sustainability: Institutionalization and cost recovery are an integral part of this project and are addressed through specific activities which focus on strengthening the institutions providing support services to SMEs and fostering an appropriate regulatory environment.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: As with the original READI project, this new project will focus on increasing off-farm employment which continues to be a major private sector focus of A.I.D. It is one of the five strategic objectives included in USAID/Malawi's 1990-95 Country Development Strategy Statement.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM's commitment to the SME sector is demonstrated by the various targeted institutions, the establishment of which it has promoted both directly as well as through the allocation of donor resources. There is strong donor support for these activities. The EEC and West German government provide support to SEDOM, and UNDP provides support to MEDI. These three donors along with the World Bank also are involved in strengthening the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism's division which supports SME defelopment.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include the institutions receiving support as well as the thousands of Malawians who will benefit by the promotion of SME activities and the strengthening of support services.

Major Outputs: (a) increased number of established, well-managed SMEs providing employment opportunities to rural and semiurban Malawians; (b) improved institutional framework for the promotion of, and provision of services to SMEs.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Commodities	800
Training	1,200
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	4,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

MALI

Total U.S. Aid $ 365 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.92 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 210

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 340 (1984) 327 (1985) 369

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -91 (1984) -90 (1985) -104

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 95.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 32
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 9.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,957

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 1.3% (1990) 2.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.0% (15-64yrs) 49.6% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 5.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1989) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 32%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1982) 3%

Major Imports(1987)TEXTILES;VEHICLES;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1981) 0%

Major Exports(1987)LIVESTOCK;COTTON;GOLD

Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 82% (1983)
Agriculture: 113% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Tea & mate

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2106

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 45.2 Male 44.3 Female 46.0
(1970) Total 38.0 Male 37.3 Female 38.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 117

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 22% (1987) Measles 9% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 6% (1987) Polio(3) 6% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 6%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 23% (1985) Female 11%

MALI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	100c/	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	21,980 b/	19,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	22,080	19,000	18,000
P.L. 480	4,353	557	3,034
Title I	–	–	–
Title II a/	4,353	557	3,034
TOTALS	26,433	19,557	21,034

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $2,900,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

c/ Includes $100,000 reobligated from the Sahel Development Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	20	20	20
Foreign National	13	13	13
TOTALS	33	33	33

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	30	9	39	26	21	47	2	4	6
Regional[e]	14	8	22	19	17	36	6	12	18
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	3	17	20	10	8	18	3	6	9
Regional[e]	10	4	14	8	12	20	8	16	24
TOTALS	57	38	95	63	58	121	19	38	47

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MALI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mali has potential for substantial growth in the agricultural sector. However, sustained productivity has been hampered by cyclical droughts, low levels of technological development, shortages of trained people and a tradition of state interference in the economy. A number of these constraints have been markedly alleviated, in many cases through projects undertaken directly by A.I.D. or in collaboration with other donors, but a great deal remains to be accomplished.

The most visible achievements have been in the area of economic policy reform. After more than two decades of independence, the Government of Mali (GRM) began in the mid-1980s to undertake reforms essential to creating a climate for economic growth. The A.I.D. program in Mali was one of the first in Africa to stress the importance of economic policy reform. With the encouragement of a consortium of donors, including A.I.D., the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, the GRM has moved to liquidate the largest unprofitable parastatal enterprises, including the national airline and the inefficient import-export operation. At the same time, the GRM has begun to move toward policies to encourage private initiative. Many economic activities have already moved out of the governmental and into the private sector, and many price controls and regulations have been removed.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of A.I.D.'s program in Mali is sustainable economic growth, with broad-based participation in achieving productivity and income increases. Emphasis is on further policy reform, agricultural development, child survival, including birth spacing, and basic education. Over the long term, A.I.D. is working to help Mali increase its ability to become a full partner in regional markets, particularly in agriculture and small-scale industry, and to sell internationally those products in which it has a comparative advantage.

Economic Restructuring and Policy Reform: A major objective of the A.I.D. program in Mali is reduction of the role of the state in economic affairs and the freeing of the private sector to provide badly needed goods and services. A major project in this area has been the Economic Policy Reform Program (688-0240), the first phase of which ends in 1990. Under this project, the United States provided Mali with $25.5 million in budgetary support and technical assistance, which has helped the GRM make substantial progress in reducing business taxes, adjusting customs rate, deregulating businesses, computerizing the government payroll, reducing new government hires and restructuring the national budget. These changes have permitted an expansion of private enterprises, including creation of new employment opportunities, while reduction of governmental personnel costs has freed up money for provision of goods and services to the people of Mali. A second phase is expected to begin in FY 1990. Through the multi-donor Cereals Market Restructuring Program, A.I.D. and other donors have helped the GRM to liberalize its grain marketing system, eliminate price controls, and rely entirely on private food marketing channels except for emergency food needs. The program has eliminated most price controls on staple grains and has significantly increased private sector involvement in cereals trading. As a result, farmers have a much greater incentive to produce and more food is available to the people of Mali. A.I.D.'s contribution of P.L. 480 food was an important part of this program and provided the United States with leverage in pressing for policy reforms. Privatization is also a major focus of several other projects, particularly in the agricultural sector, where A.I.D. is encouraging restructuring of parastatal organizations and the privatization of veterinary services.

Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: An important A.I.D. project, Development of the Haute Vallee (688-0233), which began in 1988, is designed to restructure the parastatal agricultural extension agency for the Haute Vallee, reducing its role over the course of five years. Significant progress has been made in many areas, including transportation, input supply, marketing, and credit delivery. Through a grant to a U.S. cooperative development organization, A.I.D. is strengthening village cooperatives to absorb many functions previously handled by the parastatal. These and other activities, such as development of small-scale irrigation and farm-to-market roads, carried out under this and a predecessor project, are substantially increasing the income and well-being of people in this important area of Mali.

A new Agricultural Research Support project (688-0244) will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Mali's research institute in developing improved technologies for small farmer use. Environmentally sustainable technologies are a special focus of these efforts across the crop, livestock and forestry sectors. At the same time, increased attention is being given to preserving Mali's natural resources, particularly forests. Villagers are being encouraged to plant trees and are receiving training in woodstove construction. Studies on land tenure are being initiated to help the GRM develop more informed natural resource management policies.

A.I.D. will continue its work in the livestock sector, which accounts for 40% of export earnings. A new project, Livestock Sector III (688-0244), will build on progress in developing the capacity of the livestock sector to expand foreign exchange earnings. There is considerable potential for further development of export-oriented agricultural products such as live cattle, meat and animal products, as well as cereal grains, fresh produce, and processed foods and condiments. Foreign exchange from livestock and other exports will fund necessary imports and enhance living standards for Malians.

Child Survival and Population: Mali suffers from an infant mortality rate of 117 per 1,000 in the first year of life, a population growth rate of 2.6% and poor health facilities. To assist the GRM in its efforts to have a healthier, more productive population and deal with the demand side of the food equation, A.I.D. is focusing on child survival, women's health, nutrition and family planning. Recent initiatives include innovative decentralized family planning service delivery systems, including introduction of new community-based distribution and contraceptive social marketing programs. In the field of child survival, village level projects are being carried out by several U.S. voluntary organizations which emphasize oral rehydration.

MALI

Education: In FY 1989, Mali was selected as the first African country for a new basic education project. This was in response to the Congressional earmark for this purpose. The fully funded $10 million Basic Education Expansion project (688-0258) will enhance the effectiveness of the GRM's in-service teacher training program, with the goal of improving the efficiency of the country's primary education system. Other activities include studying the relevance of local language texts how to increase the number of women remaining in school. The project exemplifies close collaboration with other donors in both design and implementation. This program will help Mali shift its emphasis from secondary and higher to basic education, thus raising the literacy rate and developing a more productive labor force.

OTHER DONORS

The two principal donors in Mali are France and the World Bank, with significant assistance also provided by Canada, West Germany, the European Economic Community, Italy, the Netherlands, the African Development Bank and the United Nations. The United States provided less than 6% of all development assistance disbursed in 1987. However, our influence has been relatively greater due to our stress on policy reform and the important role we play in the multi-donor groups. In particular, we have worked closely with other donors in private sector development, education, cereals marketing and disaster assistance. Combined donor efforts have consistently produced far greater results than uncoordinated activities could have.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The majority of the $18,000,000 Development Fund for Africa request for Mali for FY 1991 will be used to finance ongoing efforts, including Farming Systems Research and Extension (688-0232), $2,700,000, Development of the Haute Vallee (688-0233), $3,000,000; Policy Reform for Economic Growth (688-0245), $2,595,000; the PVO Co-Financing project (688-0247), $2,000,000; and Integrated Family Health Services (688-0227), $1,530,000. Funds also will be provided for activities carried out in conjunction with the Peace Corps (688-0234), $55,000; for assistance in training from the regional Human Resource Development Assistance (688-HRDA), $1,000,000, and African Training for Leadership and Skills (688-ATLS), $250,000; Africa Child Survival Initiative (688-ACSI), $400,000; Family Health Initiatives (688-AFHI) $1,000,000 and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (688-HAPA), $100,000, and Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (688-AELG), $300,000. A total of $370,000 will be devoted to Program Development and Support (688-0510). There will be two new projects, Agricultural Research Support (688-0250), $1,500,000 and Livestock Sector III (688-0244), $1,200,000. Both projects will emphasize sustainable resource management strategies.

A.I.D. will continue its participation (through the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program) in the multi-donors cereals marketing restructuring effort to encourage private marketing and reduce the GRM's regulatory burden on small businesses in the grain sector.

Mission Director: Dennis Brennan

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
688-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	SS G	88	C	---	700	---	---	---	---	300	300	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	700	---	---	---	---	300	300	400	400
688-AELG AFRICA EMERGENCY LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER ASST													
	SS G	88	C	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
688-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000
688-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	C	---	450	---	---	---	---	200	200	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	450	---	---	---	---	200	200	250	250
688-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	89	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
688-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,590	---	---	---	---	590	590	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,590	---	---	---	---	590	590	1,000	1,000
688-0210 OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE													
	SH G	78	87	19,995	19,995	19,995	19,384	---	191	---	420	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,995	19,995	19,995	19,384	---	191	---	420	---	---
688-0218 LIVESTOCK SECTOR II													
	SH G	82	89	18,220	18,220	18,220	16,247	---	452	---	1,521	---	---
	SS G	82	89	5,000	4,995	3,801	31	1,194	1,365	---	1,500	---	2,099
PROJECT TOTAL:				23,220	23,215	22,021	16,278	1,194	1,817	---	3,021	---	2,099
688-0221 DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING													
	SH G	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	4,055	---	123	---	388	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,566	4,566	4,566	4,055	---	123	---	388	---	---
688-0226 SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	SH G	81	87	7,750	7,750	7,750	5,000	---	379	---	700	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,750	7,750	7,750	5,000	---	379	---	700	---	700
688-0227 INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	SH G	86	91	3,650	3,650	3,650	638	---	916	---	910	---	1,186
	SS G	86	91	4,350	4,350	---	---	900	6	1,920	1,522	1,530	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	3,650	638	900	922	1,920	2,432	1,530	2,186
688-0232 FARMING SYSTEMS R & D													
	SH G	85	92	8,283	8,283	8,283	3,406	---	2,497	---	2,380	---	---
	SS G	85	92	11,210	11,210	---	---	2,719	5	2,280	2,126	2,700	4,291
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,493	19,493	8,283	3,406	2,719	2,502	2,280	4,506	2,700	4,291
688-0233 DEVELOPMENT OF HAUTE VALLEE													
	SS G	88	93	17,500	17,500	3,600	---	3,455	2,257	3,855	3,400	3,000	3,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,500	17,500	3,600	---	3,455	2,257	3,855	3,400	3,000	3,200
688-0234 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)													
	SH G	83	C	---	160	160	129	---	---	---	31	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	150	40	---	---	---	55	40	55	55
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	310	200	129	---	---	55	71	55	55
688-0237 VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)													
	SH G	85	87	658	654	654	563	---	62	---	29	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				658	654	654	563	---	62	---	29	---	---
688-0240 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	89	18,000	18,000	18,000	16,917	---	1,083	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	89	7,500	7,500	6,500	---	1,000	5,925	---	1,200	---	375
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,500	25,500	24,500	16,917	1,000	7,008	---	1,200	---	375
688-0241 CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING SUPPORT													
	SH G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	88	600	600	600	---	---	115	---	200	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,600	1,600	1,000	---	115	---	200	---	200
688-0244 *LIVESTOCK SECTOR PHASE III													
	SS G	91	97	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	356

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	356
688-0245 POLICY REFORM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH													
	SS G	90	94	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,200	2,595	3,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	17,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,200	2,595	3,200
688-0247 PVO CO-FINANCING													
	SS G	89	94	8,000	8,000	---	---	300	---	3,000	200	2,000	3,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	---	---	300	---	3,000	200	2,000	3,400
688-0250 *AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUPPORT													
	SS G	91	98	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
688-0252 DIORO / CS / AFRICARE													
	SS G	88	88	982	982	982	---	---	226	---	380	---	202
PROJECT TOTAL:				982	982	982	---	---	226	---	380	---	202
688-0256 ACTIVITIES PAYSANNES III (PVO)													
	SS G	89	89	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	100
688-0258 BASIC EDUCATION EXPANSION (AEPRP)													
	SS G	89	89	10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	1,200	---	2,780
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	1,200	---	2,780
688-0259 MENAKA OASIS FOOD AID (PVO)													
	SS G	89	89	881	881	---	---	881	---	---	481	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				881	881	---	---	881	---	---	481	---	400
688-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SH G	83	C	---	100	---	---	100	---	---	50	---	50
	SS G	88	C	---	1,643	399	89	370	340	500	500	370	370
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,743	399	89	470	340	500	550	370	420
688-0937 VILLAGE REFORESTATION													
	SH G	83	89	160	160	160	117	---	---	---	43	---	---
	SS G	83	89	2,161	2,161	1,500	---	661	197	---	700	---	711

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,321	2,321	1,660	117	661	197	---	743	---	711
COUNTRY TOTALS:				150,965	219,450	99,860	67,576	22,080	16,139	19,000	23,711	18,000	28,185
GRANTS:				150,966	219,450	99,860	67,576	22,080	16,139	19,000	23,711	18,000	28,185
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Livestock Sector Phase III		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,200		Life of Project Funding 20,000
Number 688-0244 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1997	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1999

Purpose: To improve productivity of Mali's livestock sector.

Project Description: Although Mali's livestock sector provides approximately 40% of export earnings and employs 30% of the national work force; Mali has not yet been able to fully exploit domestic and overseas markets for livestock and livestock products. This project will address this problem, both at the production and marketing end. It will build on earlier activities which helped improve the institutional capacity of government animal health and production agencies, assisted in privatizing veterinary functions, and conducted adaptive forage research.

This project will help establish a national livestock production program integrating small and medium producers into both the domestic and foreign marketing system by: (a) improving the Ministry of Livestock's management and outreach capacity, through better program planning, implementation and evaluation procedures; (b) increasing livestock production by developing and disseminating animal health technologies and nutritional packages; (c) promoting exports, through the elimination of trade barriers on livestock and livestock products; and (d) facilitating efficient, private sector livestock and livestock product development through policy reforms. Technical and administrative support will help improve and expand market potential, disease diagnostic capacity, vaccine quality control, applied research, and cost effective delivery of animal health and extension services. Local institutional capacity will be upgraded through participant training, research and diagnostic equipment, inter-ministerial programming, and improved facilities.

Project Sustainability: Project activities will concentrate on encouraging the private sector, developing markets and building local capability to plan and manage sectoral activities, and encouraging practices which increase animal production and forage use while sustaining the natural resource base. These will provide higher farmer incomes and important foreign exchange earnings and enable these programs to eventually be self-sustaining.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s program goal for Mali is sustainable economic growth through increases in productivity and removal of constraints to private sector development. This project, with its stress on production, private enterprise and marketing, is in accord with this strategy. The natural resource emphasis is also in line with A.I.D. priorities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government will finance all Malian personnel and partial operating costs. Other donors, such as the World Bank, the EEC, France, and the African Development Bank, are active in the livestock sector, providing assistance which complements A.I.D. interventions.

Beneficiaries: The primary target group is Mali's herders and farmers. An equally important group are those in the private sector involved in animal health services, livestock and livestock product marketing. Officials in the Ministry of Livestock will benefit from training and research opportunities.

Major outputs: A more efficient livestock sector with production and marketing levels contributing significantly to economic growth.

A.I.D.-Financed inputs	Life-of-project ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,500
Training	3,000
Commodities/facilities	2,500
Research	2,500
Other Costs (including project support)	5,500
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,200	18,800	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agricultural Research Support	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,500		Life of Project Funding 24,000	
Number 688-0250 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1998	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 2000

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of Mali's national agricultural research system to develop sustainable, productive and income generating technologies for small farmer use.

Project Description: Agriculture is the dominant economic sector in Mali. A major constraint to agricultural development is the low level of adaptive and environmentally sound technologies. Building on successes and lessons learned from the Semi-Arid Tropics Crop Research and Farming Systems Research projects, this project will strengthen the Malian agricultural research system to enable it to better generate technologies needed to increase productivity and incomes.

This project will help the Government of Mali (GRM) organize and consolidate agricultural research elements into a single system. Emphasis will be placed on improving agronomic and livestock research, continuing research on foodgrains and value-added technologies, and building local capacity to plan, administer, and manage a national research system. Technical and administrative support will help the GRM to formulate and implement a national research strategy, manage a national research system, and strengthen scientific collaboration among African and international research institutions and donors. The project will help develop Malian institutional capacity by providing agricultural institutions with participant training, research equipment, technical assistance, and upgraded facilities.

Project Sustainability: Consolidation and strengthening of agricultural research in Mali will result in a national agricultural research strategy, prioritization of research, a capacity to analyze the cost effectiveness of research investments, and a research system that can be administered and sustained by the GRM with decreasing donor support. Emphasis will be given to focusing research efforts, eliminating duplication, improving the financial planning and budgeting process, and implementing systems to evaluate the cost effectiveness of research expenditures. This should not only reduce expenditures but provide increased income from agriculture to sustain continuing research programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. country program goal is sustainable economic growth. This project contributes directly to the objective of increased production, productivity and incomes by strengthening a research system that will continue to generate technologies necessary to promote agricultural growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM will finance all host country personnel and some of the operating costs. Several other donors are providing assistance to discrete portions of the research system, focusing on specific crops or geographic regions.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be rural small farm families, who comprise 80% of Mali's population. They will enjoy enhanced production and income resulting from using better technologies. Scientists and administrators in the national agricultural research system will also benefit from the research and training programs.

Major Outputs: An efficient, effective, and sustainable national agricultural research system producing technologies that contribute to economic growth.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-project ($000)
Technical assistance	6,000
Training	3,000
Research support	8,000
Commodities/facilities	4,000
Other costs	3,000
Total	24,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,500	22,500	24,000	

AID 370-7 (11-88)

MAURITANIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 108 Million (1984-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 7.80 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 440

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1978) 242

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1978) -13

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 215%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 86
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 18.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,875

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.3% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.8% (15-64yrs) 49.7% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1981) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1989) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 69%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -322(83) -294(84) -237

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 620(83) 637(84) 532
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 4%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS;CONSUMER GOODS;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 298(83) 343(84) 295
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 3%

Major Exports(1987)IRON ORE;PROCESSED FISH;GUM ARABIC & GY

Trading Partners: FRANCE; SPAIN; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 33%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 46% (1988)
Agriculture: 70% (1988)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Meat products; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Tea & mate; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2496

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 45.8 Male 43.2 Female 48.5
(1970) Total 36.7 Male 34.7 Female 38.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 97

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 91% (1986) Measles 69% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 32% (1986) Polio(3) 61% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	41.1	Male	48.2	Female	26.1
Secondary	(1980)	Total	10.7	Male	17.0	Female	4.4
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

MAURITANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	210 b/	590	590
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	210	590	590
P.L. 480	4,249	1,009	4,892
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	4,249	1,009	4,892
TOTALS	4,459	1,599	5,482

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.
b/ Excludes $1,715,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	4	2	2
Foreign National	7	5	4
TOTALS	11	7	6

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	39	2	41	–	1	1	–	–	–
Regional[e]	12	9	21	16	–	16	20	–	20
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	51	49	100	30	15	45	–	–	–
Regional[e]	58	46	104	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	160	106	266	46	16	62	20	–	20

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

MAURITANIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Over the last decade Mauritania has experienced severe economic difficulties due to falling iron ore prices, increasing debt servicing, and the continuing effects of drought and pest infestations. Since 1985, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has attempted to carry out a comprehensive program of economic adjustment but has made only modest progress. The reforms to date have not been sufficient to stimulate a measurable increase in private-sector initiatives, although the private sector accounts for 70% of national employment. The intercommunal and ethnic conflicts which have characterized Mauritania's society since the outbreak of violence in April 1989, have severely constrained the country's development prospects. Many project activities in the southern regions, the most productive area of the country, have been impaired or delayed due to the instability. Agricultural activities have declined and overall production is projected to be far less than last year's relatively good levels.

A.I.D. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In view of recent political and social problems, A.I.D.'s program is being limited to humanitarian and emergency relief and training. As a chronically food-deficit country, Mauritania may find itself unable to feed its population. A.I.D. will, therefore, continue to provide humanitarian food assistance. Training of Mauritanian graduate students in development-related disciplines will also continue.

OTHER DONORS

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are providing financial and sector assistance under the Structural Adjustment Program through the normal and enhanced adjustment facilities. The World Bank has also provided sector adjustment assistance for education and health, and is considering programs in agriculture and public enterprises. The European Economic Community (EEC) provides project assistance in rural development and infrastructure. Arab funds provide infrastructure assistance. France provides project, program and budget-support aid. Germany and the Netherlands provide rural-development project assistance. Food-aid donors include France, Germany, the EEC and the World Food Program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Of the $590,000 requested from the Development Fund for Africa, $50,000 will be provided for Program Development and Support (682-0240), $40,000 for the continuation of A.I.D./Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (682-0233), and $500,000 for scholarships through the African Training for Leadership and Skills, regional project (682-ATLS).

A.I.D. Representative: Glenn Slocum

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
682-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS														
	SS	G	90	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
682-0214 RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT														
	SH	G	82	95	11,291	11,291	11,291	8,609	---	535	---	2,147	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,291	11,291	11,291	8,609	---	535	---	2,147	---	---
682-0230 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES														
	SH	G	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,065	---	1,195	---	740	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	5,000	3,065	---	1,195	---	740	---	---
682-0232 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC														
	SH	G	83	C	---	200	200	195	---	2	---	3	---	---
	SS	G	83	C	---	160	40	4	40	53	40	40	40	25
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	360	240	199	40	55	40	43	40	25
682-0233 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT														
	SH	G	78	84	6,591	6,591	6,591	2,569	---	1,551	---	1,500	---	971
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,591	6,591	6,591	2,569	---	1,551	---	1,500	---	971
682-0240 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT														
	SS	G	88	C	---	870	600	26	170	138	50	100	50	100
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	870	600	26	170	138	50	100	50	100
682-0957 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II														
	SH	G	84	83	3,820	3,820	3,820	2,088	---	648	---	1,084	---	---
	SS	G	84	83	965	390	390	---	---	---	---	390	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,785	4,210	4,210	2,088	---	648	---	1,474	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					27,667	29,322	27,932	16,556	210	4,122	590	6,504	590	1,596
GRANTS:					27,667	29,322	27,932	16,556	210	4,122	590	6,504	590	1,596
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

MAURITIUS

Total U.S. Aid $ 74 Million (1950-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.36 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,490

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 350 (1987) 413 (1988) 496

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -26 (1987) 4 (1988) -35

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.4 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 31.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 75
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 6.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,061

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1990) 0.8%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 30.2% (15-64yrs) 64.7% (65+ yrs) 5.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 3.8 (1989) 2.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 12.0% Rural 12.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 28%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -20(86) 97(87) 46

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 596(86) 788(87) 1,156
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 17%

Major Imports(1987)MANUFACTURED GD;CAPITAL EQUIP.;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 576(86) 885(87) 1,202
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 18%

Major Exports(1987)TEXTILES;SUGAR;LT. MANUFACTURE

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 161% (1985)
Agriculture: 108% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Tea & mate; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fibers; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2764

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 69.3 Male 65.9 Female 73.0
(1970) Total 62.4 Male 60.1 Female 64.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 20

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1986) Measles 75% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 86% (1986) Polio(3) 84% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 99%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 102.8 Male 102.4 Female 103.3
Secondary (1980) Total . Male . Female 53.8
Post Secondary (1981) Total 0.7 Male 1.0 Female 0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 77%

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	1,500	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,500	1,500	1,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,500	1,500	1,500

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	9	7	16	13	12	25	10	-	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	7	16	13	34	47	10	-	10

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MAURITIUS

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mauritius is an island nation with a population of about one million, a per capita gross national product of $1,490 in 1987, and high levels of literacy, nutrition, and health care. Until the mid-1970s, the Mauritian economy was dominated by the cultivation of sugarcane. Beginning in the early 1980s, the export manufacturing sector became the principal source of the country's 5.6% average annual growth over the 1982-87 period. By 1988, export processing zone employment accounted for 35% of all employment in Mauritius. Despite this, Mauritius will have difficulty sustaining the strong performance of the mid-1980s, achieved through the expansion of low-wage operations. Recently, shortages of critical skills have emerged. If stagnation of the export sector is to be avoided, Mauritius must shift out of its dependence on low-wage operations into higher-value-added activities. In addition, Mauritius is now embarking on a program to diversify its economy to lessen its dependence on sugar and textiles.

Mauritius has a vigorous, multi-party democracy. The Government is sensitive to U.S. concerns in the strategic Indian Ocean region, and it is in the U.S. interest that Mauritius succeed. Moreover, Mauritius can serve as an example for the rest of Africa of the development benefits which can be achieved through a combination of sound economic policy and the efficient provision of basic infrastructure, education, and health services.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In FY 1988, A.I.D. fundamentally altered its development approach to Mauritius by approving two new activities: an $850,000 Industrial Diversification project intended to provide technical assistance to the government and private sector to help expand and diversify export-oriented industrial production; and a complementary $750,000 buy-in to the regional Human Resources Development Assistance activity. A.I.D. continued its support of these activities in FY 1989 and expects to design a follow-up Advanced Technology Transfer project beginning in FY 1990.

OTHER DONORS

Major donors are the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Kingdom, the European Development Fund, and France, with a primary focus on infrastructure in transport, agriculture, communications, and water. A.I.D. is the only donor emphasizing diversification of private industry.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $1.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1991 to continue support, through the Advanced Technology Transfer project (642-0011). It will continue to strengthen the University of Mauritius so that its teaching and research capacities in technology related areas are enhanced in support of industrial diversification. A.I.D. plans to provide additional technical assistance, directed toward the university, to provide equipment and complementary training.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Officer, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
642-0010 INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION I													
	SS G	88	89	2,350	2,350	850	---	1,500	227	---	2,123	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,350	2,350	850	---	1,500	227	---	2,123	---	---
642-0011 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT													
	SS G	90	93	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	1,750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	1,750
COUNTRY TOTALS:				2,350	6,850	850	---	1,500	227	1,500	2,123	1,500	1,750
GRANTS:				2,350	6,850	850	---	1,500	227	1,500	2,123	1,500	1,750
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

a FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

MOZAMBIQUE

Total U.S. Aid $ 254 Million (1976-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.31 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1985) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1987) -318

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 533
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 228%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 14,190

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.7% (15-64yrs) 52.8% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1980) 57%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 85%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -347(86) -464(87) -528

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 424(86) 543(87) 625
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 12%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;MACH & TRANS EQ;OTHER MANFCTING

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 77(86) 79(87) 97
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 23%

Major Exports(1989)SHRIMP;CASHEWS;

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; PORTUGAL

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 50%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 60% (1988)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fibers; Cotton lint; FRUITS & VEGS
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; WHEAT; CORN

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1988) 1617

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 46.5 Male 44.8 Female 48.2
(1970) Total 41.5 Male 40.1 Female 43.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 141

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 47% (1985) Measles 39% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 29% (1985) Polio(3) 25% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 9%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1988) Total 82.0 Male 94.0 Female 74.0
Secondary (1988) Total 7.0 Male 9.0 Female 4.0
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.1 Male 0.2 Female 0.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 55% (1985) Female 22%

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	2,530	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	16,092 b/	20,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	18,622	20,000	22,000
P.L. 480	13,672	13,352	29,784
Title I	–	–	–
Title II a/	13,672	13,352	29,784
TOTALS	32,294	33,352	51,784

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $257,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE*

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	10	11	11
Foreign National	–	2	2
TOTALS	10	13	13

**Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY89 (Actual)			FY90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	17	8	25	20	10	30	20	10	30
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	2	2	–	7	7	–	7	7
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	17	10	27	20	17	37	20	17	37

[a] In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b] Academic: degree seeking.

[c] Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d] Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e] Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MOZAMBIQUE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mozambique inherited at independence a shrinking economy with serious imbalances and inequities. Attempts to rectify these problems and stimulate growth through centralized administrative controls exacerbated matters. For the past decade, Mozambique has been afflicted by intermittent drought and a rural insurgency that has made the country dependent on external assistance for its basic food needs. In 1987, Mozambique began to implement, with strong World Bank and IMF support, an ambitious Economic Rehabilitation Program (ERP) to reverse its economic decline and stabilize its financial situation.

Mozambique has faithfully adhered to a tough agenda for economic rehabilitation and structural adjustment. The exchange rate has been devalued by over 95 percent since 1987 and is adjusted regularly to maintain a constant real value. The government's recourse to bank credit fell substantially in 1987 and 1988 and, by the end of 1989, the ratio of bank financing to GDP will have declined to 1.7 percent, from over 12 percent in the year prior to the ERP. The number of controlled commodity prices has been whittled down to 20 products from 46 in 1987. The government has also cut the number of products subject to administrative allocation from 43 at the start of the ERP to 15 as of January 1989. Agricultural farmgate prices have been increased to a level approaching border parity. These measures have helped reverse negative growth rates and achieve 4 percent gains in GDP in 1987 and 1988, with a projected growth rate of 4 percent in 1989.

However, insurgency precludes a full transition from emergency relief and crisis management to sustainable development. Throughout the country's 10 provinces more than 5.5 million people, out of a population of 15 million, have been displaced, placed at risk or driven into refugee status in adjacent countries. Bridges, schools and health posts are destroyed faster than they can be rehabilitated. Only a fraction of the country's agricultural potential can be tapped and little can be done to exploit a rich natural resource base. The capacity of the human and managerial infrastructure to cope with the emergency is increasingly taxed. Thus, even after a peaceful resolution of the insurgency, it will be years before Mozambique can shift from reconstruction to strictly new investment. From that point, self-sustaining growth is likely to be at least a decade or a generation into the horizon.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Mozambique's rapidly changing environment, as well as severe infrastructural and human resource constraints, requires simplicity and flexibility in an assistance strategy. By necessity, initial A.I.D. efforts concentrated on quickly delivering assistance to end beneficiaries. Immediate impact was critical. Over time, the Mission has refined the mechanisms used to reach target groups so that the process of providing assistance itself becomes developmental and helps lay a base for growth. Long term investments, as it becomes possible to shift the current short - and (in agriculture) medium - term focus, will seek to reestablish lost capabilities and the capacity to maintain these investments before attempting to expand services and production.

MOZAMBIQUE

A.I.D.'s objectives in Mozambique are to promote food security, improve access to basic health interventions for those most at risk, and through the Southern Africa Regional Program, to reduce dependence on South Africa for transport and port services. To achieve these objectives, A.I.D. has initiated programs focussed on increasing agricultural production, creating stable food supplies, promoting child survival, and improving rail transport. Development assistance has been channelled principally through the private sector. U.S. PVOs have played an important role in increasing the efficiency of emergency programs, promoting community participation, and training local officials . Throughout the portfolio, A.I.D. has sought to maximize the complimentarity of food aid, project assistance and regional funds.

Under the Private Sector Support Program (656-0208/0218), A.I.D. has linked commodity imports and technical assistance in support of private agriculture with policy reforms to: liberalize agricultural producer prices; develop policies and an action plan for state farm divestitures; strengthen private sales and service networks for agricultural inputs; and institutionalize market-based allocation of foreign exchange. The private sector now imports virtually all program commodities, a complete reversal from virtually 100 percent parastatal imports at the program's inception. Production impacts from both policy reforms and commodity assistance can be witnessed throughout Mozambique. Vendors' stalls in Maputo, barren three years ago, are now full year-round with vegetables. Preliminary 1989 harvest surveys suggest up to a 50 percent increase from 1988 in the marketing of key commodities such as maize. In FY 1990, USAID will finance $12.5 million in commodity imports (656-0208) and $600,000 in technical assistance (656-0218). A further $10 million may also be provided in conjunction with an amplified program of policy reforms to promote private marketing networks.

To compensate for production shortfalls during the security crisis, A.I.D. has supplied food aid for emergency distribution and market sales. In FY 1989, A.I.D. and the Government of Mozambique defined a multiyear strategy to utilize PL 480 Section 206 resources to create a safety net for the poor by strategically targetting subsidies to commodities with a low-income group market. The Government, in turn, will gradually liberalize consumer prices for domestically produced food. In FY 1990 A.I.D. will continue the second phase of the market sales program. Additional Title II emergency food aid will provide direct welfare support for displaced families who do not have the resources to participate in the market.

In the emergency programs, A.I.D. has encouraged a growing role for PVOs in assessing needs, managing logistics and promoting accountability. In FY 1989, A.I.D. funded the CARE Logistics Support Project (656-0211) to help the Government more effectively manage donor and Mozambican emergency resources, and to develop and implement procedures to utilize the private sector in program implementation. In FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue its support for the CARE program at $1.2 million. An additional $4.0 million through the PVO Support Program (656-0218) will help expand the scope of PVO involvement in emergency activities, with the medium-term objective of helping displaced people reduce dependence on donor assistance.

MOZAMBIQUE

Nongovernmental organizations play a similarly important role in promoting child survival and access to primary health care. A.I.D. will provide $400,000 in FY 1990 for the Pilot Child Survival Project (656-0207), begun in FY 1989, to develop and test, under insurgency conditions, replicable and cost effective measures to reduce infant and child morbidity and mortality. A PVO program addressing the psychological needs of Traumatized Orphans (656-0210) was also started in FY 1989 and will be funded at $300,000 in FY 1990. In response to the increasing need for prostheses for civilians injured as a result of civil strife or suffering from other crippling mobility disorders, A.I.D. began a $2.5 million Prostheses Assistance Project (656-0217) in FY 1989 and will continue its implementation in FY 1990 and subsequent years.

OTHER DONORS

Concessional donor aid for Mozambique is expected to reach $818 million in 1989. The grant component of this assistance, $440 million, represents more than a doubling of grant aid since the beginning of the ERP and reflects donor responsiveness to the Government's policy progress. The IMF estimates that foreign aid will average $930 million annually through 1993. Even with these increases, Mozambique will have, from 1989-1993, an annual financing gap of $420 million before debt rescheduling and $110 million afterwards. Under these circumstances, it is appropriate that the major share of U.S. assistance is provided for balance of payments support, either as food aid or commodity import financing for private agriculture. The private agricultural sector's demand for commodity assistance far exceeds supply, and imported inputs have a quick and direct impact on local production, thereby facilitating the transition from emergency programs.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

For FY 1991, A.I.D. requests $22 million in DFA funds for Mozambique to continue to support policy reforms in the food and agriculture sector while promoting food security and reducing health vulnerability. Funding for the Private Sector Support Program (656-0208/0218) will be continued at approximately $14.9 million. An expanded Child Survival Program will build upon the earlier pilot project and require $1 million. Assistance for PVO activities will be consolidated under the PVO Support Program which will be funded at approximately $5.1 million. The PL 480 Section 206 food security and pricing policy program begun in FY 1989 will be continued along with emergency food assistance.

Mission Director: Julius Schlotthauer

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
656-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
656-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
656-0201 PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION													
	ES G	84	88	39,405	39,405	39,405	28,702	---	9,000	---	1,703	---	---
	FM G	84	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	---	566	---	120	---	---
	SS G	84	88	14,850	14,850	14,850	---	---	3,471	---	10,000	---	1,379
PROJECT TOTAL:				55,255	55,255	55,255	29,016	---	13,037	---	11,823	---	1,379
656-0207 CHILD SURVIVAL PILOT													
	SS G	89	90	800	800	---	---	400	---	400	400	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				800	800	---	---	400	---	400	400	---	400
656-0208 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	SS G	89	92	45,550	45,550	---	---	13,550	---	12,500	10,000	14,250	15,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,550	45,550	---	---	13,550	---	12,500	10,000	14,250	15,000
656-0209 *MOZAMBIQUE CHILD SURVIVAL													
	SS G	91	95	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
656-0210 ASSIST. FOR TRAUMATIZED ORPHANS													
	SS G	89	90	642	642	---	---	342	---	300	342	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				642	642	---	---	342	---	300	342	---	300
656-0211 CARE LOGISTICS SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	90	2,400	2,400	---	---	1,200	---	1,200	2,000	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,400	2,400	---	---	1,200	---	1,200	2,000	---	400
656-0215 PROSTHESIS ASSIST. PROG.													
	HE G	89	89	---	2,530	---	---	2,530	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,530	---	---	2,530	---	---	1,000	---	1,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
656-0217 PVO SUPPORT PROGRAM														
	SS	G	90	93	---	22,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000	5,150	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	22,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000	5,150	5,000
656-0218 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT TA														
	SS	G	90	92	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	600	200	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	600	200	600	600
656-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT														
	SS	G	88	C	---	1,946	146	87	600	271	600	600	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	1,946	146	87	600	271	600	600	600	600
COUNTRY TOTALS:					106,147	137,923	55,401	29,103	18,622	13,308	20,000	27,765	22,000	25,079
GRANTS:					106,147	137,923	55,401	29,103	18,622	13,308	20,000	27,765	22,000	25,079
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Mozambique Child Survival		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991	1,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000
Number 656-0209 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen the Government of Mozambique's capacity to provide improved preventive health services and primary health care (PHC) with a goal to reduce mother and child morbidity and mortality.

Project Description: The Mozambique Child Survival project will build upon the lessons learned in the Zambezia Pilot Child Survival project, replicating the most effective models for basic health interventions in other parts of Mozambique. The project will supply essential commodities (vitamin A tablets, solar refrigerators to help establish and maintain an effective "cold chain" for vaccines, and other supplies) through the existing Ministry of Health supply and distribution system. Training in health education and preventive care will be provided for health practitioners and community health care workers. Special attention will be given to vitamin A supplementation for nutritional blindness, diarrhea, respiratory infections, and maternal health, including a focus on pregnancy outcome, family planning and sexually transmitted diseases. The project will rely on U.S. and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in conjunction with Ministry of Health officials to deliver project services. Initially, the project will expand to areas in Zambezia not reached during the pilot phase.

Sustainability: The project will encourage community involvement in primary health care to defray implementation costs and will consider user fees where appropriate. NGOs will work closely with local Ministry of Health officials and community representatives to ensure development of managerial and institutional capacity to continue primary health care activities beyond the life of the project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed project is consistent with A.I.D overall policy objectives in emphasizing preventive health care, especially oral rehydration, nutrition, and immunization. It also promotes A.I.D.'s child survival strategy in Africa in attempting to reduce the number of child deaths primarily due to diarrhea and preventable childhood diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Health is the primary implementation agent for preventive health care in Mozambique and contributes the cost of staff time and facilities. The United Nations Children's Fund and Italy finance the supply of essential drugs while other donors support specific health care interventions.

Beneficiaries: The major group of direct beneficiaries will be children under age 5 who benefit from the health interventions, although women will also benefit from the focus on maternal and child health. Health workers will be direct beneficiaries of the training in health education and preventive health care.

Major outputs:
-- Strengthened preventive health services delivery.
-- Improved health information systems.
-- Improved primary health care management.
-- Enhanced access to preventive health care interventions.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,700
Commodities and Supplies	550
Transport and Other Costs	750
Research	500
Training	500
TOTAL:	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	3,000	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

NAMIBIA

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,372

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 5.8% (1978) 1.3% (1990) 2.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 50.7% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1989) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 45%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD & BEVERAGE;PETROLEUM PRDTS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1988)DIAMONDS;COPPER;LEAD

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; AUSTRIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 65% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Dairy products;
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2465

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 59.5 Male 57.2 Female 62.1
(1970) Total 50.7 Male 49.3 Female 52.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 72

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 74% (1985) Female 71%

NAMIBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	500	2,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	5,800
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS		500	7,800
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	500	7,800

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a], b

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

b/ The program will be managed by the A.I.D. Mission in Gaborone, Botswana

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	75	75
TOTALS	-	-	-	2	30	32	10	75	85

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

NAMIBIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Namibia--Africa's last colony--will achieve its independence with long-term economic prospects far brighter than those of most African countries. An extensive physical infrastructure (roads, railways, electricity, telecommunications, a modern port) and an efficient banking system serve the modern productive sector effectively. The country's externally held debt burden, the equivalent of three months of export earnings, appears manageable. An abundant endowment of natural resources--minerals, fish, and wildlife--can be a basis, if properly managed, for future growth.

Behind Namibia's assets lie serious structural problems. The relatively high GDP per capita of $1,000 masks a wide disparity in incomes and living standards among Namibia's 1.5 million people and diverse ethnic groups. The majority of Namibians eke out a living on subsistence farms, beyond the reach of the productive modern economy. Current unemployment estimates range from 25% to 50%. Furthermore, the new government will be faced with an immediate fiscal crisis if (as expected) South Africa withdraws or sharply reduces its subsidies (which exceeded 10% of Namibia's budget as recently as 1988).

The basic characteristics of Namibia's economy--dualism, heavy reliance on primary sector exports, and economic domination by a colonial power--will constrain the efforts of the new nation to spread the fruits of economic growth to all its people. Mining, ranching, and fishing will continue to be the engines of economic growth and the major sources of public finance.

The long-term problems that Namibia must address include: diversification of the production base; import substitution; reorientation of social services for all of its citizens; expansion of the infrastructure (rural roads, water, electricity) into non-white areas; expansion of the public revenue base; attracting new foreign investment, particularly for mineral exploration; and protection of its natural resources base.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Given its severe budget constraints, A.I.D. plans a modest aid program--beginning in the second half of FY 1990--that can be administered by the A.I.D. Mission in Gaborone, Botswana. The strategy is to provide direct budget support in the near term, and to emphasize training, natural resources management, and support to Peace Corps activities in key development sectors, over the long-term.

OTHER DONORS

At a recent conference in Oslo, some 55 bilateral and multilateral donors announced plans for aid programs in Namibia. A number of donors--including West Germany, the European Community, Sweden, Norway and Finland--indicated that they were planning programs at large annual levels. It appears that the donor community as a whole will offer Namibia as much as $200 million in concessional assistance at independence.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $5.8 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for direct budget support; and $2 million from the Development Fund for Africa: $1.65 million to buy into regional projects, e.g., graduate training at U.S. universities, short-term training at African universities, and PVO activities in natural resources management; $170,000 for project development; and $180,000 to support U.S. Peace Corps activities.

Mission Director: John P. Hummon (in Gaborone, Botswana)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NAMIBIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
673-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	200	200	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	200	200	600	600
673-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	200	200	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	200	200	600	600
673-NRMS NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT													
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	50	50	450	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	50	50	450	450
673-0001 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SS G	90	C	---	210	---	---	---	---	30	10	180	120
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	210	---	---	---	---	30	10	180	120
673-0002 PROGRAM DEV. & SUPPORT													
	SS G	90	C	---	190	---	---	---	---	20	20	170	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	190	---	---	---	---	20	20	170	50
673-0003 * NAMIBIA BUDGET SUPPORT													
	ES G	91	91	---	5,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,800	5,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,800	5,800
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	9,300	---	---	---	---	500	480	7,800	7,620
GRANTS:				---	8,300	---	---	---	---	500	480	7,800	7,620
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Title
Namibia Budget Support</td><td>Funding Source
ESF</td><td>AG, RD & N</td><td>Health</td><td colspan="3">PROPOSED OBLIGATION
(In thousands of dollars)
FY 1991 5,800
Life of Project Funding 5,800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number
673-0003
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN</td><td>☒ NEW
☐ CONTINUING</td><td>Population</td><td>ED. & HR</td><td>Sel. Act.</td><td>Initial Obligation
FY 1991</td><td>Estimated Final Obligation
FY 1991</td><td>Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 1991</td></tr>
</table>

Purpose: To help the new Namibian Government reduce a projected budget deficit arising from the withdrawal of South African subsidies, and to fund urgently needed development activities.

Project Background: Namibia is expected to gain its independence from South Africa on or about April 1, 1990. At that time, the South African Government (SAG) is expected to withdraw its subsidies to the Namibian budget, which in 1989 totaled 83.2 million Rand (this figure is down from the 308 million Rand, or 10% of the total Namibian budget, in 1988). In order to prevent a fiscal crisis which the new Namibian Government could inherit as a result of the SAG withdrawal, the United States Government proposes to transfer US $5 million to the new Namibian Government for immediate budget support.

Project Description: This Non-Project Assistance will enable A.I.D. to provide immediate aid to the new Namibian Government, without requiring the presence of a direct hire staff to implement our assistance. The NPA will be administered through USAID/Botswana, which will monitor the NPA and address related A.I.D. concerns which may arise. The proposed grant will be used to help the Government reduce its projected budget deficit. The US$ 5 million will be used to fund national development activities, particularly in the social sectors. A separate bank account will be established with an appropriate Botswana or Namibian bank to accommodate this cash transfer to the GON.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Namibia is to support Namibian development while minimizing the need for a large A.I.D. presence there. The provision of NPA in the form of a cash grant will enable the USG to support a free Namibia, while keeping operating expenses at a minimum.

Host Country and Other Donors: At this writing, A.I.D. is unaware which of the other donors may offer Namibia direct budgetary assistance. Several Nordic countries have however indicated that they are considering doing so.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiary of the assistance will be the Government of Namibia. The indirect beneficiaries will be the Namibian people who will benefit from Government programs which the funds will make possible.

Major Outputs: A reduction in Namibian budget constraints, reflected in a healthy transition to self-government absent economic disruption.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Namibia Budget Support	$5,800
TOTAL	$5,800

Sustainability: The cash grant will help to ensure the viability of the new Namibian Government. It will contribute both to the sustainability of needed programs as well as assist the government in embarking on a course of development leading to sustainable growth.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	5,800	-	5,800	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

NIGER

Total U.S. Aid $ 363 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.23 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 260

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 386 (.) . (1986) 386

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 91 (.) . (1986) 91

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
12.7 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 60.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 107
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 33.5%

POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,490

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.4% (1990) 3.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.7% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1989) 7.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 90%

EXTERNAL TRADE
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -176(82) -251(83) -79

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 697(82) 676(83) 456
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 12%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;PRIMARY MATLS.;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 522(82) 425(83) 377
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 0%

Major Exports(1987)URANIUM;LIVESTOCK;COWPEAS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 93% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Tobacco; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1985) 2262

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 50.0 Male 48.0 Female 52.1
(1970) Total 40.5 Male 39.7 Female 41.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 133

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 28% (1981) Measles 19% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 6% (1981) Polio(3) 6% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total 28.0	Male	34.0	Female	19.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total 7.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 0.2	Male	0.4	Female	0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 19% (1985) Female 9%

NIGER

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	19,855[b/]	18,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,855	18,000	18,000
P.L. 480	1,140	82	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II [a/]	1,140	82	-
TOTALS	20,995	18,082	18,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $1,366,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	22	22	22
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	33	33	33

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	21	3	24	15	22	37	11	16	27
Regional[e]	22	9	31	23	12	35	18	12	30
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	4	2	6	4	19	23	3	20	23
Regional[e]	35	72	107	38	57	95	26	40	66
TOTALS	82	86	168	80	110	190	58	88	146

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

NIGER

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major development problems confronting Niger are inadequate agricultural production, productivity and incomes. Agricultural production is hampered by marginal rainfall, periodic insect invasions and drought, yet 90% of the workforce in Niger is dependent on agriculture. Population pressure has led to the cultivation of increasingly marginal lands and traditional pastural zones, causing further land degradation and agro-pastoral conflicts. Natural disasters are recurrent and must be considered in development assistance planning.

Improving the human resource base through better health and nutrition and reducing the population growth rate is a critical development need. This need is confirmed by indicators that include a life expectancy of 43 years, an infant mortality rate of 140, and a population growth rate exceeding 3%. While rural health services have been expanded, the Government of Niger's (GON) weak fiscal and management position hinders development of an effective and sustainable health services delivery system.

Although the picture appears bleak, the potential for sustainable agricultural growth and better health services exists. The GON has demonstrated its willingness to deal with constraints by eliminating a number of policies and disincentives that inhibit agro-pastoral production and marketing. There remains the need for new policies and programs to protect the natural resource base and for the optimal allocation and use of human, financial and institutional resources. Other new policies are needed to develop, adapt and introduce technical innovations into the rural economy.

U.S. policy and program goals in Niger are to encourage moderate and non-confrontational policies that support U.S. regional and international positions; encourage economic reform and development efforts; urge the GON to pursue regional peace and stability; and promote representative government in Niger.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy is to increase agricultural production, leading to food self-reliance and increased rural incomes, and to improve rural health. The agricultural strategy stresses appropriate agricultural, environmental and related policies; increased food production and diversification through community-based, self-managed development; private sector participation, including increased participation in production support, marketing and mobilization of rural investment; and development and dissemination of agricultural technologies. The health strategy stresses reforms in health policies and a strengthened rural health delivery system with emphasis on child survival and family planning services. U.S. commitment to performance-based programming is furthered through policy analysis and monitoring to enable the GON to reach better informed decisions about the efficacy of development policies and to build a system, including a data base, for ongoing policy reform monitoring so that policy impact can be adequately analyzed and understood.

NIGER

Sustainable Agriculture: A.I.D. support for agricultural policy reform has resulted in improved allocation of Niger's scarce resources. The GON has reduced its role in directing and controlling agricultural production and marketing; cereals prices are no longer fixed and the marketing board has adopted a tender and bid system for the replenishment of national food security stocks, significantly reducing the costs to the GON. Subsidies for agricultural inputs have been reduced to 19% encouraging more private suppliers. The private sector's share of fertilizer marketing has increased as well.

A.I.D. encourages community-based economic units and private sector organizations. Recent legislation should significantly increase the development and autonomy of cooperatives, and decrease GON control of them. Cooperatives now are exempt from income, value-added, property and business licensing taxes. A.I.D. provided training and technical assistance through the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) to 158 cooperatives, which offer a range of services from supplying basic household products and agricultural inputs to grain processing and marketing. This assistance has resulted in 280 loans to cooperative members using $610,000 in guaranteed credit with a repayment rate of 98%.

Improved efficiency of government ministries and nongovernment entities (NGOs) working with rural producers is critical to the continued development of community based private enterprises. Institutional strengthening through policy and operational reform is required. The growth and development of indigenous NGOs and international NGOs is being encouraged. It is planned to address issues related to organizational structures, management and administrative and budgeting systems for GON ministries working in the development and implementation of policy and the transmission of new technologies and methods for production and natural resource conservation into the rural economy.

Based on program evaluations and experience, steps are underway to refocus natural resources management efforts to replicate a successful community-based forestry management scheme. This scheme demonstrated the feasibility of a GON-village partnership in bringing degraded land back into production at a relatively low cost. Collaboration and field testing are proceeding on proposed revised land tenure rights to create a series of ad hoc legal codes necessary to protect the land and thereby encourage investments. These efforts are being coupled with broader public discussion and debate of tenure issues in a process aimed at the eventual formulation of a Rural Code.

Under A.I.D.-supported policy reform, the GON has eliminated export taxes on agro-pastoral products to encourage the private sector to take a leading role in expanding the production and marketing of exports. Steps are underway to simplify export procedures and reduce regulatory control. The A.I.D.-supported agricultural research institute is promoting crop diversification to increase rural incomes. Improvements in millet and sorghum, Niger's two basic crops, are modest since already they are well adapted to poor soil and rainfall conditions. Pending improved varieties, emphasis is on improving farming systems, e.g., intercropping millet with the cash crop cowpeas, and testing and adapting modern techniques to traditional agricultural techniques.

NIGER

Health and Population: A.I.D. is encouraging policy reform for structural adjustment and improved management in the health sector to strengthen primary health care in rural areas. These policies include expanding distribution of essential drugs at reduced costs, cost recovery schemes are being encouraged for health services (hospitals now charge fees for services rendered and have improved collection procedures), rationalizing the allocation of resources, and decentralizing the planning process. The GON has placed increasing priority on family planning and last year promulgated a law explicitly authorizing qualified health personnel to provide contraceptives. Child survival activities are underway which are funded by local currency generated through the health sector grant resource transfer. These activities include training for the immunization program and supervision of diarrheal disease control interventions.

OTHER DONORS

The A.I.D. program complements and supports other donor initiatives. In policy reform areas, major donors such as the World Bank, the European Economic Community, France, the United Nations and the U.S. agree that development must be based on an active private sector and a reduced role for the GON. We also agree on the critical role natural resources management plays in development.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $18,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa for the following ongoing programs and projects. A total of $6,600,000 for the Agriculture Sector Development Grant II (683-0256), and $1,200,0000 for the Health Sector Support Grant (HSS) (683-0254) will promote critical policy reforms and improved allocation and use of resources for agriculture/natural resource management and health. Another $1,184,000 will be used for related Policy Analysis and Monitoring (683-0266). The Family Health and Demography project (FH&D) (683-0258) will add $2,600,000 to resources aimed at improving the GON's capacity to deliver family planning services and to incorporate demographic research and analysis in the economic planning process. In addition to child survival funded under HSS and FH&D, child survival interventions through the regional African Child Survival Initiative (683-ACSI) will receive $300,000 and Family Health Initiatives (683-AFHI), $200,000. Under the Rural Organizations Development project (683-0260), $1,500,000 will further CLUSA's efforts to expand the cooperative movement. Institutional development under the Applied Agriculture Research project (683-0256) is planned at $3,126,000. An additional $425,000 will help continue and strengthen the Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (683-AELG) program. Training programs emphasizing private sector development and women as beneficiaries will receive $425,000. Collaborative Peace Corps rural productivity programs (683-0249) are annually set at $140,000. Finally, $300,000 is requested in Program Development and Support (683-0224) funds.

Mission Director: George T. Eaton

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
SS	G	88	C	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
683-AELG AFRICA EMERGENCY LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER ASST													
SS	G	88	C	---	925	---	---	---	---	500	500	425	425
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	925	---	---	---	---	500	500	425	425
683-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
SS	G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
683-CRSP CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT (S&T)													
SS	G	90	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
683-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
SS	G	88	C	---	925	---	---	---	---	500	500	425	425
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	925	---	---	---	---	500	500	425	425
683-PRAP POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
SS	G	89	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
683-0208 RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT													
HE	G	78	86	2,000	1,995	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
SH	G	78	86	14,329	14,266	14,266	14,179	---	---	---	87	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,329	16,261	14,266	14,179	---	---	---	88	---	---
683-0225 NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH													
SH	G	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	11,181	---	403	---	76	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,660	11,660	11,660	11,181	---	403	---	76	---	---
683-0229 EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING													
SH	G	81	82	2,000	1,988	1,988	1,883	---	18	---	87	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	1,988	1,988	1,883	---	18	---	87	---	---
683-0230 FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		SH G	80	88	4,089	4,079	4,079	3,956	---	25	---	100	---	---
		SS G	80	88	350	270	270	211	---	2	---	57	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,439	4,349	4,349	4,165	---	27	---	157	---	---
683-0234	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
		SH G	82	87	19,900	19,900	19,900	16,314	---	2,980	---	606	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				19,900	19,900	19,900	16,314	---	2,980	---	606	---	---
683-0240	NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II													
		SH G	81	87	14,897	14,897	14,897	13,075	---	994	---	828	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				14,897	14,897	14,897	13,075	---	994	---	828	---	---
683-0242	INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION													
		SH G	83	89	10,856	10,856	10,856	10,465	---	308	---	83	---	---
		SS G	83	89	103	103	---	---	103	---	---	103	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,959	10,959	10,856	10,465	103	308	---	186	---	---
683-0246	AGRI. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT													
		ES G	84	89	16,278	16,278	16,278	14,373	---	1,905	---	---	---	---
		SH G	84	89	22,637	22,637	22,637	16,981	---	6,387	---	900	---	369
		SS G	84	89	14,000	14,000	7,000	---	7,000	6,949	---	6,100	---	1,200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				52,915	52,915	45,915	31,354	7,000	11,241	---	7,000	---	1,569
683-0249	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
		SH G	83	C	---	260	260	194	---	57	---	9	---	---
		SS G	83	C	---	560	140	1	140	23	140	105	140	140
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	820	400	195	140	80	140	114	140	140
683-0254	HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT													
		CS G	86	92	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
		SH G	86	92	7,007	7,007	7,007	2,221	---	1,270	---	3,516	---	---
		SS G	86	92	4,660	8,693	3,510	---	1,150	---	1,800	5,430	1,200	2,230
	PROJECT TOTAL:				13,167	17,200	12,017	2,221	1,150	1,270	1,800	10,446	1,200	2,230
683-0256	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
		SH G	87	91	5,974	5,974	5,974	456	---	2,538	---	2,500	---	480
		SS G	87	91	9,420	14,026	2,400	332	3,100	744	5,400	2,800	3,124	2,800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,394	20,000	8,374	788	3,100	3,282	5,400	5,300	3,124	3,280

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
683-0257 AGRI SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT II	SS	G	90	93	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	5,000
683-0258 FAMILY HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY	SS	G	88	92	11,000	11,000	2,400	---	3,500	484	---	2,600	2,600	2,600
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,000	11,000	2,400	---	3,500	484	---	2,600	2,600	2,600
683-0259 NIGER ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROG.	SS	G	88	88	13,300	13,300	13,300	---	---	4,424	---	4,433	---	4,443
PROJECT TOTAL:					13,300	13,300	13,300	---	---	4,424	---	4,433	---	4,443
683-0260 RURAL ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	SS	G	89	93	9,000	9,000	---	---	3,865	---	500	2,255	1,500	1,795
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,000	9,000	---	---	3,865	---	500	2,255	1,500	1,795
683-0261 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS	G	88	C	---	2,398	641	264	997	455	460	700	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	2,398	641	264	997	455	460	700	300	300
683-0263 NIGER ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	SS	G	88	88	1,700	1,700	1,700	---	---	118	---	1,082	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,700	1,700	1,700	---	---	118	---	1,082	---	500
683-0264 AFRICARE CHILD SUPPORT	SS	G	88	88	770	770	770	---	---	150	---	250	---	210
PROJECT TOTAL:					770	770	770	---	---	150	---	250	---	210
683-0265 AGRIC. SECTOR DEV. GRANT II - TA	SS	G	90	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	100	1,600	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	100	1,600	1,000
683-0266 POLICY ANALYSIS & MONITORING	SS	G	90	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	200	1,184	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	200	1,184	1,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				197,430	242,367	163,433	106,084	19,855	26,234	18,000	38,408	18,000	25,417
GRANTS:				197,430	242,367	163,433	106,084	19,855	26,234	18,000	38,408	18,000	25,417
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

NIGERIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 492 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.05 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 370

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 24.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.9 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 108%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 1,656
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 21.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 115,280

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.1% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.9% (15-64yrs) 53.1% (65+ yrs) 2.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1989) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 68%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 2,941(86) -1,116(87) 1,027

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 9,910(86) 8,089(87) 6.709
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 13%

Major Imports(1987)CONSUMER GOODS;CAPITAL EQUIP.;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 12,851(86) 6,973(87) 7,736
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 14%

Major Exports(1987)OIL;COCOA;PALM PRODUCTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 30%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 98% (1985)
Agriculture: 92% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Cocoa beans; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Sugar; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2005

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 48.0 Male 47.2 Female 48.9
(1970) Total 40.8 Male 40.4 Female 41.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 121

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 37% (1987) Measles 24% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 21% (1987) Polio(3) 21% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	94.4	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	1.6	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 54% (1985) Female 31%

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	35,000a/	11,500	11,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11,000	-	6,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	46,000	11,500	17,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	46,000	11,500	17,000

a/ Excludes $3,400,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	2	3	3
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	4	5	5

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	25	25	-	25	25	-	25	25
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	25	25	-	25	25	-	25	25

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

NIGERIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Nigeria is by far the largest country in sub-Saharan Africa with a population of 115 million and has one of the highest population growth rates in the world at 3.0%. Nigeria's infant mortality and morbidity rates and other health and infrastructural indicators are comparable to the poorest countries. The infant mortality rate is 121 per 1,000 and the maternal mortality rate is 80-90 per 10,000. Almost 25% of Nigeria's children die before they reach their fifth birthday from preventable diseases such as measles, whooping cough, and dysentery.

Nigeria's poor social and health conditions have been further aggravated by the economic difficulties that have plagued Nigeria since the early eighties as a result of a sharp decline in the price of oil, Nigeria's principal export, and huge debt from excessive borrowing. To improve fiscal management and increase the productivity and profitability of the supply side of the economy, the Government initiated a comprehensive Structural Adjustment Program in 1986. However, in spite of the reform program, per capita income has continued to decline, dropping below $300 in 1989.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Nigeria concentrates on reducing the rate of population growth, decreasing childhood mortality and morbidity, and generally improving the country's health status. To carry out this strategy, A.I.D. is assisting the government in implementing a nationwide family planning and population policy program, providing child survival services, and reforming primary health care policies to increase resources for preventive health. Under the family planning activity, substantial progress has been made in training personnel, equipping health facilities, distributing contraceptive commodities, and promoting the use of family planning.

OTHER DONORS

A.I.D. is the dominant donor in the health sector in Nigeria, although the World Bank has important projects on the drawing board. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are other significant donors in the health and family planning sector. In 1989, the leading donors overall included the World Bank, Japan, the United Kingdom, the African Development Bank, and the United States.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

For FY 1991 funds are requested from the Development Fund for Africa to provide $10 million for the Family Health Services project (620-0001) to continue support for the implementation of Nigeria's population policy. An additional $1 million is requested for the regional African Child Survival Initiative project (620-ACSI) to further strengthen the government's capacity to reduce morbidity and mortality in children under five. Economic Support Funds of $6 million are requested to provide additional funds for the Primary Health Care Support program (620-0003) to reinforce the Government's commitment to health reforms.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Henry D. Merrill

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
620-ACSI	AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	SS	G	88	C	---	4,020	---	---	---	---	3,020	1,000	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,020	---	---	---	---	3,020	1,000	1,000	1,000
620-0001	NIGERIA FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	PN	G	87	92	21,089	21,089	21,089	317	---	5,500	---	6,000	---	3,000
	SS	G	87	92	45,911	45,911	10,000	---	10,000	3,930	8,480	6,000	10,000	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				67,000	67,000	31,089	317	10,000	9,430	8,480	12,000	10,000	6,000
620-0003	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SUPPORT PRG.													
	ES	G	89	91	11,000	17,000	---	---	11,000	---	---	11,000	6,000	6,000
	SS	G	89	91	25,000	25,000	---	---	25,000	---	---	10,000	---	15,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	42,000	---	---	36,000	---	---	21,000	6,000	21,000
	COUNTRY TOTALS:				103,000	113,020	31,089	317	46,000	9,430	11,500	34,000	17,000	28,000
	GRANTS:				103,000	113,020	31,089	317	46,000	9,430	11,500	34,000	17,000	28,000
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

RWANDA

Total U.S. Aid $ 123 Million (1962-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.36 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1979) 132 (1980) 169

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1979) -17 (1980) -20

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
9.2 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(198') 26.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt
($ Millions, US)................... (1987) 20
As % of Total Export Earnings...... (1987) 11.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,082

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.3% (1990) 3.8%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.7% (15-64yrs) 47.7% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.5 (1989) 8.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 51%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture..(1984) 90%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -152(86) -180(87) -207

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 297(86) 407(87) 409
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 2%

Major Imports(1987)TEXTILES;FOODSTUFFS;MACHINES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 145(86) 227(87) 202
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 1%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;TEA;

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FD RP; BELGIUM; KENYA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 37%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; TEA; HIDES & SKINS
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1746

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 51.6 Male 49.9 Female 53.1
(1970) Total 43.0 Male 42.1 Female 44.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 115

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 89% (1987) Measles 74% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 79% (1987) Polio(3) 78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 60%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	83.3	Male	86.6	Female	80.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total	1.9	Male	1.8	Female	1.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.2	Male	0.3	Female	0.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 61% (1985) Female 33%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	175 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	7,500 c/	8,000	9,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other[a]	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,675	8,000	9,000
P.L. 480	752	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	752	123	-
TOTALS	8,427	8,123	9,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance, FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $175,000 in prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

c/ Excludes $500,000 in FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	6.5	8	8
Foreign National	4.3	5	5
TOTALS	10.8	13	13

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	50	28	78	17	14	31	34	21	55
Regional[e]	-	9	9	4	10	14	3	10	13
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	27	27	-	6	6	2	17	19
Regional[e]	-	4	4	2	20	22	3	12	15
TOTALS	50	68	118	23	50	73	42	60	102

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

RWANDA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Rwanda is a small, land-locked country of hilly and mountainous terrain in Central Africa. With a population of about 7.1 million, an annual population growth rate of about 3.7% and a per capita income of $290, it is one of the least developed countries in the world and the most densely populated in Africa. Coffee and tea account for 85% of its foreign exchange earnings and approximately 15% of government revenues. Ninety five percent of the population lives in rural areas, relying on subsistence agriculture and the cultivation of coffee and tea. Rwanda's rapid population growth rate and the pressure it generates on the agricultural land base, social services, employment generation and the natural environment are the source of the most serious development problems.

Through a combination of bountiful harvests and comparatively sound economic management following independence, the Rwandan economy grew at 6% per year until the early 1980s, when growth began to slow dramatically. Relying on its earlier economic performance and access to foreign aid, Rwanda was slow to acknowledge the need for comprehensive policy, structural and sectoral reforms to improve the efficiency of its public sector and overall competitiveness. However, the 1989 demise of the International Coffee Agreement, on which Rwanda depended for a predictable share of the world coffee market, is creating serious problems for the economy and generating increased sensitivity to the need for more comprehensive reforms.

Key among needed reforms are exchange rate adjustments, increased efficiency of public sector corporations, and reduced policy and administrative obstacles to private sector development. While broad policy adjustments and economic restructuring alone will not solve Rwanda's economic problems, they offer a critical foundation for increased food production, effective family planning programs, improved environmental management and a greater role for the private sector.

Even if Rwanda's fertility rate is reduced, a goal the Government is taking very seriously, the current population of 7.1 million will increase to about 9.9 million by the turn of the century. This will place severe additional pressure on an already strained resource base, threatening increased unemployment and severe competition for social services and food resources.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy focuses on a combination of private and public sector efforts to increase per capita income by reducing fertility rates, generating productive off-farm employment and raising agricultural production. The A.I.D. program includes activities which promote private sector policy dialogue, small enterprise, agricultural production, natural resource management, family planning and human resources development.

RWANDA

Policy Reform: Under a $12.0 million program of Policy Reform Initiatives in Manufacturing and Employment, A.I.D. is working with the Government to promote private investment. This program has succeeded in identifying private sector development constraints and in exploring related policy options for Government implementation. It has also been instrumental in making Rwandan policy makers more aware of the need for comprehensive policy, structural, and sectoral reform. However, the program has not yet resulted in the policy reforms needed for increased private sector activity.

Promotion of Small Enterprises: Rwandan unemployment is growing rapidly. There are few opportunities for off-farm employment without an expansion of the private sector. Consequently, A.I.D. is providing cooperative members and small businesses with the skills needed to become competitive and financially sound through the Cooperative Training and Private Enterprise Development projects. Utilizing U.S. private voluntary agencies, this program has established an in-country training center for cooperatives, assisted a variety of small-scale enterprises and introduced a number of productive small-scale technologies to the private sector.

Agricultural Production: A.I.D. is encouraging increased agricultural production through the Farming Systems Research and Agricultural Statistics and Policy Analysis projects. The former funds adaptive research in basic food crops on-farm and at the university level; the latter assists the Government to explore agricultural policy issues and to collect the data needed to make accurate policy decisions. Recent evaluations of both projects concluded that they had established a more integrated and accurate agricultural data base for effective policy determination and had developed promising technologies in cropping techniques, soil improvement, and varietal crop identification and screening for dissemination to farmers.

Natural Resources Management: The $7.7 million Natural Resources Management project is strengthening key ministries and other institutions in agroforestry and soil conservation, wetland management, natural resource planning, agriculture, forest management and environmental policy formulation. The Rwandans are committed to managing their fragile ecosystem and, despite formidable population pressure, have set aside almost 10% of their land as national parks. They are aggressively protecting the last stands of original afro-montane forest on the continent, the bamboo forest habitat of the endangered mountain gorilla and another park containing a cross-section of Central African wildlife.

Family Planning: Family planning activities are being implemented through the $910 million Maternal Child Health and Family Planning II project, the second phase of an effort that focuses on increasing private and public sector capacity to promote family planning. The project focuses on (a) policy development and research, (b) family planning service delivery, (c) information, education and communication, and (d) improving institutional management capabilities. The previous project, which laid the groundwork for this activity, was successful in establishing the policy and institutional framework for the Family Planning Program, defining the problem through surveys and research and broadening donor interest in and support of family planning.

Human Resources Development: All A.I.D. projects include a training component. Special priority is given to training women in both the private and public sectors. A.I.D. emphasizes private sector training under the $1.0 million Human Resources Development project, which has been instrumental in increasing Rwandan awareness of the need for policy reform through seminars and visits to international organizations.

OTHER DONORS

Due to Rwanda's comparatively successful management of its economy until recently, other donors have been very active. During 1987, the most recent year for which official development assistance (ODA) statistics are available, gross ODA disbursements amounted to $247.8 million. Of this total, $134.0 million originated from 14 bilateral donors and the remaining $113.8 million was provided by multilateral sources. France, with disbursements of $33.2 million, and the International Development Association with disbursements of $37.6 million, were the largest donors in each category. Of the total ODA disbursed, approximately 64% was used to improve social, administrative, economic and productive infrastructure; 26% financed cross-sectoral technical cooperation and the remaining 10% was used for program and other forms of multi-sector assistance. In 1987, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

In FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue to focus its assistance on family planning, natural resources management and agriculture production. The $9.0 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa will be used to initiate a Rural Enterprise Development project, 696-0131 ($1,800,000) and to provide incremental funding for continuing projects in Family Planning, 696-0128 ($2,400,000); Natural Resources Management, 696-0129 ($2,300,000); Human Resources Development and Training, 696-HRDA ($500,000); Farming Systems Research, 696-0110 ($1,700,000); and Program Development and Support, 696-0130, for studies and evaluations ($300,000).

Mission Director: James Graham

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
696-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
696-0110 FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT													
	FN G	84	88	10,600	10,600	10,600	6,065	---	2,296	---	1,700	---	536
	SS G	84	88	2,400	5,100	2,400	---	---	198	1,000	2,501	1,700	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	15,700	13,000	6,065	---	2,494	1,000	4,201	1,700	2,836
696-0112 FISH CULTURE													
	FN G	81	82	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,219	---	194	---	37	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,450	2,450	2,450	2,219	---	194	---	37	---	---
696-0113 MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING													
	FN G	81	89	6,650	6,650	6,650	6,274	---	136	---	240	---	---
	SS G	81	89	1,065	1,065	500	---	565	379	---	686	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,715	7,715	7,150	6,274	565	515	---	926	---	---
696-0121 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVC)													
	FN G	84	90	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	---	600	---	400	---	---
	SS G	84	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	800	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	---	600	1,000	1,200	---	200
696-0122 COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)													
	FN G	85	90	1,675	1,675	1,500	937	175	563	---	175	---	---
	SS G	85	90	---	600	---	---	---	---	600	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,675	2,275	1,500	937	175	563	600	475	---	300
696-0126 AGRI SURVEY POLICY ANALYSIS													
	FN G	86	89	3,100	3,100	3,100	1,139	---	1,343	---	618	---	---
	SS G	86	89	3,900	3,900	1,600	---	2,300	65	---	3,091	---	744
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	4,700	1,139	2,300	1,408	---	3,709	---	744
696-0127 POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG & EMPLOY													
	ES G	85	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	---	4,070	---	3,900	---	1,030
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	---	4,070	---	3,900	---	1,030
696-0128 MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING II													
	SS G	89	92	9,000	9,000	---	---	1,435	---	3,000	2,000	2,400	2,500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	---	---	1,435	---	3,000	2,000	2,400	2,500
696-0129 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PVO)	SS G	89	92	7,700	7,700	---	---	3,000	---	1,400	2,000	2,300	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,700	---	---	3,000	---	1,400	2,000	2,300	2,500
696-0130 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	83	C	---	1,254	254	154	200	119	500	450	300	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,254	254	154	200	119	500	450	300	250
696-0131 *RURAL ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	SS G	91	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				64,540	76,094	45,054	22,788	7,675	9,963	8,000	19,398	9,000	12,360
GRANTS:				64,540	76,094	45,054	22,788	7,675	9,963	8,000	19,398	9,000	12,360
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Rural Enterprise Development		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,800		Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 696-0131 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To increase investment and economic growth in the rural (private) sector and increase productive off-farm employment.

Project Description: Rwanda's farmers have historically produced enough food by increasing the amount of cultivated land. Now, high fertility rates and limited land area threaten to erode the economic base and render agriculture unable to provide employment for the vast majority of the rural population. Formal off-farm jobs are few, with full-time employment now absorbing less than 5% of the labor force. Thirty percent of the overall work force is unemployed or underemployed. The Cooperative Training and the Private Enterprise projects have demonstrated that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) can increase productivity, per capita income and stimulate rural investment when adequately supported with training, technical assistance and credit.

This project will promote and strengthen private sector activities and identify solutions to major constraints inhibiting private sector development. Working through PVOs, the project will help Rwandan enterprises improve their financial viability, promote market efficiency, increase investment, employment and income. Examples of activities which may be financed include: (a) helping PVOs to strengthen management capabilities of local non-farm enterprises; (b) financing travel and study tours by local entrepreneurs; (c) training local entrepreneurs in management and in the use of appropriate technology; and (d) financing studies to identify opportunities in the private sector. The project will seek to encourage and to assist female participation in all project activities.

Sustainability: All project activities will have financial sustainability as an ultimate goal. Training will be provided to rural SMEs to improve management capabilities.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A major goal is to raise per capita income of the rural majority. This project will contribute to this goal by helping cooperatives and SMEs increase productivity and create off-farm employment.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rwanda's President has stated that rural population concentrations must be the center of development. This project supports the President's directive as it will focus on economic growth and employment generation in rural areas. The World Bank, Canadians, and Belgians also have projects with a rural development focus.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will include SMEs in rural areas, including cooperatives and members. It is also expected that several hundred entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs will benefit from programs under the project.

Major Outputs: (a) More effectively functioning rural enterprises; (b) Trained personnel capable of running a profitable enterprise; and (c) Increased economic activity and off-farm productive employment.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	900
Commodities	500
Evaluation	100
Other Costs (including pilot activities)	1,500
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,800	3,200	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Total U.S. Aid $ 6 Million (1977-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.69 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1985) 320

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 337%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 4
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 41.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 121

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.2% (1978) 2.9% (1990) 2.9%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.7% (15-64yrs) 52.5% (65+ yrs) 4.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.6 (1989) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;FOOD PRODUCTS;MACHINES & EQUI

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)COCOA;COPRA;COFFEE

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; GERMANY, FEDER; NETHERLANDS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)COCOA BEANS; COPRA; .
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 65.2 Male 63.3 Female 67.2
(1970) Total 56.6 Male 55.6 Female 57.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 62

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1981) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 110.5	Male 112.3	Female 107.9
Secondary	(1982)	Total 53.1	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (Female .%

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund For Africa	300	300	300
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	300	300	300
P.L. 480	1,254	41	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II[a]	1,254	41	–
TOTALS	1,554	341	300

[a] See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a],[b]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the Regional Economic Development Services Office in Cote d'Ivoire.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	6	6
TOTALS	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	6	6

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sao Tome and Principe is a small island state heavily dependent on one export crop — cocoa — produced on state-owned plantations. The plantations were nationalized at independence in 1975 and suffered from the sudden departure of Portuguese managers and technicians. The drop in production, aggravated by depressed world prices, has dealt the economy a severe blow. The emphasis on cocoa also has resulted in costly food imports.

Recently, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has encouraged productivity by giving more scope to the initiative of private individuals and cooperatives. It has granted some individual titles to land. Since 1987, the country also has made major progress in implementing a Structural Adjustment Program, including major currency devaluations, increased gasoline and diesel fuel prices, and gradual elimination of all monopolies and price controls on consumer products. Five of the 15 state-owned cocoa plantations are being rehabilitated with private management.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s objective is to assist Sao Tome and Principe increase cocoa production and to encourage movement towards private and cooperative development in agriculture. Under the trilateral Agricultural Training project (658-0002) being implemented by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, Portugual and the United States, training programs are under way for plantation supervisors and managers. First-line supervisors also receive training in pepper production.

A new Food Crop Production and Marketing Improvement project (658-0003) was approved in August 1989. The National Cooperative Business Association was selected to implement it. The project's purpose is to improve food crop marketing and technical skills of farmers who own land or farm plots on plantations, by developing grass-roots cooperatives that engage in economic activities.

OTHER DONORS

The major donors are the World Bank, the African Development Fund, the United Nations, Portugual, France and the European Economic Community.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $300,000 from the Development Fund for Africa for Sao Tome and Principe to continue support for the Food Crop Production and Marketing Improvement project. Participant training, previously financed under the the Human Resources Development Program, also will be provided through this project.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, West and Central Africa: Arthur M. Fell (resident in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
658-0002 AGRICULTURAL TRAINING													
	FN G	86	88	900	900	900	200	---	18	---	200	---	200
	SS G	86	88	200	200	200	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	1,100	200	---	18	---	400	---	200
658-0003 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT													
	SS G	89	93	1,500	1,500	---	---	300	50	300	300	300	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	---	---	300	50	300	300	300	250
COUNTRY TOTALS:				2,600	2,600	1,100	200	300	68	300	700	300	450
GRANTS:				2,600	2,600	1,100	200	300	68	300	700	300	450
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SENEGAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 814 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 8.32 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 510

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 688 (1987) 846 (1988) 988

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -73 (1987) -36 (1988) -58

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 68.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 274
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 21.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 6,882

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 2.7%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.5% (15-64yrs) 51.3% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 12.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.4 (1989) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -299(85) -321(86) -240

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,140(85) 1,104(86) 1,249
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 4%

Major Imports(1987)SEMI MANUFACTUR;FOOD;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 841(85) 783(86) 1,009
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 0%

Major Exports(1987)MANUFACTURES;PEANUTS;PETROLEUM PRODS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; SPAIN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 22%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: 73% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Vegetable oils; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tobacco; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2269

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 53.9 Male 52.6 Female 55.2
(1970) Total 43.6 Male 43.0 Female 44.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 89

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 92% (1987) Measles 40% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 53% (1987) Polio(3) 53% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 50.1 Male 57.3 Female 37.4
Secondary (1982) Total 13.7 Male 17.0 Female 8.2
Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.2 Male 3.6 Female 0.8

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 19%

SENEGAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	2,169 b/	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	18,000 c/	37,000	19,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	25,000	–	5,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	45,169	37,000	24,000
P.L. 480	6,339	6,961	5,000
Title I	5,000	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	1,339	1,961	–
TOTALS	51,508	43,961	29,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $500,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989, and $1,669,000 reobligated from the Sahel Development Program.

c/ Excludes $3,500,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	30.3	42	42
Foreign National	8	12	12
TOTALS	38.3[a]	54[a]	54[a]

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	33	157	190	40	200	240	45	225	270
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	30	31	1	105	106	–	100	100
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	34	187	221	41	305	346	45	325	370

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SENEGAL

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Senegal is entering its fifth year of moderate economic recovery after more than two decades of negative per capita growth. The Government of Senegal (GOS), in cooperation with A.I.D. and other donors, has taken steps to tackle serious financial and economic problems, in spite of unanticipated events such as periodic drought and locust invasions, combined with oil shocks, fluctuating international market prices for major crops, and misguided economic policies adopted after independence. To complicate matters, Senegal has a limited natural resource base, a high population growth rate, and erratic agricultural production.

In the most critical sector, agriculture, the GOS established rural development agencies to market agricultural produce and provide credit, extension services and inputs, such as fertilizer and seeds. The parastatals went bankrupt as a result of subsidizing inputs, failing to collect repayment on farmers' loans, and paying higher than market prices for crops. The failure of parastatals impacted on the entire economy, leading to high foreign debt service, lack of domestic credit, and serious problems in the banking system. It also led to the GOS's inability to provide adequate services to the agricultural sector.

To overcome its economic problems, in 1983, the GOS adopted a comprehensive economic reform program to improve its fiscal and financial situation, increase agricultural output and productivity, and make domestic industry competitive with foreign producers.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy, to lay a foundation for sustainable growth with equity, has four key elements: structural and financial reforms; increased agricultural production; environmental stability, and improved family health, including reduced population growth rates and improved child survival. This strategy is implemented through program and project assistance and food aid.

A.I.D. has pursued an aggressive policy dialogue aimed at reducing the role of the state and promoting the free play of market forces. Complemented by financial assistance, this dialogue has achieved significant results including improvement of fiscal performance, with allocation of resources to productive sectors; implementation of a coherent strategy for increased food security; liberalization of cereals marketing; promotion of the private sector to substitute for defunct GOS agencies, particularly to provide farmers with services and agricultural inputs; reduction of the role of agricultural development agencies; and restoration of bank liquidity through better banking practices.

Key Structural and Financial Reform. To help the GOS respond to the liquidity problems, local currency generated under non-project assistance continues to be programmed to reduce arrears to the private sector and banks. Non-project assistance is provided through the Economic Support Fund, Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and P.L. 480 Title I programs. The recently approved second African Economic Policy Reform Program, to begin in FY 1990, will help the GOS restore stability and increase the competitiveness, efficiency and outreach of the banking sector so it can perform its primary functions of mobilizing domestic savings and allocating resources to priority investment needs.

Agricultural Liberalization. A.I.D., in conjunction with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has encouraged reform of rural development agencies. Inefficient parastatal institutions have been eliminated; others have been reduced in size and are subject to formal performance reviews. The role of parastatals is more clearly defined, concentrating on traditional public sector functions, such as extension, reporting and regulation. Parastatals, traditionally the sole source of such services as credit, agricultural inputs and marketing channels, have largely withdrawn from input supply. A private fertilizer distribution system, which emerged over the last three years, handled 75% of fertilizer sales in 1989.

A.I.D. has supported agricultural research on coarse grain farming systems and applied economics. As a result, the impact of cereals marketing liberalization measures are reasonably understood by Senegalese policy makers. Allowing unrestricted trading in coarse grains has permitted the evolution of an efficient national cereals market. The GOS has adopted additional liberalization measures, which included moving away from fixed prices and towards a concept of food security pursued through management of buffer stocks of domestic coarse grains. A market price information service has been initiated providing weekly reports on producer and consumer prices in Senegal's principal markets.

As Senegal moves from a state-controlled, subsidized agricultural system to a market-oriented rural system, other problems are surfacing. A.I.D. will continue to support the transition through programs that encourage greater private sector participation.

A further success has been the A.I.D. pilot credit program initiated under the Community and Enterprise Development project and administered by a U.S. non-profit organization. The project provides credit, using commercial lending criteria, to small-scale enterprises and village organizations. $2.3 million has been loaned to 452 small enterprises, primarily in the rural agriculture sector, with a 96% repayment rate.

Environmental Stabilization. The Reforestation project emphasizes the income-generating potential of trees and soil conservation by mobilizing popular participation in tree planting as an economic activity. About 150 matching grants involving 156 hectares of land were provided to 117 village groups and 34 individuals in 1988. An additional 700 matching grants were planned for 1989. A.I.D. has begun an activity to reduce land salinization in the southern Casamance area, Senegal's most productive agricultural zone. To achieve long-term returns, research on productivity-enhancing and drought-resistant technologies will continue.

Health. In light of the GOS's recognition that it cannot indefinitely fund the entire public health care system, A.I.D. is encouraging the GOS to initiate user fees for basic health care. A.I.D. emphasizes strengthening the organizational and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Health to better enable it to plan community maternal and child care efforts. A.I.D. also supports public health training to enhance the ability of the health care system to address community health problems. Child survival programs include monitoring, immunizations, malaria prevention and oral rehydration therapy, in which more than 2,500 health workers have been trained. Family planning services are provided in public and private clinics, resulting in an increase of contraceptive use. In 1988, the GOS announced a population policy that supports family planning.

OTHER DONORS

Senegal receives support from 12 multilateral and 15 bilateral donors. Since 1987, the annual gross level of donor development assistance has been more than $600 million. On a disbursement basis, the top four donors during 1978-87 were France, the World Bank, the European Economic Community and the United States. Since 1983, increased collaboration among the major donors has produced results at the policy and technical levels. Concerted efforts by the major donors and the GOS culminated in a New Agricultural Policy in 1984, several joint structural reform programs in the 1980s, and, most recently, a major banking reform agreement. The banking reform effort involved external financial support from A.I.D., the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The FY 1991 program will help the GOS implement structural reforms in industry and agriculture through the $5,000,000 Economic Support Fund program (685-0298) and the $5,000,000 P.L. 480 Title I program. With $19,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), FY 1991 will be the second year of implementing agricultural policy reform under the Agricultural Sector Grant project (685-0297), $2,500,000, and banking sector reform under the African Economic Policy Reform Program II project (685-0292), $10,000,000. Other continuing DFA projects include Human Resources Development Assistance (685-HRDA), $1,000,000; Program Development and Support (685-0294), $460,000; Strengthening Agricultural Research (685-0285), $2,000,000; and PVO/NGO Support project (685-0284), $2,000,000. The new Child Survival project (685-0286), $1,000,000, will extend nationwide the child survival programs established in two regions under the Rural Health Delivery Services/Child Survival project. Small Project Assistance (685-0270) is set at $40,000 for collaborative Peace Corps efforts.

Mission Director: Julius E. Coles

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
685-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	38	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
685-0235 SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II													
	SH G	80	83	7,700	6,589	6,589	6,483	---	62	---	44	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	6,589	6,589	6,483	---	62	---	44	---	---
685-0242 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES II													
	SH G	84	89	10,125	10,125	10,125	5,308	---	963	---	2,000	---	1,854
	SS G	84	89	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,125	12,125	10,125	5,308	2,000	963	---	3,000	---	2,854
685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH AND POPULATION													
	SH G	85	87	20,600	20,600	20,600	9,945	---	2,157	---	2,500	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,600	20,600	20,600	9,945	---	2,157	---	2,500	---	2,500
685-0260 COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)													
	SH G	84	89	10,629	10,629	9,000	7,281	1,629	1,637	---	1,711	---	---
	SS G	84	89	3,100	3,100	---	---	3,100	214	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,729	13,729	9,000	7,281	4,729	1,851	---	2,711	---	1,000
685-0269 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
	SH G	87	89	9,000	9,000	9,000	510	---	1,319	---	1,500	---	2,000
	SS G	87	89	11,000	11,000	6,300	---	4,700	15	---	1,000	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	15,300	510	4,700	1,334	---	2,500	---	3,500
685-0270 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	SH G	83	C	---	234	194	194	40	---	---	40	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	120	40	30	---	9	40	31	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	354	234	224	40	9	40	71	40	40
685-0280 IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT													
	SH G	85	89	8,500	8,500	8,500	2,395	---	1,192	---	1,500	---	2,000
	SS G	85	89	1,000	1,000	500	---	500	---	---	600	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	9,000	2,395	500	1,192	---	2,100	---	2,400
685-0281 TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY													
	SH G	85	89	4,703	4,703	4,703	1,544	---	1,209	---	1,200	---	750

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	SS G	85	89	5,297	5,260	4,260	---	1,000	195	---	900	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	9,963	8,963	1,544	1,000	1,404	---	2,100	---	1,750
685-0283 SENEGAL REFORESTATION	SH G	86	87	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,210	---	1,366	---	1,800	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	1,210	---	1,366	---	1,800	---	2,000
685-0284 PVO/NGO SUPPORT PROJECT	SS G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	2,000	1,500
685-0285 STRENGTHENING AGRI RESEARCH	SS G	90	95	---	18,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	2,000	1,500
685-0286 *CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	91	96	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
685-0289 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V	ES G	87	87	11,575	11,575	11,575	11,137	---	73	---	283	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,575	11,575	11,575	11,137	---	73	---	283	---	---
685-0290 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VI	ES G	89	89	9,700	9,700	---	---	9,700	5,045	---	4,655	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,700	9,700	---	---	9,700	5,045	---	4,655	---	---
685-0291 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	ES G	86	96	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,272	---	4,054	---	674	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	10,272	---	4,054	---	674	---	---
685-0292 BANKING SECTOR REFORM PRG. (NPA) AEPRP	SS G	90	91	32,000	32,000	---	---	---	---	22,000	9,500	10,000	10,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,000	32,000	---	---	---	---	22,000	9,500	10,000	10,500
685-0293 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VII	ES G	89	92	14,500	19,500	---	---	14,500	---	---	14,250	---	250

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,500	19,500	---	---	14,500	---	---	14,250	---	250
685-0294 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SH G	88	C	---	1,100	1,100	23	---	733	---	344	---	---
	SS G	88	C	---	1,920	---	---	1,000	87	460	800	460	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,020	1,100	23	1,000	620	460	1,144	460	800
685-0295 SOUTHERN ZONE WATER MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	89	94	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
	SS G	89	94	17,500	17,500	6,500	---	5,700	125	---	1,500	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	6,500	---	6,200	125	---	2,000	---	2,500
685-0296 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VI (TA & STUDIES)													
	ES G	89	89	300	300	---	---	300	---	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	---	---	300	---	---	300	---	---
685-0297 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT													
	SS G	90	93	---	19,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	5,000	2,500	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	19,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	5,000	2,500	3,000
685-0298 *ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VIII													
	ES G	91	91	---	4,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,700	700
685-0299 BANKING SECTOR REFORM PRG. (TA) AEPRP													
	SS G	90	90	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	100
685-0300 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VII (TA & STUDIES)													
	ES G	89	89	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	250	---	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	500	---	---	250	---	250
685-0301 AG SECTOR GRANT (TA)													
	SS G	90	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
685-0302 *ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VIII(TA & STUDIES)													
	ES G	91	91	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150
685-0957 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II													
SM	G	84	88	2,043	2,043	2,043	707	---	757	---	579	---	---
SS	G	84	88	1,553	1,550	1,550	26	---	265	---	500	---	759
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,596	3,593	3,593	733	---	1,022	---	1,079	---	759
COUNTRY TOTALS:				211,825	294,048	127,579	57,065	45,169	21,477	37,000	58,861	24,000	40,253
GRANTS:				211,825	294,048	127,579	57,065	45,169	21,477	37,000	58,861	24,000	40,253
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Child Survival	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,000		Life of Project Funding 20,000
Number 685-0286 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To extend the country's current health care infrastructure into a nationwide national primary health care system capable of treating the most common causes of child mortality and morbidity.

Project Description: Since 1984, the Rural Health Delivery Services II project has functioned as a child survival project, supporting interventions in immunization, diarrheal disease control, malaria control, growth monitoring and nutrition, while helping the Government of Senegal (GOS) improve the effectiveness of health services delivery. Key constraints to achieving improvements have been an overcentralized Ministry of Health (MOH) bureaucracy, which has meant inefficient use of available staff and other resources, and restrictive regulations, policies and procedures. The Rural Health Care/Child Survival project will help the MOH decentralize its highly compartmentalized bureaucratic structure and improve its coordination of child survival activities, expand community participation in health care financing via limited user fees, collaborate with the private sector in health care delivery, and provide operational support for a full range of child survival activities. Inasmuch as structural and policy reform are a prerequisite to effective primary care delivery, non-project assistance will be incorporated to support some project components.

Project Sustainability: A.I.D. anticipates long-term financial, managerial and institutional support. The GOS, struggling to maintain financial viability, is contributing by instituting user fees to finance basic health needs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project focuses on structural and financial reform, reduction of institutional and infrastructural problems, income generation, increased human productivity and an improved quality of life.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOH, in collaboration with other donors including the World Health Organization and the World Bank, has several programs that directly or indirectly serve child survival objectives. The United Nations Children's Fund is the other major donor.

Beneficiaries: Children under five years old, who make up 20% of Senegal's population, and account for 50% of all deaths.

Major Outputs: Decentralized and improved MOH management for the provision of primary care/child survival services; less restrictive managerial and financial regulations, policies and procedures; expanded private sector involvement; and operational support of an extensive range of child survival interventions.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Commodities/Supplies	8,000
Research	2,000
Training	5,000
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	19,000	20,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Economic Support Fund VIII		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 5,000		Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 685-0298 (NPA) 685-0302 (TA) ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To stimulate the generation of domestic financial resources and more efficient resource management by the Government of Senegal (GOS).

Project Description: The Economic Support Fund VIII (ESF VIII) grant is part of a three-year program designed to mobilize domestic financial resources and improve GOS financial management. The first two years (ESF VII) will focus on alleviating a severe short-term budget crisis and laying the groundwork for improved budget controls and better mobilization of domestic resources through a major technical revision of the income tax code. The third-year grant will concentrate on GOS efforts to contain expenditures by reducing subsidies to parastatals, to better control its extra-budgetary financial commitments, and to increase revenues from parastatal organizations and other entities that benefit from GOS support. The grant also will help define agricultural credit policy to improve rural savings and credit allocation to the rural sector. Part of the grant will be earmarked for studies and technical assistance related to domestic resource management. Local currency will be used to continue reimbursement of GOS arrears to private sector enterprises and to support the agricultural credit system.

Project Sustainability: This cash transfer will help support the GOS during a period in which they are undertaking difficult efforts to reduce costs/expenditures and enhance revenues to increase the financial viability of the GOS. The technical assistance component will contribute to this process by helping the GOS to improve financial management practices.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. is helping Senegal to achieve food self-reliance by 2000. To reach the goal, Senegal must continue to make difficult policy and organizational decisions that will stabilize its economy and stimulate agricultural production. ESF VIII will support other A.I.D. activities aimed at structural and financial reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: Assistance from 1983 from the major donors -- the United States, France, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, continues to be conditioned on the GOS making agricultural and financial sector reforms.

Beneficiaries: Farmers, who will have credit and a reliable savings system available to them, and private enterprises engaged in producing, processing and refining food crops.

Major Outputs: Improved GOS data on extra-budgetary financial entities, reduced subsidies to parastatals, and increased net receipts to the GOS.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Budgetary Support (685-0298)	4,700
Technical Assistance and Studies (685-0302)	300
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	5,000	-	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-86)

SEYCHELLES

Total U.S. Aid $ 23 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 39.85 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 3,170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 38.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 10
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 6.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 70

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 0.3% (1990) 1.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.9% (15-64yrs) 57.8% (65+ yrs) 6.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1989) 3.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -20(85) -26(86) -36

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 95(85) 108(86) 117
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 3%

Major Imports(1987)MANUFACTURED GD;FOOD;TOBACCO

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 74(85) 81(86) 81
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 3%

Major Exports(1987)FISH;COPRA;CINNAMON BARK

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; SOUTH AFRICA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)COPRA; CINNAMON; COCONUTS
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 71.6 Male 67.0 Female 76.0
(1970) Total 64.8 Male 61.8 Female 67.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 24

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 95%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 153.1	Male .	Female .
Secondary	(1982)	Total 33.5	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 2.3	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,000	1,991	3,300
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,000	1,991	3,300
P.L. 480	126	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	126	-	-
TOTALS	3,126	1,991	3,300

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	14	1	15	13	5	18	12	-	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	1	15	13	5	18	12	-	12

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SEYCHELLES

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Seychelles is a middle-income country ($3,120 gross national product per capita in 1987) with a population of about 67,000 people. The main development problems include: (1) a population growing faster than employment opportunities; and (2) limited mineral and agricultural resources. The land area of the country is only 171 square miles, of which less than half is suitable for agriculture. Tourism, the most important sector in the economy, entered a period of decline in the early 1980s with severe economic consequences. Recently, the industry has begun to recover. Seychelles is heavily dependent on tourism earnings to provide foreign exchange for merchandise imports, but the current account balance-of-payments deficit is still large, and substantial official transfers are necessary to close this gap. Fiscal balance also has proven difficult to achieve, and a significant increase in borrowing from the domestic banking system was required in 1988.

The U.S. interest in the Seychelles relates to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean and the presence of a U.S. satellite tracking station. A stable socioeconomic environment and government are important to U.S. interests.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In response to the vulnerability of Seychelles' public sector financing and balance of payments, A.I.D. has financed annual commodity import programs of fuel oil since 1982. Counterpart funds generated from the sale of the oil are allocated to over 50 development activities. Most of these projects have involved improving or expanding Seychelles' infrastructure, including land reclamation activities on the East Coast; road rehabilitation; outer islands development; developing the indigenous fishing industry; and, since 1989, local and off-shore training.

OTHER DONORS

Major donors are France, Japan, and the United Nations Development Program, who focus principally on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as on general development planning. U.S.-financed imports of fuel oil respond to a need not being met by any other donor.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $3.3 million from the Economic Support fund to finance petroleum imports to be used for the generation of electric power and to finance self-help development projects with the local currency counterpart.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Satish P. Shah (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
662-0009 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII													
	ES G	88	88	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,317	---	1,483	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,800	2,800	2,800	1,317	---	1,483	---	---	---	---
662-0010 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII													
	ES G	89	89	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	2,681	---	319	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	2,681	---	319	---	---
662-0011 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX													
	ES G	90	92	---	9,100	---	---	---	---	1,991	1,800	3,300	3,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,100	---	---	---	---	1,991	1,800	3,300	3,200
COUNTRY TOTALS:				5,800	14,900	2,800	1,317	3,000	4,164	1,991	2,119	3,300	3,200
GRANTS:				5,800	14,900	2,800	1,317	3,000	4,164	1,991	2,119	3,300	3,200
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SIERRA LEONE

Total U.S. Aid $ 166 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.99 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 12.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -161 (1984) -52 (1985) -80

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 56.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 5
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 9.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 4,061

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1990) 2.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.6% (15-64yrs) 54.0% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.2 (1989) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -24(86) 7(87) -12

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 184(86) 145(87) 132
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 4%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL GOODS;FOOD;PETROLEUM

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 160(86) 153(87) 120
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 9%

Major Exports(1987)DIAMONDS;COCOA;RUTILE

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 43%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 102% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1802

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 43.8 Male 41.3 Female 46.5
(1970) Total 33.2 Male 31.9 Female 34.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 157

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 73% (1988) Measles 50% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 30% (1988) Polio(3) 30% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 24%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 58.0 Male . Female
Secondary (1982) Total 17.0 Male . Female
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 38% (1985) Female 21%

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	540	500	500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other[a]	–	–	–
TOTALS	540	500	500
P.L. 480	7,719	5,927	4,906
Title I	4,000	4,000	4,000
Title II	3,719	1,927	906
TOTALS	8,259	6,427	5,406

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 tables for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	4	4	4

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	17	15	32	13	20	33	8	24	32
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	5	5	–	16	16	–	15	15
TOTALS	17	20	37	13	36	49	8	39	47

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SIERRA LEONE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sierra Leone suffers from high unemployment and inflation, low productivity, a severe shortage of foreign exchange, an unserviceable foreign debt and a bad credit record among the financial and donor communities. The country has attempted a number of reform measures in recent years, but to date they have not been sweeping enough to turn the economy around.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program strategy in Sierra Leone is to promote small-scale enterprise development. The Small Enterprise Development and Training project (636-0171) continues to be the single bilateral Development Fund for Africa (DFA) activity. This project, carried out by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, promotes the development of micro and small enterprises through the provision of credit and management and vocational-technical skills training.

The P.L. 480 Title I program will continue to encourage greater private sector participation in effective food distribution. Recent policy changes associated with the P.L. 480 program have made the importation of rice both possible for and attractive to private firms, assuring the availability of rice in the markets during the usual August-September "hungry season." In FY 1990, A.I.D. will provide $4 million in P.L. 480 Title I commodities.

P.L. 480 Title II commodities, distributed by Catholic Relief Services, are used in maternal and child nutrition programs to improve health and well-being in poor families throughout the country.

OTHER DONORS

The United Nations agencies provide assistance in the areas of agriculture, health, and rural development, the Danish and Chinese governments implement rural electrification programs, and the European Community is developing a digital telephone network. The German and British donor agencies work primarily in rural development. The government of Sierra Leone is currently engaged in negotiations with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which have no activities in the country at present.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

Under the DFA, $500,000 is requested for FY 1991 to provide incremental funds for the Small Enterprise Development and Training project (636-0171) and to provide continuing support to the Small Project Assistance Fund. P.L. 480 Title I and Title II programs also will be continued in FY 1991.

Mission Director: John F. Hicks (Resident in Monrovia, Liberia)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
636-0102 ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
FN	G	78	86	7,952	7,952	7,952	7,780	---	8	---	164	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,952	7,952	7,952	7,780	---	8	---	164	---	---
636-0171 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEV. & TRNG.													
FN	G	83	93	110	110	110	---	---	---	---	110	---	---
SS	G	88	93	3,490	3,490	500	---	500	471	500	370	460	490
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,600	3,600	610	---	500	471	500	480	460	490
636-0506 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
SS	G	89	C	---	80	---	---	40	---	---	38	40	42
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	80	---	---	40	---	---	38	40	42
COUNTRY TOTALS:				11,552	11,632	8,562	7,780	540	479	500	682	500	532
GRANTS:				11,552	11,632	8,562	7,780	540	479	500	682	500	532
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SOMALIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 699 Million (1954-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 9.61 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1986) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 465 (1986) 414 (1987) 564

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 324 (1986) 273 (1987) 472

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 155%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 172
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 162%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 5,900

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1988) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.3 (1989) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 43%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 76%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 15%

Major Imports(1987)TEXTILES;CEREALS;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 0%

Major Exports(1987)LIVESTOCK;HIDES & SKINS;BANANAS

Trading Partners: ITALY; SAUDI ARABIA; YEMEN, ARAB RE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 50%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 68% (1985)
Agriculture: 87% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Fruit & vegs; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1351

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 52.7 Male 52.6 Female 53.0
(1970) Total 44.1 Male 43.7 Female 44.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 118

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 33% (1987) Measles 29% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 25% (1987) Polio(3) 25% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	30.3	Male	45.3	Female	25.7
Secondary	(1981)	Total	6.6	Male	10.2	Female	3.7
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 18% (1985) Female 6%

SOMALIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	261 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4,000	740	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	8,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	12,261	740	3,000
P.L. 480	7,164	5,258	5,000
Title I	-	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	7,164	258	-
TOTALS	19,425	5,998	8,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program break-out and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $261,000 in prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	25	14	8
Foreign National	6	6	6
TOTALS	31	20	14

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	4	13	17	4	68	72	–	69	69
Regional[e]	7	–	7	8	4	12	6	–	6
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	2	2	–	33	33	–	33	33
Regional[e]	8	2	10	4	4	8	1		1
TOTALS	19	17	36	16	109	125	7	102	109

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOMALIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Somalia has nearly $2 billion in outstanding external debt, mounting debt-service obligations, and serious internal and external imbalances. Export earnings equal only one-half of scheduled debt service payments and cover only one-fifth of imports. Human resource development institutions and the private sector are very undeveloped. Widespread civil conflict and the presence of refugees exacerbate the situation.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In 1981, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic (GSDR) began to move from a centralized, state-controlled economy to a more competitive, market-based system. Although implementation was marked by occasional lapses, the GSDR decontrolled most prices, substantially liberalized trade, reduced government monopolies and established a more realistic exchange regime. After agreeing to a new liberalization program in 1988, GSDR progress was notable for well over a year on a difficult economic stabilization, recovery and structural adjustment program developed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). However, toward the end of 1989 Somalia's economic reform momentum suffered a serious setback. IBRD and IMF reviews found the GSDR substantially out of compliance with its 1989 program, despite progress in several areas. Excessive credit expansion was the main factor that derailed the program. Although without a current IMF program, the GSDR continues its dialogue with the IMF, and has initiated a series of remedial measures to get its economic reform program back on track. A.I.D. is reviewing possible initiatives in land tenure and tax reform to support this program should the GSDR demonstrate a renewed commitment to reform. A.I.D. and other principal donors, including Italy, the European Economic Community, IBRD/International Development Association and the African Development Bank support these efforts.

Continuing civil unrest in Somalia, insufficient progress on human rights and national reconciliation and ongoing Congressional concerns resulted in cutbacks in assistance funding for Somalia in 1989 and beyond, with concomitant reductions in A.I.D. staffing and certain activities (particularly those in areas where the security situation is tenuous).

A.I.D. supports activities to increase agricultural exports, which now generate 60% of gross domestic product and 95% of export earnings. In 1989, the Livestock Marketing and Health project (649-0108) began construction of an animal quarantine facility. The PVO (Private Voluntary Organization) Development Partners project (649-0138) and Refugee Settlement project (649-0140), implemented through U.S. PVOs, focus on agricultural and rural development. Wisconsin Land Tenure Center experts have advised the GSDR on land titling and registration reforms to protect smallholders. The Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132) promotes growth of the private sector and assists economic reform efforts.

SOMALIA

The P.L. 480 food aid program helps meet balance-of-payments and nutritional requirements. The currency generated is jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GSDR to finance components of A.I.D.-funded development projects.

The Somalia Management Training and Development project (649-0119) develops management skills for the public and private sector. About 237 students are in the MBA and MPA program, and over 300 persons from the private and public sectors have had training in management skills.

Through the efforts of the Family Health Services project (649-0131), female circumcision has been declared illegal. The project has developed a wide variety of audio-visual programs and educational materials in support of child spacing and health that have gained wide acceptance among the rural and urban populations.

OTHER DONORS

Of gross development assistance disbursements of $598.6 million in 1987, $415.9 million was provided by foreign bilateral donors. Italy, with $232.5 million, is the largest bilateral donor, with activities in road construction, power and agriculture. The IBRD is the largest multilateral donor, active in agriculture sector adjustment among other areas. A.I.D. programs, particularly in agriculture, are coordinated with the IBRD.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $3.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa for one new project start, Land Administration (649-0155) ($1.5 million) to accelerate land ownership by small farmers, the Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132) ($1.0 million), funding for training through the African Training for Leadership and Skills (649-ATLS) regional project ($300,000) and Program Development and Support (649-0510) ($200,000). P.L. 480, Title II vegetable oil ($5.0 million) is needed to meet food deficits; it will be auctioned exclusively to the private sector.

Mission Director: Lois C. Richards

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LIFE OF PROJECT AUTHD	LIFE OF PROJECT PLANNED	THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
649-ATLS	AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS	G	90	C	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
649-K603	COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II													
	ES	G	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,724	---	266	---	10	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,000	16,000	15,724	---	266	---	10	---	---
649-K604	COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III													
	ES	G	85	85	27,000	27,000	27,000	26,264	---	---	---	736	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	27,000	27,000	26,264	---	---	---	736	---	---
649-0104	COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	79	84	12,224	11,835	11,835	11,614	---	---	---	221	---	---
	HE	G	79	84	6,556	6,511	6,511	6,511	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,780	18,346	18,346	18,125	---	---	---	221	---	---
649-0108	CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	79	89	14,944	13,694	13,694	12,179	---	804	---	711	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				14,944	13,694	13,694	12,179	---	804	---	711	---	---
649-0109	LIVESTOCK MARKETING & HEALTH													
	ES	G	84	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---
	FN	G	84	89	17,000	17,000	17,000	2,564	---	7,594	---	3,320	---	470
	SS	G	84	89	660	660	---	---	660	---	---	660	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,660	18,660	17,000	2,564	1,660	7,594	---	4,980	---	470
649-0113	BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	80	83	11,171	10,612	10,612	9,828	---	406	---	378	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				11,171	10,612	10,612	9,828	---	406	---	378	---	---
649-0114	KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION													
	ES	G	82	85	42,000	36,000	36,000	30,926	---	---	---	5,074	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				42,000	36,000	36,000	30,926	---	---	---	5,074	---	---
649-0119	MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV													
	EM	G	85	92	7,700	7,700	7,700	3,164	---	2,374	---	1,300	---	862
	ES	G	85	92	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS	G	85	92	8,800	8,800	1,940	19	3,090	361	---	2,000	---	2,000

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,500	18,500	9,640	3,183	5,090	2,735	---	4,300	---	3,862
649-0129 SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT													
ES	G	87	92	15,691	15,691	3,000	---	3,000	21	---	2,500	---	2,500
FN	G	87	92	3,809	3,809	3,548	8	261	397	---	1,592	---	1,600
SS	G	87	92	3,100	3,100	2,850	15	250	270	---	1,335	---	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,600	22,600	9,398	23	3,511	688	---	5,427	---	5,500
649-0131 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
FN	G	84	90	10,100	10,100	10,100	5,853	---	1,816	---	1,800	---	631
SS	G	84	90	610	610	---	---	---	---	610	310	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,710	10,710	10,100	5,853	---	1,816	610	2,110	---	931
649-0132 POLICY INITIATIVES AND PRIVATIZATION													
ES	G	83	92	8,045	8,045	6,045	4,295	2,000	666	---	898	---	800
SS	G	83	92	2,043	2,043	43	---	---	---	---	43	1,000	543
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,088	10,088	6,088	4,295	2,000	666	---	941	1,000	1,343
649-0134 JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES													
FN	G	83	86	8,550	8,550	8,550	7,413	---	585	---	552	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,550	8,550	8,550	7,413	---	585	---	552	---	---
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS													
FN	G	85	88	9,350	9,350	9,350	547	---	646	---	3,200	---	3,200
HE	G	85	88	7,600	7,600	7,600	2,692	---	605	---	1,500	---	1,500
SD	G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	401	---	379	---	220	---	---
SS	G	85	88	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,200	18,200	18,200	3,640	---	1,630	---	5,170	---	4,700
649-0139 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETING SYSTEM													
ES	G	87	87	15,125	15,125	15,125	---	---	---	---	15,125	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,125	15,125	15,125	---	---	---	---	15,125	---	---
649-0155 *LAND ADMINISTRATION													
ES	G	91	93	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SS	G	91	93	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	750
649-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EH	G	85	C	---	37	37	37	---	---	---	---	---	---
FN	G	85	C	---	827	827	761	---	---	---	46	---	---
ME	G	85	C	---	248	248	248	---	---	---	---	---	---
SS	G	85	C	---	1,130	800	37	---	254	130	309	200	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,242	1,912	1,083	---	254	130	375	200	250
COUNTRY TOTALS:				252,328	252,627	217,665	141,100	12,261	17,444	740	46,110	3,000	18,106
GRANTS:				252,328	252,627	217,665	141,100	12,261	17,444	740	46,110	3,000	18,106
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Land Administration		Funding Source DFA/ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,500 (1,500 DFA)	Life of Project Funding (3,500 ESF) 6,000 (2,500 DFA)
Number 649-0155 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Purpose: To assist the Somali Government (GSDR) in developing a more efficient and equitable land tenure system supporting the rights of small farmers.

Project Description: Somalia's land tenure system is a major constraint to sustained agricultural growth. It does not recognize customary rules on land access and transfer, impeding the development of individual property rights, land markets and taxes. Proposed multi-donor rehabilitation of irrigation systems in the Shebelli and Jubba basins makes small farmers fear a land grab, as powerful outsiders take advantage of the unregistered status of smallholders' land in the Shebelli basin.

This project will promote the development of individual property rights and land markets. It will train GSDR staff in land policy and administration to help them implement a more comprehensive land law respecting customary rights to land and facilitating the evolution of land markets and land taxation, which will provide the GSDR with a new source of revenue.

Technical assistance and training will help the GSDR: (1) to define an equitable and efficient program of land administration by evaluating the effects of alternative tenure systems; (2) to implement a revised land-use policy by drafting legislation to begin a land administration program; (3) to establish full capability in land surveying based on aerial photography; and (4) to strengthen ongoing efforts in land registration.

Sustainability: An equitable and efficient land administration program will lead to an effective system of property and property transfer taxes. There are minimal hard currency recurrent costs, so the project is financially sustainable. A fair system of land tenure increases small farmers' security, giving them a direct stake in the project's continued success.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Jubba Valley Developmental Analytical Studies project addressed planning land and water use following construction of a dam on the Jubba. The Shebelli Water Management project designed low-cost, on-site procedures for land registration in the Shebelli basin. A.I.D. assisted the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in preparing an action plan to improve land tenure policy and administration of irrigated lands, a pre-condition to the IBRD's Agricultural Sector Adjustment Program II. This project will promote increased agricultural production by small farmers by supporting more equitable access to productive resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOA will be the primary implementing agency. The World Bank and West Germany will participate in land registration activities and may finance aerial photography. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization plans to provide technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers (30% of the population) are the main beneficiaries. Women head 25% of agricultural households. An institution-building component will train GSDR staff.

Major Outputs: A comprehensive, coherent land-use policy, defining an effective program of land administration; enabling legislation to initiate such a program; full GSDR capability in land surveying; strengthened capacity in land registration.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	1,000
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,500	4,500	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SOUTH AFRICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 58 Million (1947-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.22 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,870

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 28.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 23,834 (1984) 21,422 (1985) 17,134

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -4,282 (1984) -3,430 (1985) -2,232

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 38,509

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.9% (1990) 2.7%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.8% (15-64yrs) 56.2% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.4 (1989) 4.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 33%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 17%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 6,404(87) 6,488(88) 4,523

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 13,946(87) 17,100(88) 20,560
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 14%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;CHEMICALS;VEHICLES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 20,349(87) 23,508(88) 25,084
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 9%

Major Exports(1987)GOLD;MINERALS/METALS;FOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 5%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Sugar; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Meat products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2894

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 63.6 Male 60.9 Female 66.5
(1970) Total 53.6 Male 51.1 Female 56.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 53

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	19,150	21,600	25,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	13,300	9,957	13,000
Other*			
TOTALS	32,450	31,557	38,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,450	31,557	38,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	10	11	11
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	12	13	13

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	403	5	408	400	20	420	400	20	420
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	403	5	408	400	20	420	400	20	420

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

INTRODUCTION

The past year has seen perceptible political evolution in South Africa amidst signs of movement toward dialogue within both the white minority government and the black opposition. The world has witnessed meetings between former President P.W. Botha and Nelson Mandela, current President de Klerk's declaration that the white electorate had given him a mandate for change, several peaceful political demonstrations despite emergency restrictions, and the release of eight prominent opposition leaders. Equally significant is that black South Africans are taking the possibility of dialogue seriously enough to begin formulating their positions on possible negotiations for peaceful constitutional change. The United States has called on all parties to pursue negotiations on a peaceful process of constitutional change. The end of apartheid is a process for South Africans, but the United States stands ready to assist the peaceful process of eliminating apartheid wherever possible.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The U.S.Government is committed to the active implementation of an assistance program in South Africa, designed to strengthen multiracial resistance to apartheid, build black bargaining power, and help blacks prepare themselves for leadership in a post-apartheid, nonracial democracy. These goals and their policy framework were reinforced by Congress in the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) and related legislation.

Beginning at a modest level of $2-$3 million yearly in the early 1980s, the A.I.D. program grew quickly to $20 million by 1986. Through FY 1989, A.I.D. has obligated over $123 million, with an additional $34.9 million planned for FY 1990. The A.I.D. program focuses on those sectors which we believe can have the greatest impact in moving black South Africans toward greater participation in a post-apartheid society: labor, community development and leadership training, black private enterprise, human rights, and education.

Labor

The black trade union movement, with over 1.3 million members, is one of the most powerful anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. While blacks are denied meaningful participation in the political process, a legal framework for black union action in the economic arena has existed for nearly a decade. Black trade unions have challenged white management and dramatically improved the position of blacks in the work place.

The labor sector's importance in both political and economic spheres gives it particular significance. Since 1983, under the Labor Union Training project (674-0223), the African American Labor Center (AALC) has helped black unions develop skills in organizing, collective bargaining, health and occupational safety, and grievance procedures. Additionally, the AALC seeks to encourage black unions to remain politically independent and sensitive to the benefits of a market-oriented economy. Under the Community Outreach and Leadership Development (COLD) project, A.I.D. also is beginning to directly fund non-union organizations in the areas of labor law, research, and mediation and arbitration services.

Community Outreach and Leadership Development

The South African Government's (SAG's) attempts to crush community power have made community development and leadership training a key element in the anti-apartheid struggle. Community development and action are central to the process of confronting apartheid, creating initiatives to promote social change, and preparing leaders for a post-apartheid society. Since 1986, the Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) has supported and strengthened community organizations and trained women and community leaders in crisis mediation, youth leadership and career development. In addition, A.I.D. continues to support the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in developing community-based democratic initiatives, and a Self-Help Development fund (674-0304), administered through the U.S. Embassy and its Consulates throughout South Africa.

Black Private Enterprise Development

For decades, apartheid's web of laws and practices has denied black South Africans access to and participation in the country's mainstream economy. The Land Act, Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act restrict black ownership of property and limit the flow of credit and other resources to black business. Entrenched discriminatory practices inhibit the promotion of blacks to responsible, senior-level management positions in white corporations.

Black economic development is critical to successfully building a nonracial, democratic society and, consequently, is a central tenet of U.S. policy. The Black Private Enterprise Development project (674-0303) is working to promote black participation at all levels of the South African economy and to increase knowledge of the workings and potential of free market mechanisms.

A.I.D.'s role in black private enterprise development includes funding of: a national organization which provides credit and other resources to micro and small-scale entrepreneurs; feasibility studies for the development and strengthening of strategic black business ventures and institutions; training for black women to become leaders in the accounting and financial services field; and bridging mechanisms which bring together black entrepreneurs and white business leaders.

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

Human Rights (Challenges to apartheid, legal defense)

The Human Rights project (674-0305) is the principal vehicle through which the United States directly confronts apartheid-related human rights violations. Mandated by the CAAA, our human rights activities support groups engaged in peaceful resistance and political dialogue. The Human Rights project also provides relief to victims of political violence and supports black-led groups working for a democratic, multiracial society. The two major elements of the program are legal assistance and small grants.

The legal assistance element seeks to improve the ability of human rights groups, community organizations and individuals to resist apartheid-related repression, primarily through the legal system. Major emphases have included: legal assistance for defense of political prisoners and detainees, support for legal aid clinics in the black townships, and support for advice center activities.

The small grants element supports mostly black grassroots groups conducting community-based projects which address apartheid law, policies, and practices and other human rights violations. All but a few of the over 550 grants made since 1983 have been for $10,000 or less.

Education (Scholarships and Training)

Scholarships for academic training in the United States and South Africa continue to be the largest element in the A.I.D. program, with $14 million planned for FY 1990. Since 1982, A.I.D. has provided 1275 scholarships for disadvantaged South Africans, a total investment of over $48 million. U.S. universities have made a significant contribution through tuition waivers for black South Africans, which average $12,000 per student year. South African non-governmental organizations and U.S. contractors handle all aspects of student recruitment, selection, placement and monitoring.

The Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0213) has sponsored more than 600 students in U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs since 1982. A recent evaluation of this project concluded that virtually all participants have been successful in completing their degrees and, of the 97% of those who have returned to South Africa, 95% are employed and a majority are involved in some form of community service.

In 1985, A.I.D. authorized the South African Bursaries project (674-0230) which, to date, has awarded approximately 650 scholarships for study at South African universities and technical schools. This popular bursary program provides 300 scholarships annually.

The Educational Support and Training project (674-0302) is funding non-governmental education initiatives in teacher training, alternative education, pre-schools, curriculum development and literacy.

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The FY 1991 program, totaling $25.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa and $13.0 million of Economic Support Funds, will continue activities in education, human rights, labor, private enterprise and community development at a proposed level of $38.0 million. A.I.D. will continue to make education its top priority, with $24.9 million planned for scholarships in the U.S. and in South Africa under the Tertiary Education Support project (674-0309) and $2.8 million for the Educational Training and Support project (674-0302).

The following additional projects will be continued: Human Rights (674-0305), $2.0 million; Labor Union Training (674-0223), $1.5 million; Black Private Enterprise Development (674-0303), $3.0 million; Community Outreach and Leadership Development (674-0301), $3.3 million; and Self-Help Development, $500,000.

Mission Director: Dennis Barrett

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LIFE OF PROJECT AUTHO	LIFE OF PROJECT PLANNED	THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
674-0213 TRNG OF DISADVANTAGED SO. AFRICANS													
EH	G	82	92	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,089	---	411	---	---
ES	G	82	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	250	---	149	---	600
SS	G	82	92	20,919	20,919	7,532	---	5,000	2,142	5,517	300	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,419	27,419	9,032	---	10,000	3,481	5,517	860	---	1,200
674-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING													
ES	G	83	91	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,391	---	109	---	---	---	---
SD	G	83	91	800	800	800	---	---	505	---	295	---	---
SS	G	83	91	1,700	4,700	1,700	---	---	---	1,500	1,205	1,500	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	7,000	4,000	1,391	---	614	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
674-0230 SO AFRICAN BURSARIES PROGRAM													
ES	G	85	92	500	5,500	500	280	5,000	220	---	220	---	---
SS	G	85	92	6,640	18,640	5,000	520	5,000	3,233	1,640	100	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,140	24,140	5,500	800	10,000	3,453	1,640	320	---	1,000
674-0301 COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND LEADERSHIP DEV													
ES	G	86	92	2,260	2,260	2,260	1,829	---	110	---	200	---	121
SD	G	86	92	3,250	3,180	3,180	1,048	---	436	---	600	---	800
SS	G	86	92	13,800	13,800	2,514	3	3,300	722	3,300	800	3,300	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,310	19,240	7,954	2,880	3,300	1,268	3,300	1,400	3,300	2,021
674-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT TRAINING													
EH	G	86	92	550	550	550	313	---	237	---	---	---	---
ES	G	86	92	754	754	754	56	---	270	---	273	---	157
SD	G	86	92	1,146	1,146	1,146	504	---	247	---	200	---	195
SS	G	86	92	17,050	17,050	2,404	54	2,800	730	2,800	750	2,800	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,500	19,500	4,854	925	2,800	1,484	2,800	1,223	2,800	1,352
674-0303 BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	87	92	18,100	18,100	3,897	151	3,300	836	---	2,000	3,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,100	18,100	3,897	151	3,300	836	---	2,000	3,000	3,000
674-0306 SELF HELP SUPPORT													
ES	G	80	C	---	200	200	123	---	48	---	29	---	---
SD	G	80	C	---	150	150	64	---	46	---	42	---	---
SS	G	80	C	---	1,950	450	48	500	354	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,300	800	235	500	446	500	571	500	500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
674-0305 HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT													
ES	G	80	C	---	1,472	1,472	601	---	398	---	200	---	273
SS	G	83	C	---	7,550	1,480	85	2,050	1,352	2,000	1,580	2,000	2,258
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,022	2,952	686	2,050	1,750	2,000	1,780	2,000	2,531
674-0306 BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS													
ES	G	86	89	312	312	312	154	---	159	---	---	---	---
SD	G	86	89	505	505	505	---	---	505	---	---	---	---
SS	G	86	89	1,000	1,000	500	---	500	31	---	500	---	469
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,817	1,817	1,317	154	500	694	---	500	---	469
674-0307 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE/RED CROSS (ICRC)													
ES	G	86	88	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
674-0309 TERTIARY EDUCATION													
ES	G	90	01	---	19,957	---	---	---	---	9,957	1,100	10,000	1,000
SS	G	90	01	---	102,000	---	---	---	---	4,343	---	14,900	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	121,957	---	---	---	---	14,300	1,100	24,900	2,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				97,786	250,995	40,806	7,222	32,450	14,026	31,557	11,954	38,000	15,573
GRANTS:				97,786	250,995	40,806	7,222	32,450	14,026	31,557	11,954	38,000	15,573
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SWAZILAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 132 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 23.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 14.85 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 700

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 138 (1985) 127 (1987) 155

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -12 (1985) -8 (1987) 11

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent-to
3.2 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 46.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 31
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 6.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 756

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 3.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.3% (15-64yrs) 50.5% (65+ yrs) 2.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 20.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1989) 6.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total . % Urban 45.0% Rural 50.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 34%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -163(85) -118(86) -50

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 456(85) 332(86) 361
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 1%

Major Imports(1987)COMMODITIES;MACH & TRANS EQ;PETROLEUM PRDTS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 293(85) 214(86) 311
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 5%

Major Exports(1987)SUGAR;WOOD PRODUCTS;BEV. CONCENTRATE

Trading Partners: SOUTH AFRICA; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 143% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Wine & beer; Meat products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2484

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1987) Total 57.0 Male . Female .
(1970) Total 44.3 Male 41.0 Female 47.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 119

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 91% (1987) Measles 74% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1987) Polio(3) 74% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1986) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	105.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1984)	Total	64.0	Male	66.0	Female	62.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	3.3	Male	3.5	Female	3.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 66%

SWAZILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	393 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	6,546 c/	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,939	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480	194	787	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	194	787	-
TOTALS	7,133	6,787	6,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $393,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

c/ Excludes $50,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	19	20	20
Foreign National	7	7	7
TOTALS	26	27	27

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	70	7	77	89	9	98	47	10	57
Regional[e]	8	-	8	18	-	18	15	-	15
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	12	-	12	9	10	19	12	-	12
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	90	7	97	116	19	135	74	10	84

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SWAZILAND

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Swaziland is at a turning point in its development. Since its independence in 1968, Swaziland's free market orientation has stimulated growth in per capita income that is six times the long-term average for sub-Saharan Africa. Even during southern Africa's difficult decade of the 1980s, Swaziland maintained the fourth highest growth rate in Africa. Its continued growth, economic and political stability, and improved quality of life contributed to increasing foreign investor confidence and interest.

Swaziland's ability to sustain such economic growth is threatened by several constraints. Its high rate of population growth is outpacing the number of new jobs created annually and exacerbating social problems. Although foreign investment has played a key role in economic growth, Swazi participation in the economic growth process has not increased appreciably. In addition, the Swazi education system has not adapted to the needs of the growing economy by providing appropriate skills for gainful employment. Public institutions have been largely unresponsive to private sector needs such as maintaining and expanding the infrastructure. All of these factors, combined with the inherent tensions between the traditional and modern sectors of society, have the potential of derailing this free-market model.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. has revised its strategy to better assist Swaziland in addressing constraints to sustainable growth. The new five-year (1991-95) strategy builds on A.I.D.'s past contributions, which to date have focused on the institution-building side of human resource development. A.I.D.-financed training has played a significant role in building leadership and staffing key institutions with well-qualified Swazis who can manage the country's economic growth and development. Creation of this foundation has led to a partnership between A.I.D. and the Swazis, in both the public and private sectors, that now seeks to expand Swaziland's accelerating economic growth into a process of equitable and sustainable development. The strategy has three objectives: to support Swazi efforts to reduce the population growth rate; to improve the ability of Swazis to manage and participate in the economic growth process; and to accelerate employment generation through private sector growth.

Two Southern Africa Regional Program (SARP) projects are supporting private sector growth and workforce development in Swaziland by improving overall management and operational efficiency of the regional rail systems and by increasing the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Regional Training Council's (RTC) capacity to identify, support, and coordinate workforce development programs. In FY 1990, the SARP Export Enterprises Support project will begin strengthening the private sector Business Council's ability to export goods and services.

SWAZILAND

Population. The Government of Swaziland (GOS) has increasingly recognized the negative impact of a 3.4% annual population growth rate on the economy and quality of life. A.I.D. will encourage development of a national population policy and support new and existing family planning initiatives in the public and private sector. These initiatives are designed to stimulate demand for family planning services and expand the availability of these services. Two ongoing health and population projects are helping to integrate and promote family planning through public health clinics and an indigenous private and voluntary organization.

Economic Growth. Greater Swazi participation in all aspects of economic growth is essential to create broad-based and sustainable growth with equitable benefits. Through education, training, and institutional development activities, A.I.D. will help Swazis obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to participate fully in the economy. The Swaziland Training and Institutional Development project is expanding and strengthening the base of managerial and technical skills needed for economic growth. Through the Education Policy, Management and Technology project, A.I.D. is assisting the GOS in improving the quality, relevance and efficiency of the basic education system in order to contain costs, maintain enrollments and improve the match between the system's outputs and the economy's needs. Through this project, the large numbers of young Swazis now moving through the school system will be better prepared for productive employment.

Employment Generation. Over 45% of Swaziland's present population is under 15 years of age. Within the next 15 years, substantially increased employment opportunities will be needed to absorb this rapidly growing work force. A.I.D. will assist by supporting the expansion of small-scale agricultural production and agribusiness, as well as the development of small-scale enterprises. The Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project is helping identify and overcome policy, program and procedural constraints to increasing commercial agricultural production and marketing. The new Private Enterprise Support project will assist small entrepreneurs, build the capacity of private sector associations to meet the needs of their members, and stimulate employment generation by facilitating communication and linkages between Swazi firms and entrepreneurs and potential overseas markets and investors.

OTHER DONORS

The donor community has provided significant support to Swaziland's development efforts, particularly in health, human resources development and education, and agriculture. Donor assistance averages $30 million annually. Other major donors include the European Community, United Nations Development Program, and the United Kingdom.

SWAZILAND

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. proposes $6 million from the Development Fund for Africa. The major portion of the funds will support six ongoing activities: $1.1 million for the Swaziland Training and Institutional Development project (645-0231); $1.5 million for the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project (645-0229); $1.0 million for the Education Policy, Management and Technology project (645-0230); $0.5 million for the Family Health Services project (645-0228); $0.2 million for Program Development and Support (645-0510); and $50,000 for the Small Projects Assistance project (645-0233). In addition, one new project will receive initial funding: $1.65 million for the Private Enterprise Support project (645-0235), which will facilitate the development of business organizations and private sector integration as well as promote foreign investment.

Mission Director: Roger D. Carlson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
645-0087 RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL													
	HE G	79	87	5,297	5,297	5,297	3,595	---	978	---	424	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,297	5,297	5,297	3,895	---	978	---	424	---	---
645-0212 CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG													
	FN G	81	89	11,574	11,574	11,574	9,151	---	187	---	1,684	---	552
	SS G	81	89	1,326	1,326	---	---	1,326	---	---	---	---	1,167
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,900	12,900	11,574	9,151	1,326	187	---	1,684	---	1,719
645-0214 TEACHER TRAINING													
	EH G	83	88	5,595	5,595	5,595	3,991	---	1,330	---	274	---	---
	SS G	83	89	60C	600	60C	---	---	367	---	1C8	---	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,195	6,195	6,195	3,991	---	1,697	---	382	---	50
645-0218 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT ASSIST													
	EH G	84	90	12,963	12,863	12,863	8,568	---	1,243	---	3,C52	---	---
	ES G	84	90	11	11	11	---	---	11	---	---	---	---
	FN G	84	90	1,699	1,699	1,699	395	---	1,125	---	179	---	---
	SS G	84	90	5,057	5,558	2,00C	111	1,90C	415	1,658	168	---	3,206
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,63C	20,131	16,573	9,074	1,90C	2,794	1,658	3,399	---	3,206
645-0220 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													
	HE G	85	90	3,993	3,983	3,983	2,345	---	1,267	---	371	---	---
	SS G	85	90	2,27C	2,070	882	---	8CC	140	388	1,449	---	93
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,253	6,C53	4,865	2,345	8CC	1,407	388	1,820	---	93
645-0227 TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS													
	EH G	86	87	40C	4C0	---	---	---	---	---	29	---	---
	SD G	86	87	59C	590	59C	350	---	---	---	240	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				99C	990	59C	350	---	---	---	269	---	---
645-0228 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	SS G	88	92	2,40C	2,4C0	1,40C	20	---	239	---	882	500	579
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,400	2,400	1,40C	20	---	239	---	882	50C	579
645-0229 COMMERCIAL AG PROD AND MARKETING													
	FN G	89	92	393	393	---	---	393	---	---	393	---	---
	SS G	88	92	5,607	5,607	1,90C	---	1,074	1C2	---	1,390	1,500	1,593

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	1,900	---	1,467	102	---	1,783	1,500	1,593
645-0230 EDUCATIONAL POLICY, MANAGEMENT AND TECH													
SS	G	89	93	6,900	6,900	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	450	1,000	1,536
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,900	6,900	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	450	1,000	1,536
645-0231 SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II													
SS	G	90	97	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,464	100	1,100	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,464	100	1,100	1,000
645-0233 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
SS	G	89	C	---	100	---	---	50	---	---	15	50	35
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	50	---	---	15	50	35
645-0234 BUSINESS MGT. & EXT. PROJ (PVO)													
SS	G	90	90	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	45	---	90
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	250	---	---	---	---	250	45	---	90
645-0235 *PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT													
SS	G	91	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,650	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,650	400
645-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	86	C	---	1,055	219	183	396	369	240	302	200	201
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,055	219	183	396	369	240	302	200	201
COUNTRY TOTALS:				66,565	83,271	48,613	29,009	6,939	7,773	6,000	11,555	6,000	10,502
GRANTS:				66,565	83,271	48,613	29,009	6,939	7,773	6,000	11,555	6,000	10,502
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Private Enterprise Support		Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,650	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 645-0235 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To accelerate the rate of employment and investment support through commercial development, export promotion, private sector institution building and appropriate policy changes.

Project Description: The Swazi economy is dualistic with most of the large-scale economic activity dominated by foreign investment. This circumstance, combined with minimal Swazi involvement in many aspects of economic activity, inhibits expansion of the indigenous economic base. Promoting increased private sector activity in Swaziland involves four types of activities which are catalysts for future economic development. One component will address the needs of the small enterprise sector through technical assistance, concentrating in the areas of access to credit and basic business skills. The second and major component of the project will provide assistance to private sector institutions such as the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations. This will be accomplished through grants designed to build institutional capacity and by encouraging organizations to initiate support for activities such as market information, policy dialogue with government, and regional export promotion. The third component will stimulate employment generation by facilitating communication and linkages between Swazi firms, entrepreneurs and overseas markets and investors. As a part of this process, the participation of the U.S. private sector in Swaziland's economy will be encouraged. The final element of the project will support effecting public policy change in areas that constrain private sector expansion.

Sustainability: This project will focus on developing the institutional capacity of indigenous associations. Strengthened associations will provide a linkage between small-scale enterprises and larger businesses. Increasing Swazi participation in the economy, especially in small- and medium-sized enterprises, will further the sustainability of Swaziland's economic growth.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Country Development Strategy for Swaziland encourages promotion of small-scale enterprise, agribusiness, private sector integration and labor-intensive foreign investment. This project is fully consistent with A.I.D. strategy and Swaziland's economic needs.

Host Country and other Donors: The European Economic Community, United Nations Development Program, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Chinese Development Assistance, and the Canadian International Development Agency are supporting the Swaziland Government's development strategy for private sector activities, which is fully consistent with A.I.D. strategy in Swaziland.

Beneficiaries: As a result of increased private sector investment, the Swazi workforce, particularly the under- and unemployed, will benefit from increased employment opportunities and, hence, family income.

Major Outputs: A diversified private sector economy offering greater employment opportunities, with particular emphasis on small-scale enterprise.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance, long and short term	3,050
Reports, communication, studies, assessment, and policy analyses	1,500
Workshops	200
Evaluations and Audit	250
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,650	3,350	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

TANZANIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 441 Million (1958-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.94 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 180

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 21.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 1,473 (1981) 1,639 (1985) 1,466

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -431 (1981) -395 (1985) -313

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.4 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 144%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 83
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 18.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 25,206

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1990) 3.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.3% (15-64yrs) 48.8% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 7.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1989) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -472(85) -574(86) -686

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 886(85) 1,000(86) 1,132
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 4%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 413(85) 427(86) 446
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 2%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 54%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 94% (1985)
Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; COTTON; TEA
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE, MILLED;

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2247

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 51.1 Male 48.7 Female 53.5
(1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 109

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 94% (1987) Measles 88% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 81% (1987) Polio(3) 65% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	98.4	Male	104.0	Female	95.0
Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,440 b/	10,810	14,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,440	10,810	14,000
P.L. 480	883	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	883	-	-
TOTALS	6,323	10,810	14,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $5,600,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	6	8	8
Foreign National	15	15	15
TOTALS	21	23	23

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	10	2	12	42	110	152	62	60	122
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	50	50
Regional[e]	-	20	20	1	54	55	-	30	30
TOTALS	10	22	32	43	197	240	62	140	202

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

TANZANIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Tanzania, unlike many African countries, is blessed with a favorable climate and an excellent natural resource base. The development problem today is to make the most productive use of these resources through a return to market principles and private sector growth and through rehabilitation of basic infrastructure.

The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) emphasis on equity over efficiency enabled Tanzania to realize significant gains in basic education and health in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, two decades of excessive government controls and intervention by inefficient parastatals have resulted in the virtual stagnation of the Tanzanian economy. The country's infrastructure is seriously eroded and the overall standard of living has yet to recover from its fall in the late 1970s. With Tanzania's average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate being only 0.5% per annum during the first half of the 1980s and its annual population growth rate being 3.4%, the GOT has been unable to sustain the high level of social services.

Tanzania's Economic Recovery Program (ERP), launched in 1986 with International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank support, has achieved positive results. The freeing of farm-gate prices and good rains combined to boost agricultural production by close to 50% in the period 1987-89. Over 4% GDP growth in 1987 and 1988 constitutes the first increases in per capita income this decade. Most importantly, a less ideological, more pragmatic Tanzanian leadership has proven itself willing to accept considerable political risk in adopting a series of far-reaching fiscal, trade and monetary reforms.

However, Tanzania's economic growth is still not assured. The GOT needs to convey a positive attitude towards the business community, and an investment code has yet to be released.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The challenge of the next stage in Tanzania's recovery program is to maintain current momentum while pressing forward with policies which stimulate an emerging private sector, promote rehabilitation of the seriously eroded economic infrastructure, and reduce the population growth rate which threatens to erase the hard-won economic gains of the past three years.

The main thrust of A.I.D.'s strategy is to energize development efforts in transport and population, the most critical sectors to Tanzania's economic growth and social well-being. A.I.D.'s secondary strategy focuses on other high priority areas including food security, aquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) education and control, human resource development and natural resource management.

TANZANIA

Transport Sector Policy Reform and Rehabilitation: Initiated as part of the African Economic Policy Reform Program in FY 1987, this program seeks to reverse the deterioration of existing rural road networks. The FY 1987 agreement secured a 25% increase in the GOT general transportation budget and the award of at least $6 million in first-time ever private sector contracts for road rehabilitation and repair; the FY 1988 agreement promoted the strengthening of institutional capability within the GOT and development of the first national rural roads maintenance plan; and the FY 1989 agreement requires the development of a detailed maintenance plan for a specific region and protection of roads from overweight vehicles. The agreements provide foreign exchange for import of heavy equipment, spare parts, and raw materials needed to maintain Tanzania's roads and truck fleet. Local currency generated under the program is used for the rehabilitation and maintenance of high priority rural roads.

The Tanzania-Zambia Railroad (TAZARA) program is part of the Southern Africa regional strategy to strengthen the front-line states. The purpose of A.I.D.'s TAZARA program, funded through the Southern Africa Regional Program, is to increase carrying capacity by overhauling and repairing 13 existing General Electric-Krupp diesel electric locomotives, procuring eight new GE diesel electric locomotives in 1990, and nine additional locomotives in the future. A.I.D. is also providing technical services, tools and a new maintenance facility.

Family Planning Services: With Tanzania's population soaring at 3.4% per annum and maternal mortality on the rise, the GOT in 1989 unveiled a national family planning program to increase contraceptive prevalence from approximately 7% to 25% in five years. To achieve this ambitious objective, the GOT is seeking to upgrade the quality of currently available family planning services. A.I.D. supports the GOT's new commitment to family planning. In anticipation of a major bilateral project in 1990, A.I.D. has been laying the groundwork for enhanced service delivery by assisting in a demographic and health survey and by providing training and logistics planning.

Food Policy Adjustment and Security: A.I.D. provided approximately $13 million of P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 food assistance in FY 1987 and FY 1988 aimed at cushioning the ERP's effects on urban consumers and promoting food policy adjustments. The Title II program (1) promoted an experiment in privatization of grain importing in Tanzania; (2) established a Food Program Coordination Committee composed of the GOT and donors; and (3) supported an adjustment of producer prices of basic staples. Open market food prices are now broadcast three times a week, allowing both private traders and farmers to make important marketing decisions. Local currency generated from the program is used to rehabilitate rural roads, fund food emergencies and finance AIDS education and control.

AIDS Education and Control: With an estimated 400,000 Tanzanians already infected with the virus, and with nearly 10,000 confirmed cases, Tanzania is facing an epidemic of dangerous proportions. A.I.D. has supported the

National AIDS Control Program with funding, technical assistance, training, and condoms. While it is difficult to measure impact on AIDS transmission as yet, condom use has increased an estimated fifteenfold and AIDS awareness has extended to over 85% of Tanzanians.

Human Resources Development: In 1989, A.I.D. and the GOT implemented a program to provide Tanzanians with academic training (long and short-term) and internships with U.S. companies. Open advertising brought over 3500 applicants, of whom 35 were selected for long-term training in the United States, 98 for short-term training, and 60 for private sector internships. In academic training, the goal of 50% women's participation was reached in the first year of the program.

Natural Resources Management: A.I.D. intends to support wildlife management in FY 1990 through a grant to the African Wildlife Fund and the World Wildlife Foundation. The project will assist Tanzania to more effectively manage its wildlife conservation efforts, earn income for communities neighboring game areas, and promote tourism to increase Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings.

OTHER DONORS

The United States is a relatively minor donor in Tanzania, contributing less than one percent of official development assistance in 1987. With the World Bank and the IMF in the lead, Tanzania's major donors have pledged support for the policy direction and resource requirements of the Economic Recovery Program. All the major donors--ten or so with levels of $50-80 million per year--have made clear their expectation that the GOT will sustain its ERP momentum.

A.I.D.'s support for TAZARA is taking place in a truly collaborative fashion with 11 other donors. GOT rural road systems, on the other hand, require enhanced coordination. At present, road projects continue to be conducted largely on a turnkey basis, with little regard for sustainability. A.I.D. has raised this issue in donor meetings. In family planning, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the principal population sector donor, has worked in cooperation with A.I.D.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The $14.0 million request for FY 1991 will provide funding for the Agricultural Transport Assistance program, 621-0166, ($2,000,000); Wildlife Management project, 617-0171, ($1,000,000); Family Planning Support program, 621-0173, ($5,000,000); Family Health Initatives, 621-AFHI (2,000,000); Human Resources Development, 617-HRDA ($2,450,000); African Training for Leadership and Skills, 617-ATLS, ($550,000), HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa, 617-HAPA, ($600,000), Peace Corps ($40,000) and Program Development and Support, 621-0521, ($360,00).

Mission Director: Joseph F. Stepanek

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
621-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
SS	G	88	C	---	4,300	---	---	---	---	2,30C	2,300	2,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,300	---	---	---	---	2,300	2,300	2,000	2,000
621-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
SS	G	90	C	---	1,1C2	---	---	---	---	552	552	55C	550
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,102	---	---	---	---	552	552	55C	550
621-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
SS	G	88	C	---	1,1C0	---	---	---	---	500	500	60C	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,1C0	---	---	---	---	50C	500	60C	600
621-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
SS	G	88	C	---	3,898	---	---	---	---	1,448	1,448	2,450	2,450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,898	---	---	---	---	1,448	1,448	2,450	2,450
621-0155 RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME													
FN	G	80	82	1C,175	9,913	9,913	9,716	---	134	---	63	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1C,175	9,913	9,913	9,716	---	134	---	63	---	---
621-0156 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH													
FN	G	82	82	3,00C	2,991	2,991	2,927	---	61	---	3	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,00C	2,991	2,991	2,927	---	61	---	3	---	---
621-0161 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II													
EH	G	81	84	5,455	4,880	4,880	4,798	---	---	---	82	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,455	4,880	4,88C	4,798	---	---	---	82	---	---
621-0163 ZANZIBAR MALARIA CONTROL													
HE	L	81	81	7,460	5,830	5,83C	3,372	---	1,144	---	1,314	---	---
FN	L	81	81	1,630	1,630	1,63C	676	---	121	---	833	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,09C	7,460	7,46C	4,C48	---	1,265	---	2,147	---	---
621-0165 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
ES	G	87	87	12,00C	12,C00	12,00C	6,000	---	3,CC0	---	3,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,00C	12,CC0	12,CCC	6,CC0	---	3,000	---	3,C00	---	---
621-0166 AGRICULTURAL TRANSPORT ASST. PROG.													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SS	G	88	91	7,210	30,000	7,210	---	5,200	143	---	5,810	2,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,210	30,000	7,210	---	5,200	143	---	5,810	2,000	4,000
621-0171 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT													
SS	G	90	91	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	900	1,000	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	900	1,000	750
621-0172 SMALL PROJECTS ASSISTANCE													
SS	G	89	C	---	120	---	---	40	---	40	40	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120	---	---	40	---	40	40	40	40
621-0173 FAMILY PLANNING													
SS	G	90	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	5,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	5,000	3,000
621-0174 UNIVERSITY LINKAGE													
SS	G	90	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	810	50	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	810	50	---	500
621-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	393	393	8	---	226	---	159	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	393	393	8	---	226	---	159	---	---
621-0521 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	1,220	---	---	200	13	660	660	360	360
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,220	---	---	200	13	660	660	360	360
COUNTRY TOTALS:				46,930	93,877	44,847	27,497	5,440	4,842	10,810	18,714	14,000	14,250
GRANTS:				37,840	86,417	37,387	23,449	5,440	3,577	10,810	16,567	14,000	14,250
LOANS:				9,090	7,460	7,460	4,048	---	1,265	---	2,147	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

TOGO

Total U.S. Aid $ 130 Million (1959-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.46 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 290

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 42.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 253 (1985) 273 (1986) 396

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -18 (1985) -14 (1986) -48

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
14.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 90.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 63
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 14.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 3,543

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 2.8% (1990) 3.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.4% (15-64yrs) 49.1% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 33.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1988) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 2(85) -62(86) -132

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 360(85) 419(86) 506
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1984) 4%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;FUELS;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 362(85) 357(86) 374
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1984) 1%

Major Exports(1987)PHOSPHATES;COCOA;COFFEE

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 29%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1985)
Agriculture: 98% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cotton lint; Fibers; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Meat products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2154

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 54.7 Male 52.8 Female 56.5
(1970) Total 46.0 Male 45.2 Female 46.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 80

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 95% (1988) Measles 74% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 62% (1988) Polio(3) 60% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 60%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 105.0	Male 131.1	Female 80.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total 31.8	Male .	Female 16.6
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 1.6	Male 3.1	Female 0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 28%

TOGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	2,740[b]	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,740	4,000	4,000
P.L. 480	3,681	2,705	2,576
Title I	-	-	-
Title II[a]	3,681	2,705	2,576
TOTALS	6,421	6,705	6,576

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $1,050,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	4	4	4
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	7	7	7

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	1	1	2	-	2	4	6	10
Regional[e]	24	7	31	20	5	25	12	10	22
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	3	3	2	3	5	3	7	10
Regional[e]	21	5	26	4	3	7	5	3	8
TOTALS	45	16	61	28	11	39	24	26	50

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

TOGO

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major obstacle to economic growth in Togo is the inability of the economy to generate sufficient financial resources to service external debt while maintaining investment and imports. To alleviate its economic problems, the Government of Togo began a third Structural Adjustment Program in 1988 and underwent a seventh debt rescheduling in 1989. Other problems, such as limited agricultural markets, low competitiveness of exports and rapid population growth have prevented the achievement of higher per capita income growth.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The U.S. development objective in Togo is to help promote sustained, broad-based economic growth through an integrated strategy which combines policy dialogue, training and project assistance. The A.I.D. strategy focuses on resolving problems relating to agricultural production, rural credit, child survival and rapid population growth. This strategy is being implemented primarily through two projects: Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector (TRIPS - 693-0227) and Health Sector Support for Child Survival (HSSCS - 693-0228). The former project, being implemented by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), seeks to expand the participation of the private sector in technology transfer, input distribution and agricultural marketing and financial systems. The latter project aims to improve the capability of the Ministry of Health to plan, manage and coordinate the delivery of child survival services in a rational, cost-effective manner. All these activities receive support from the regional Human Resources Development Assistance (693-HRDA) project which is making a special effort to train Togolese from the private sector and to increase the number of women participants.

A major accomplishment in 1989 was the satisfaction by the Togolese government of all remaining performance conditions under the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP - 693-0229) related to the full liberalization of the food export trade. Also of high importance was the selection of Togo in 1989 by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation as the site for the establishment of an export processing zone.

OTHER DONORS

A major focus of donor assistance in Togo has been economic liberalization and fiscal management. France remains the largest donor, followed by Germany. The donors are concentrating most of their assistance in the agriculture, education and health sectors. The United States is a minor donor.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The requested $4,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding to continue support for the five-year Togo Rural Institute and Private Sector (TRIPS) project (693-0227) ($3.0 million) and to start a new Child Survival project (693-0234) ($500,000) which will build upon previous efforts in this and the population area. The balance of project funds will be used for training activities under the regional Human Resources Development Assistance (693-HRDA) project, Africa Training for Leadership & Skills (693-ATLS) and for Program Development and Support. Food commodities will continue to be provided under the P.L. 480 Title II program to support the Catholic Relief Services' maternal, child health and school feeding programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
693-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE														
	SS	G	88	C	---	342	---	---	---	---	342	342	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	342	---	---	---	---	342	342	---	---
693-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS														
	SS	G	90	C	---	160	---	---	---	---	80	80	80	80
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	160	---	---	---	---	80	80	80	80
693-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.														
	SS	G	88	C	---	530	---	---	---	---	250	250	280	280
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	530	---	---	---	---	250	250	280	280
693-0210 RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION														
	HE	G	85	85	10,989	10,830	10,830	10,745	---	---	---	85	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,989	10,830	10,830	10,745	---	---	---	85	---	---
693-0218 ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)														
	FN	G	83	88	4,625	4,625	4,625	4,014	---	453	---	158	---	---
	SS	G	83	88	605	605	605	351	---	199	---	55	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,230	5,230	5,230	4,365	---	652	---	213	---	---
693-0224 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)														
	FN	G	83	86	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,651	---	499	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,150	2,150	2,150	1,651	---	499	---	---	---	---
693-0226 SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV (PVO)														
	FN	G	84	87	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,956	---	544	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,500	3,500	3,500	2,956	---	544	---	---	---	---
693-0227 RURAL INST & PRIVATE SECTOR														
	SS	G	88	93	5,850	8,835	880	---	2,270	444	2,670	2,943	3,015	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,850	8,835	880	---	2,270	444	2,670	2,943	3,015	3,000
693-0228 CHILD SURVIVAL														
	HE	G	87	90	2,057	2,057	2,057	110	---	989	---	958	---	---
	SS	G	87	93	2,443	2,443	1,535	---	400	15	508	898	---	475
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,500	4,500	3,592	110	400	1,004	508	1,856	---	475

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
693-0229 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
ES	G	86	86	7,850	7,850	7,850	3,500	---	128	---	618	---	618
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,850	7,850	7,850	3,500	---	128	---	618	---	618
693-0230 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	382	157	126	30	22	110	80	85	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	382	157	126	30	22	110	80	85	75
693-0233 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
SS	G	88	C	---	120	---	---	40	40	40	5	40	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120	---	---	40	40	40	5	40	---
693-0234 *TOGO CHILD SURVIVAL													
SS	G	91	96	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				40,069	54,429	34,189	23,453	2,740	3,333	4,000	6,472	4,000	4,528
GRANTS:				40,069	54,429	34,189	23,453	2,740	3,333	4,000	6,472	4,000	4,528
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TOGO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Togo Child Survival		**Funding Source** DFA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)** FY 1991 500	**Life of Project Funding** 10,000
Number 693-0234 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1996 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 1997

Purpose: To consolidate and strengthen child survival gains through the establishment of lasting improvements in the management of public health services and the mobilization of private and local community resources.

Project Description: The project will build upon previous A.I.D.-funded child survival and family planning activities by consolidating selected follow-on actions under a single project implementation unit. This consolidation will help the A.I.D. to improve its use of limited resources and better focus its assistance efforts on key problems adversely affecting the survival of Togo's children. These problems include the weak capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to manage limited government resources and monitor its activities efficiently.

Most MOPH personnel, who were originally trained as technicians and service providers, need to become better administrators and planners. This project will work with MOPH to develop the capacity it needs to establish nationwide an efficient and financially sustainable primary health care system which can treat the most common causes of child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition, respiratory diseases and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are additional areas to be addressed by the project.

Sustainability: The basic thrust of the project is to improve government management and mobilize local resources in a way that will ensure an autonomous continuation of health services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is one of two core projects supporting a strategy which recognizes that problems relating to child survival and rapid population growth must be addressed to achieve sustained, broad-based economic development.

Host Country and Other Donors: MOPH has adopted as its main emphasis the provision of basic health services, particularly for mothers and children under five. A.I.D. and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been and continue to be the major donors in this area. The World Bank also may collaborate by helping MOPH improve its planning capacity.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be infants and young children who will have better access to improved primary health programs in both the public and private sector, and mothers who will receive information on child care and spacing.

Major Outputs: Restructured MOPH with improved management systems in place for the provision of primary health care (PHC) for child survival, and strengthened programs in the public and private sectors for providing PHC and family health services. Continued increases in the health indicator levels for childhood immunization, diarrhea control, malaria treatment, pre-natal care, modern contraceptive use rate and AIDS prevention. Overall targets include reducing infant mortality from 80 to 70 per 1,000 live births and raising contraceptive prevalence rate from 3% to 20%.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Commodities/Supplies	2,000
Training	2,000
Local Costs, Monitoring & Evaluation	1,300
Contraceptives	700
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1991	500	9,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

UGANDA

Total U.S. Aid $ 159 Million (1954-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.78 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 260

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -2.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 191 (1984) 252 (1985) 341

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -60 (1984) -59 (1985) -101

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 29.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 71
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 19.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 17,335

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.1% (1978) 3.0% (1990) 3.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.7% (15-64yrs) 49.1% (65+ yrs) 2.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.0 (1989) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 46%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1986) 90%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1980) 3%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;MACHINERY;COTTON PIECE GD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1979) 21%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;COTTON;TEA

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; KENYA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 71%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 100% (1985)
Agriculture: 100% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Wine & beer; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2448

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 48.7 Male 48.0 Female 49.5
(1970) Total 46.4 Male 45.8 Female 47.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 107

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 74% (1987) Measles 48% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1987) Polio(3) 40% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	68.1	Male	79.0	Female	57.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	7.8	Male	.	Female	3.7
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 45%

UGANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,427 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	11,204	18,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	13,631	18,000	20,000
P.L. 480	6,850	11,492	9,000
Title I	6,000	6,000	6,000
Title II a/	850	5,492	3,000
TOTALS	20,481	29,492	29,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes $2,427,000 of prior year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	8	12	12
Foreign National	3	4	4
TOTALS	11	16	16

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	29	13	42	45	11	56	45	9	54
Regional[e]	12	-	12	12	-	12	12	-	12
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	41	13	54	57	11	68	57	9	66

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

UGANDA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Blessed with fertile soils, abundant rainfall, an ideal climate, two growing seasons and an energetic people, Uganda once again could be one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. When the present Government took power in January 1986, the economy was shattered, the physical infrastructure destroyed, and a talented work force scattered or decimated. The Government has embarked upon an ambitious program of national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation. The task of reconstruction is well under way.

A structural adjustment and economic recovery program designed with assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank was put in place in May 1987. While successful in reducing inflation and the degree of overvaluation of the exchange rate, fiscal and monetary targets have not always been achieved. With coffee prices falling at an even greater rate than before, revised macroeconomic policies have been implemented, including a major devaluation, a restructured budget and a greater emphasis on the diversification of exports. In addition, the foreign exchange crisis has renewed interest in promoting the role of the private sector in achieving economic growth. The Government has embarked upon a major divestiture program and taken other steps to improve the climate for private investment.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy centers on increasing agricultural growth, involving the private sector to the greatest degree possible. For example, by assisting with the rehabilitation of commercial agriculture and agro-industry, the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises project finances imports that are required to put previously productive agricultural firms back into production. A.I.D.'s Agricultural Non-traditional Export Promotion program and the commodity import component of the Cooperative Agriculture and Agribusiness project provide foreign exchange to the private sector to import the agricultural inputs and equipment necessary to enhance the production, marketing and processing of agricultural exports. An important part of this program is the Government's policy of permitting the private sector to export all non-coffee commodities, and retain 100% of their foreign exchange earnings to finance a broad range of imports required by the exporting firm or demanded by the public at large.

The health and population program concentrates on oral rehydration therapy, family planning and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention. Oral rehydration has as its key component the production of salts by a Ugandan private firm for commercial sale.

A.I.D. also is involved in conservation in Uganda and is planning a major new program to conserve biological diversity and develop tourism.

P.L. 480 Title I resources are used to support the Government's policy reform measures, to provide balance of payments support, and to dampen inflation.

Underlying the overall A.I.D. program are sectoral reforms which are essential to the success of the Government's economic reform program and its economic rehabilitation and development strategy.

Agriculture: A.I.D.'s agricultural program consists of a package of complementary activities: research, commodity imports, input distribution, crop production, processing and marketing with an overall emphasis on sectoral growth and diversification of agricultural exports. These activities focus on food and horticultural crops and, with the exception of research and training, are being implemented largely by the private sector.

The program has a dual purpose: (1) to provide sustainable increases in crop yields and the growth of the agricultural sector at acceptable cost; and (2) to demonstrate the superiority of the private sector in production, input distribution, domestic marketing and the export trade.

A.I.D.'s export development and promotion activity, funded under the African Economic Policy Reform Program, is spurring private sector investments and the export of non-traditional crops through policy reform, technical assistance to private investors, and the provision of foreign exchange to finance domestic investments required to expand the export trade. As an example of the Government of Uganda's (GOU) shift toward the private sector, A.I.D. has been asked to provide assistance under the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprizes project to privatize 593 agricultural and agro-industry properties taken from the Asian community in 1972 by the Amin Government.

Health: Uganda has a policy of making family planning services available to all who want them. A.I.D.'s Expanded Family Health Services project, the major family planning activity in the country, is helping to achieve this objective. A.I.D. is supporting the national AIDS control program with central and regional funds, technical assistance and local currency. A.I.D. also is helping finance an AIDS education program for the employees of private companies. Similar AIDS prevention programs are under way with a number of other organizations, including the military. Another important element of A.I.D.'s health program is oral rehydration therapy. Soon a 100 percent privately owned Ugandan pharmaceutical firm that received A.I.D. support will manufacture the salts, eliminating the need for imports.

Natural Resources Management and Biological Diversity: A.I.D. continues to expand its activities in this area with two objectives in mind: conserving the flora and fauna of the indigenous forests and national parks and creating a base for earning foreign revenue. Three conservation projects are underway in western Uganda. These are in the Impenetrable Forest, which contains over 50% of the world's mountain gorilla population; the

Rwenzori Mountains and the Kibale Forest, home to eight different primate species. These projects are all managed by U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). Building on this solid foundation, A.I.D. plans to expand activities to include other parks with the purpose of generating foreign exchange through tourism, while expanding conservation activities.

Orphans and the Disabled: A.I.D. is now fully involved in programs designed to relocate orphans in their home villages and to make available the technical assistance needed to manufacture and fit artificial limbs for those injured during the past 20 years of civil strife. Both programs are operated by PVOs.

P.L. 480: P.L. 480 resources are an integral part of the A.I.D. program. They serve several critical purposes: dampening inflation; balance-of-payments support; provision of local currency for the GOU's development budget; support policy reform measures in marketing; and expanding support for a PVO-sponsored cooperative program.

OTHER DONORS

The United States is Uganda's third largest bilateral donor and the sixth overall and provided about five percent of all western development assistance commitments in 1987. The leading donors are the World Bank, Italy, West Germany and the World Food Program. Donor coordination in Uganda is very good. For example, A.I.D. and UNICEF have jointly financed the manufacture of oral rehydration salts, immunization campaigns and the AIDS education program for the public schools. The World Bank has committed funds to A.I.D.'s non-traditional agricultural export program.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The $20 million requested will provide incremental funding for continuing the Manpower for Agriculture Development project, 617-0103, ($4,000,000); Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises, 617-0104, ($5,400,000); Cooperatives, Agriculture and Agribusiness Support, 617-0111, ($4,200,000); Expanded Family Health Services, 617-0115, ($2,200,000); and Program Development and Support, 617-0510, ($200,000). Funding is also requested for one new activity, Parks and Protected Areas Tourism, 617-0123, ($4,000,000). This new activity will help rebuild the human and physical infrastructure required to make Uganda's national parks a principal source of foreign exchange, while at the same time conserving biodiversity. In addition, A.I.D. requests $6.0 million to continue the importation of tallow under P.L. 480 Title I and $3.0 million to continue providing vegetable oil under Title II.

Mission Director: Keith W. Sherper.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
617-0102 FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
	FN G	81	86	11,999	11,999	11,999	11,080	---	846	---	73	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,999	11,999	11,999	11,080	---	846	---	73	---	---
617-0103 MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	83	91	10,150	10,150	9,900	9,346	250	184	---	620	---	---
	SS G	83	91	15,000	15,000	2,500	294	3,150	1,505	3,700	1,500	4,000	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,150	25,150	12,400	9,640	3,400	1,689	3,700	2,120	4,000	3,500
617-0104 REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES													
	FN G	84	91	11,350	11,350	11,350	5,491	---	3,790	---	2,069	---	---
	SS G	84	91	6,850	19,250	3,000	---	3,850	3,133	7,000	1,000	5,400	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,200	30,600	14,350	5,491	3,850	6,923	7,000	3,069	5,400	7,000
617-0107 ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)													
	HE G	84	86	3,600	3,600	3,600	2,160	---	---	---	1,440	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,600	3,600	3,600	2,160	---	---	---	1,440	---	---
617-0108 RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY													
	FN G	86	86	5,482	5,482	5,482	5,290	---	149	---	43	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,482	5,482	5,482	5,290	---	149	---	43	---	---
617-0111 COOPERATIVE AGRI & AGRIBUSINESS													
	SS G	88	92	20,553	20,553	4,001	1,265	3,752	2,194	4,200	4,800	4,200	4,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,553	20,553	4,001	1,265	3,752	2,194	4,200	4,800	4,200	4,800
617-0113 NON TRADITIONAL EXPORT													
	SS G	88	88	14,000	14,000	14,000	---	---	348	---	6,000	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,000	14,000	14,000	---	---	348	---	6,000	---	6,000
617-0115 EXPANDED FHS / CHILD SPACING													
	FN G	89	93	370	370	---	---	370	---	---	370	---	---
	SS G	89	93	7,075	7,075	---	---	---	---	2,300	1,000	2,200	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,445	7,445	---	---	370	---	2,300	1,370	2,200	2,000
617-0116 SUPPORT TO UGANDA ORPHANS													
	SS G	89	89	300	300	---	---	300	---	---	150	---	150

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	---	---	300	---	---	150	---	150
617-0119 RWENZORI NATIONAL PARK	SS G	90	90	600	600	---	---	---	---	600	200	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	---	---	---	---	600	200	---	200
617-0121 PHYSICAL REHAB FOR THE DISABLED	HE G	89	89	1,807	1,807	---	---	1,807	---	---	807	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,807	1,807	---	---	1,807	---	---	807	---	800
617-0123 *PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS TOURISM (PVO)	SS G	91	96	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
617-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	89	C	---	552	---	---	152	---	200	140	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	552	---	---	152	---	200	140	200	200
COUNTRY TOTALS:				109,136	152,088	65,832	34,926	13,631	12,149	18,000	20,212	20,000	24,650
GRANTS:				109,136	152,088	65,832	34,926	13,631	12,149	18,000	20,212	20,000	24,650
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: UGANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Parks and Protected Areas Tourism	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 4,000		Life of Project Funding 30,000
Number 617-0123 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: Establish a sustainable natural resources management system while assisting in the rehabilitation of Uganda's tourism industry to increase foreign exchange earnings.

Project Description: Uganda has a proven track record for successful tourism, at one time earning more foreign exchange than Kenya. With the recent decline in coffee earnings (90% of foreign exchange earnings), the Government of Uganda (GOU) is seeking alternatives. A major element of the project will be a well-managed natural resource program to conserve Uganda's flora and fauna by properly operating national parks and other protected areas. Private and voluntary organizations will have a major role in conservation and protection activities while private investment will be promoted through privately owned and operated lodges and tourism facilities. The role of women in the tourism industry will be increased by reserving one-third of all training slots for them.

The training and equipping of park rangers is necessary to ensure the security of the parks. Management training of both park and private hoteliers along with other staff training will be provided.

Sustainability: Uganda has a demonstrated potential for tourism. Plans call for the reinvestment of foreign exchange earnings back into tourism and national park development and conservation activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Uganda focuses on the rehabilitation and expansion of the agricultural sector with activities in family planning, AIDS control and natural resources management. This project is a follow-on to the three small natural resources projects currently under way.

Host Country and other Donors: The GOU is deeply committed to regaining this source of revenue, and the European Economic Community (EEC) is completing a National Parks roads and management study program. The EEC and United Kingdom are both considering other activities directly related to tourism.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be private entreprenuers, their employees and park personnel. Substantial numbers of women and lower-income people livihg in surrounding park areas also are expected to benefit through direct employment and informal sector activities (e.g., arts and crafts, vehicle repairs, low-cost food services) which support the tourism industry.

Major Outputs: Rebuilt park infrastructure and lodges, trained rangers and tourism-related personnel, restocked and protected National Parks, and management systems in place.

Aid Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	7,000
Construction	7,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	4,000
Information and Education Program	2,000
Purchase and Movement of Wild Animals	2,000
PVO Conservation Projects	6,000
Total	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,000	26,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ZAIRE

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,022 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.91 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 150

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -2.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 27.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 1,839 (1982) 1,855 (1983) 1,205

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -492 (1982) -606 (1983) -128

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.9 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 140%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 247
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 12.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 35,409

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.6% (1990) 3.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.9% (15-64yrs) 51.3% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.2 (1989) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 39%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 72%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) 100(83) 169(84) 378

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,646(84) 1,547(85) 1,803
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1982) 16%

Major Imports(1987)CONSUMER GOODS/FOODSTUFFS/MINING/MACHINER

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 1,761(83) 1,814(84) 2,125
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1982) 4%

Major Exports(1987)COPPER/COFFEE/DIAMONDS

Trading Partners: BELGIUM-LUXEMB; UNITED STATES; CHINA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 32%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 102% (1985)
Agriculture: 99% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans; Vegetable oils
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2122

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 53.0 Male 51.0 Female 55.0
(1970) Total 45.0 Male 43.4 Female 46.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 105

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 57% (1987) Measles 41% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 30% (1987) Polio(3) 30% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 19%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	20.3
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 79% (1985) Female 45%

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	32,513b/	33,000	33,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,513	33,000	33,000
P.L. 480	31,572	16,413	16,000
Title I	31,000	16,000	16,000
Title II a/	572	413	-
TOTALS	64,085	49,413	49,000

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $3,487,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	25	25	25
Foreign National	16	16	16
TOTALS	41	41	41

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	42	4	46	60	6	66	59	8	67
Regional [e]	40	40	80	17	30	47	41	28	69
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	1	11	12	-	10	10	-	14	14
Regional [e]	-	9	9	-	11	11	-	16	16
TOTALS	83	64	147	77	57	134	100	66	166

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ZAIRE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zaire, unlike many developing countries, does not suffer from a lack of natural resources. On the contrary, Zaire possesses enormous though mostly untapped wealth: economically and strategically important minerals, the largest tropical rain forest in Africa, the major share of Africa's hydropower capacity, and an abundance of arable land coupled with relatively low population density. Despite these advantages, Zaire remains among the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of $150.

The most significant obstacle to improving the quality of life for the majority of Zaire's 34 million people has been inability of the economy to recover from the economic shocks of the 1970s, through poor economic and investment decisions, and experimentation with radical policy changes (e.g., expropriation and nationalization). These had disastrous effects on the Zairian economy, together with the collapse of world copper prices and the rise in world oil prices. With economic decline came the disappearance of investor confidence, deterioration of rural transportation and distribution networks, increases in government borrowing (foreign debt is currently about $8 billion), and the progressive neglect of the agricultural and social sectors.

Between 1983 and 1986 Zaire made significant progress in adoption of economic reform measures while pursuing a stabilization program. In late 1986, in response to disappointing donor support, Zaire abandoned fiscal and monetary policy discipline leading to high rates of inflation and serious macroeconomic instability in 1987 and 1988. In late 1988, the Government of Zaire (GOZ) initiated strong measures to help stabilize the economy and which led to a renewed International Monetary Fund/World Bank structural adjustment agreement in June 1989. To date the GOZ has met all IMF performance criteria under the agreement and continues its impressive progress in structural adjustment, including successive currency devaluations, a dramatic drop in the annual rate of inflation from 400% to 17%, increased government revenues from taxes and imports, and subtantial reduction in government spending.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s approach in Zaire is to address constraints impeding private sector expansion and to promote sustainable, broad-based, market-oriented economic growth and development. This approach is pursued through four assistance themes: policy reform and private sector initiatives; agricultural production and productivity; transportation infrastructure; rural health care and family planning services. Delivery mechanisms consist of a balanced mixture of project and non-project assistance and food aid programs concentrated in the Bandundu and Shaba regions. A substantial portion of A.I.D. project resources are programmed through private voluntary organizations (PVOs). P.L. 480 assistance provides critically needed food and fiber, creates jobs, balance-of-payments support and significantly supplements the GOZ's investment budget by generating counterpart funds.

Policy reform and private sector initiatives. A.I.D. interventions have encouraged private sector investment and restoration of investor confidence. A major effort to expand credit and financial services available to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) got under way with the Private Sector Support project (660-0120), which also supports financial sector reforms. This non-project assistance activity will benefit from the success of Zaire's recent African Economic Policy Reform Program/Structural Adjustment Support grant which promoted reforms of tariff rates, export controls, price controls, and business taxes. The Small Project Support project (660-0125) provides ongoing support for PVO activities in health, agriculture and rural transport.

Agricultural production and productivity. A.I.D. activities have increased food output from small farms, raised individual incomes, and improved nutrition. The Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project (660-0091) developed and disseminated improved technological packages resulting in average production increases of 30% over traditional methods. Under the Bandundu Area Food and Market Development and Central Shaba Agricultural Development projects (660-0102 and 660-0105), extension activities are being carried out by both men and women agents with messages addressing specific production constraints. These projects also promote soil fertility enhancement and erosion prevention techniques. Working closely with the GOZ and other donors, A.I.D. has helped reinforce these production gains by improving planning and resource allocation processes and in laying the groundwork for a unified agricultural research policy.

Transportation infrastructure. Over the past decade A.I.D. projects have upgraded or rehabilitated more than 4,000 kilometers of road, providing more than four million people with improved market access. With the GOZ, World Bank, and other donors, A.I.D. is now playing an active role in shaping a new transport policy that emphasizes a scaled-down National Roads Bureau and greater reliance on the private sector for road rehabilitation and maintenance. The amended Bandundu Agricultural Marketing Development project (660-0098) and a proposed Transport Reform Program (660-0126) will ensure a more rational approach to sustainable infrastructure. A.I.D. has made substantial progress in implementation of the ongoing portfolio of rural farm-to-market transportation infrastructure projects. Each year these projects are improving more than 400 kilometers of rural agricultural market roads, rehabilitating previously impassable water crossings, and upgrading the design of river barges, resulting in decreased travel times and costs and improved access to otherwise isolated areas.

Health care and family planning. A.I.D. has focused on child survival and birth spacing activities, and on integrating throughout the sector prevention activities for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Zaire's national health strategy relies on private, non-governmental organizations to manage a significant portion of the country's rural health care delivery system; A.I.D.'s role has been to encourage and expand on this approach. User fees and cost-recovery mechanisms are playing a central role in improving financial sustainability in health care.

A.I.D. can now document success in the health and family planning sector. Recent studies concluded that access to health services — i.e., preventive and basic curative treatment provided by the Africa Child Survival Initiative/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (660-ACSI) and the Basic Rural Health II Project (660-0107) — have contributed significantly to declines in infant and child mortality. The latter project provides access to health care to five million rural inhabitants, while the former is preventing more than 23,500 measles deaths and 4,500 cases of infantile paralysis per year. Under the Family Planning Services Project (660-0094), sales of contraceptives have soared during the last year from 80,000 to 500,000 units per month. This indicates a positive change in behavior linked to both family planning needs and rising awareness of AIDS.

OTHER DONORS

Zaire receives financial and technical assistance from several multilateral and nearly a dozen bilateral donors. The World Bank, the largest multilateral donor, provides a framework for structural adjustment and quick disbursing assistance, and also assists in energy, transport, agriculture, education and mining. The largest bilateral donor, Belgium, is active primarily in agriculture and education. A.I.D., the second largest bilateral donor, is the leader in focusing on expanding economic opportunity within Zaire's largest rural and urban markets in the Bandundu and Shaba regions.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $33 million from the Development Fund for Africa to support its four major program thrusts, plus program impact evaluation, research, and design activities. This includes $10 million for the Private Sector Support project (660-0120); $11 million for the agricultural sector, of which $1.7 million is for Area Food and Market Development (660-0102), $4.6 million for Agricultural Policy and Planning (660-0119), $3 million for Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0124), and $1.7 million for Agricultural Marketing Development (660-0098); $2 million for human resource development, of which $700,000 is for the African Training for Leadership and Skills program (660-ATLS) and $1.3 million for Human Resources Development Assistance (660-HRDA); $9 million for health, child survival and population interventions, of which $2 million is programmed for School of Public Health (660-0101), $1 million for Basic Rural Health II (660-0107), $1.5 million for the regional HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (660-HAPA), $2.5 million for Africa Child Survival Initiative/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (660-ACSI), and $2 million for Family Planning (660-AFHI); and $1 million for Program Development and Support (660-0510). A.I.D. also requests $16 million in P.L. 480 resources, of which $10 million is planned as a Food for Progress program.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-ACSI AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	SS G	88	C	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,000	2,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,200	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,000	2,500	2,500
660-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	3,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000
660-ATLS AFRICAN TRNG. FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	C	---	1,400	---	---	---	---	700	700	700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,400	---	---	---	---	700	700	700	700
660-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	88	C	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
660-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV. ASST.													
	SS G	88	C	---	2,600	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,600	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
660-0026 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN													
	FN L	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,247	---	132	---	621	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,247	---	132	---	621	---	---
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT													
	ES L	81	85	405	250	250	142	---	64	---	44	---	---
	FN G	81	85	300	280	280	279	---	---	---	1	---	---
	FN L	81	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,572	---	46	---	382	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,705	4,530	4,530	3,993	---	110	---	427	---	---
660-0079 AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT													
	FN G	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	3,603	---	58	---	222	---	417
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,300	4,300	4,300	3,603	---	58	---	222	---	417
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION													
	ES G	78	85	464	451	451	451	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	78	85	1,186	1,074	1,074	985	---	5	---	84	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
□ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,550	1,525	1,525	1,436	---	5	---	84	---	---
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	FN G	83	89	12,802	12,802	12,802	7,076	---	2,070	---	1,726	---	1,930
	SS G	83	89	2,198	2,198	2,198	---	---	792	---	1,406	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	7,076	---	2,862	---	3,132	---	1,930
660-0094 FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	82	89	4,940	4,940	4,940	2,942	---	230	---	1,768	---	---
	SS G	82	89	5,060	5,060	2,002	---	3,058	172	---	2,385	---	2,343
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	6,942	2,942	3,058	402	---	4,153	---	2,343
660-0098 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	84	91	8,000	8,000	8,000	3,289	---	1,678	---	1,426	---	---
	SS G	84	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	5	1,300	1,881	1,700	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	13,000	8,000	3,289	2,000	1,683	1,300	3,307	1,700	1,300
660-0101 SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH													
	CS G	84	91	500	500	500	---	---	50	---	200	---	250
	HE G	84	91	6,235	6,235	6,235	3,471	---	531	---	1,200	---	184
	PN G	84	91	2,080	2,080	2,080	---	---	260	---	300	---	1,520
	SS G	84	91	6,000	6,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,815	14,815	8,815	3,471	3,000	841	1,000	2,700	2,000	2,954
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV													
	FN G	85	94	8,300	8,300	8,300	1,767	---	1,177	---	2,000	---	2,000
	SS G	85	94	6,700	6,700	2,000	---	---	---	---	250	1,700	3,238
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	10,300	1,767	---	1,177	---	2,250	1,700	5,238
660-0103 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II													
	ES G	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,319	---	25	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	9,319	---	25	---	---	---	---
660-0105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV													
	ES G	86	88	19,342	19,342	19,342	7,279	---	3,561	---	6,000	---	63
	FN G	86	85	5,700	5,700	5,700	615	---	746	---	2,600	---	85
	SS G	86	88	8,865	8,865	8,865	---	---	15	---	3,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,907	33,907	33,907	7,294	---	4,322	---	11,600	---	3,148

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD		-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS		-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS		-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS		-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
660-0107 BASIC RURAL HEALTH II													
HE	G	85	91	10,750	10,750	10,750	5,602	---	1,589	---	998	---	---
SS	G	85	91	10,950	10,950	4,000	---	2,500	650	3,450	4,000	1,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,700	21,700	14,750	5,602	2,500	2,239	3,450	4,998	1,000	4,000
660-0114 SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH													
HE	G	85	95	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,726	---	387	---	387	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	2,500	1,726	---	387	---	387	---	---
660-0115 SHABA REFUGEE ROADS													
SS	G	88	88	2,140	2,140	2,140	---	---	---	---	1,340	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,140	2,140	2,140	---	---	---	---	1,340	---	800
660-0116 SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY													
HE	G	85	95	2,250	2,250	2,250	1,446	---	229	---	300	---	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,250	2,250	2,250	1,446	---	229	---	300	---	275
660-0119 AGRI POLICY & PLANNING													
FM	G	86	95	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,303	---	1,210	---	697	---	290
SS	G	86	95	10,000	10,000	2,400	---	3,000	130	---	1,303	4,600	4,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,500	14,500	6,900	2,303	3,000	1,340	---	2,000	4,600	4,890
660-0120 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT													
SS	G	89	91	40,000	40,000	---	---	16,000	---	14,000	19,500	10,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	---	---	16,000	---	14,000	19,500	10,000	10,000
660-0121 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT-AEPRP													
ES	G	86	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	9,527	---	3,116	---	2,357	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	9,527	---	3,116	---	2,357	---	---
660-0122 KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (CPG)													
HE	G	86	86	750	750	750	579	---	80	---	91	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				750	750	750	579	---	80	---	91	---	---
660-0124 APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II													
SS	G	90	95	---	18,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	3,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	3,000	3,000

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0125 SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT													
SS	G	83	90	6,000	6,000	4,395	---	1,605	467	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	4,395	---	1,605	467	---	1,000	---	1,000
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
EH	G	85	C	---	114	114	72	---	9	---	33	---	---
FN	G	85	C	---	764	764	670	---	109	---	---	---	---
HE	G	85	C	---	312	312	245	---	43	---	24	---	---
PN	G	85	C	---	60	60	29	---	15	---	16	---	---
SD	G	85	C	---	170	170	71	---	92	---	7	---	---
SS	G	85	C	---	4,100	1,000	302	1,350	448	750	1,300	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,520	2,420	1,389	1,350	716	750	1,380	1,000	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				232,217	269,937	159,426	71,609	32,513	20,191	33,000	67,649	33,000	50,295
GRANTS:				222,812	260,687	150,174	63,648	32,513	19,949	33,000	66,602	33,000	50,295
LOANS:				9,405	9,250	9,250	7,961	---	242	---	1,047	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

ZAMBIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 435 Million (1953-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.10 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 250

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -2.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 1,722 (1987) 785 (1988) 1,012

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -720 (1987) -296 (1988) -349

-

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.8 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 227%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 129
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 13.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,866

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.8% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.6% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1989) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 34%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1(87) 86(88) 62

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 760(87) 808(88) 987
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 10%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 759(87) 894(88) 1,049
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 3%

Major Exports(1987)COPPER;ZINC;COBALT

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 85% (1985)
Agriculture: 86% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Sugar; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day....(1986) 2011

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 55.7 Male 54.2 Female 57.3
(1970) Total 46.4 Male 44.8 Female 47.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 82

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 71% (1984) Measles 49% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 66% (1986) Polio(3) 50% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 48%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	TotAl 101.0	Male 110.6	Female 99.1
Secondary	(1980)	Total 12.8	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 67%

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	**FY** 89 **(Actual)**	**FY** 90 **(Estimated)**	**FY** 91 **(Request)**
Development Assistance			
- **Loan**	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	6,100 b/	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,100	5,000	5,000
P.L. 480	10,000	7,000	5,000
Title I	10,000	7,000	5,000
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,100	12,000	10,000

a/ See main volume PL 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Excludes $870,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	**FY** 89 **(Actual)**	**FY** 90 **(Estimated)**	**FY** 91 **(Request)**
U.S. National	6	6	6
Foreign National	3	6	6
TOTALS	9	12	12

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	**FY** 89 **(Actual)**			**FY** 90 **(Estimated)**			**FY** 91 **(Request)**		
	A[b]	**T**[c]	**Total**	**A**	**T**	**Total**	**A**	**T**	**Total**
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	49	25	74	37	26	63	14	25	39
Regional[e]	10	3	13	14	3	17	8	-	8
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	12	12	-	13	13	-	15	15
Regional[e]	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	59	44	103	51	42	93	22	40	62

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-88)

ZAMBIA

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zambia's fundamental development problem is to restructure its economy away from the current dependence on copper towards increased emphasis on development of the agricultural sector. Copper exports are expected to decline significantly by the year 2000. At the same time, there is considerable potential for increasing agricultural output. Agriculture is the main livelihood of 60% of Zambia's population, but accounts for about 16% of Gross Domestic Product and roughly 1% of total export earnings. Only about one-fifth of an estimated 60 million hectares of arable land is cultivated. The considerable potential for significant expansion in agricultural production becomes increasingly important in light of a current population of 7.8 million, and growth rate of 3.7%. In recognition of the serious economic difficulties facing the country, Zambia has begun to implement major new economic restructuring and policy reform measures.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The objective of the A.I.D. program in Zambia is to increase agricultural production and rural incomes and support major efforts in economic restructuring. The A.I.D. strategy is to build on the strengths and potential of the country's agricultural sector and attempt to alleviate the policy and institutional constraints that have limited agricultural achievements. A.I.D. provides technical assistance and supports research to expand agricultural production and improve marketing efficiency. Two major projects have been redesigned, as a result of recent evaluations, to better support restructuring needs of the agricultural sector in particular and the economy in general. Programs are implemented in part through Private Voluntary Organizations. In addition, A.I.D. is financing the importation of critical production inputs needed for agriculture and supporting sectors. A.I.D.'s Southern Africa Regional Program will fund transport corridor improvements which also will benefit the agriculture and support sectors.

OTHER DONORS

Other bilateral donors, while also supporting agriculture, have concentrated on other sectors (training in education and technical fields, commodity support, technical assistance to small scale industries, rural development and rural cooperative projects). A.I.D. and other donor efforts to encourage economic liberalization have been influential in introducing free market functions into Zambia's previously highly price-structured economy. Additionally, led by the A.I.D. Mission, a major effort in national policy reform in fertilizer pricing, marketing and distribution is supported by several other donors. Other similar economic reforms are jointly supported by A.I.D., International Monetary Fund and The World Bank.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

The FY 1991 request for $5.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa will be used to continue support for A.I.D.'s ongoing agricultural policy and restructuring activities, and for human resources development programs. A.I.D. will continue to explore new avenues for increasing private sector participation in economic development. An ongoing local currency program will continue to finance activities that support the main thrust of our development strategy. In addition, $5.0 million of P.L. 480 Title I resources are requested to help bridge the gap in agricultural products not locally produced.

Mission Director: Leslie A. Dean

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
611-K603 MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-AEPRP													
	ES G	85	85	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,403	---	---	---	6,597	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	25,000	6,403	---	---	---	6,597	---	6,000
611-K609 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES L	83	87	15,207	15,207	15,207	14,714	---	493	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,207	15,207	15,207	14,714	---	493	---	---	---	---
611-ZPDS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	C	---	290	---	---	---	---	140	100	150	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	290	---	---	---	---	140	100	150	150
611-0201 AGRICULTURAL DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	ES G	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	10,743	---	1,439	---	130	---	203
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,515	12,515	12,515	10,743	---	1,439	---	130	---	203
611-0205 WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD (PVO)													
	ES G	83	83	483	340	340	210	---	130	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				483	340	340	210	---	130	---	---	---	---
611-0206 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV													
	ES G	84	92	5,390	5,390	5,390	2,311	---	1,435	---	1,644	---	---
	SS G	84	92	5,638	5,638	---	---	---	---	1,896	---	1,850	1,575
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,028	11,028	5,390	2,311	---	1,435	1,896	1,644	1,850	1,575
611-0207 AGRI TRNG/PLANNING/INSTIT DEV II													
	FN G	87	91	4,149	4,149	4,149	2,372	---	1,279	---	---	---	---
	SS G	87	91	6,150	8,264	2,000	26	2,000	1,455	2,964	2,000	1,300	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,299	12,413	6,149	2,398	2,000	2,734	2,964	2,000	1,300	2,500
611-0214 AGRIBUSINESS & MGT SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	91	13,300	13,800	8,000	---	4,100	874	---	3,100	1,700	3,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,300	13,800	8,000	---	4,100	874	---	3,100	1,700	3,100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				87,832	90,593	72,601	36,779	6,100	7,105	5,000	13,571	5,000	13,528
GRANTS:				72,625	75,386	57,394	22,065	6,100	6,612	5,000	13,571	5,000	13,528
LOANS:				15,207	15,207	15,207	14,714	---	493	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

ZIMBABWE

Total U.S. Aid $ 327 Million (1954-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.4% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.30 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 590

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 36.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 1,746 (1986) 1,954 (1987) 2,428

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -318 (1986) -365 (1987) -611

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 36.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 383
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 23.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 10,054

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.0% (1990) 3.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.2% (15-64yrs) 49.1% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 43.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.3 (1989) 5.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 39%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 60%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 28(85) 53(86) 214

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,330(85) 1,249(86) 1,321
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 12%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;OTHER MANUFACT.;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,358(85) 1,302(86) 1,535
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 9%

Major Exports(1987)TOBACCO;AGRICULTURAL;GOLD

Trading Partners: SOUTH AFRICA; UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 10%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 127% (1985)
Agriculture: 140% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Fibers; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Tobacco; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2144

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 60.7 Male 58.9 Female 62.6
(1970) Total 51.3 Male 49.6 Female 53.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 67

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 85% (1987) Measles 73% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 81% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	133.5	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	21.6	Male	17.4	Female	12.2
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.2	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 81% (1985) Female 67%

ZIMBABWE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,000 a/	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	5,000	5,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	5,000	5,000

a/ Excludes $491,000 of FY 1989 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE*			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	14	16	16
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	19	21	21

**Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA*									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	44	54	98	27	56	83	10	30	40
Regional[e]	8	1	9	10	2	12	4	-	4
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	25	25
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	52	70	122	37	78	115	14	55	69

[a] In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b] Academic: degree seeking.

[c] Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d] Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e] Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-88)

ZIMBABWE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zimbabwe has the largest, most diversified economy among the majority-ruled nations of sub-Saharan Africa. GDP growth, which has averaged 3.8% since Independence, increased by 5.3% in 1988. Agriculture led the recovery with a 30% increase in output, along with a rebound in export commodity prices. However, this strong growth is undermined by an intractable budget deficit averaging 10% of GDP, lack of new investment, and growing unemployment estimated at 25% of the labor force. Moves toward economic liberalisation have begun but major policy redirection is necessary to stimulate investment, generate sustained growth, and create jobs. Constraints on trade must be eased and incentives provided for the domestic and foreign investment needed to support economic restructuring and export growth.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy in recent years has focused on expanding productive capacity in the modern sector, increasing agricultural productivity and income among small-holder farmers; and reducing the population growth that catapults young people into a restricted labor market. In the agricultural sector, A.I.D. has provided foreign exchange to Zimbabwe's productive private sector for imports of equipment, materials and spare parts to stimulate new investment and better use of industrial capacity. A.I.D. has simultaneously supported government policy designs to increase small-holder productivity through local currency support of projects addressing major constraints in that sector. The larger quantity and higher percentage of marketed maize and cotton (nearly 60% vs 10% at independence) produced by small-holders offer evidence of progress in this regard. Through it's human resource development program, A.I.D. has been upgrading the skills base to increase the efficiency of existing productive activity, and to create the additional capacity essential for policy reform and employment generation. Over the next two years, A.I.D. will concentrate on strengthening Zimbabwe's impressive family planning service and supply infrastructure. These services, over time, will reduce population growth and, hence, pressures on the job market. Over the past five years, there has been an increase in contraceptive usage to 43% from 36% which has resulted in a 1.2% decline in fertility, demonstrating significant program achievements to date. A Housing Guaranty Program is proposed for FY 1990 and 1991.

OTHER DONORS

Zimbabwe's key donors are Germany, the Nordic countries, the United Kingdom and Canada. Most donors use the Commodity Import Program (CIP) mechanism to address foreign exchange shortages. Since independence, over $500 million has been provided through CIPs for agriculture, manufacturing and private sector development. A.I.D. is the major donor in family planning, but others, notably the UNFPA and the World Bank, are increasing their involvement.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $2.75 million for family planning (613-0230); $1.55 million for the Zimbabwe Manpower Development Project (613-0229); $0.2 million for AIDS prevention (613-HAPA); $0.2 million for the International Executive Service Corps Program (613-0231); and $0.3 million for Project Development and Support (613-0510).
Mission Director: Allison B. Herrick

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
613-HAPA HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
613-0208 BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING													
	ES G	83	85	45,000	44,961	44,961	35,046	---	126	---	1,740	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	44,961	44,961	35,046	---	126	---	1,740	---	---
613-0209 ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE													
	ES G	92	92	45,000	44,784	44,784	39,480	---	484	---	658	---	658
	SS G	82	92	17,000	17,000	5,000	---	5,000	1,629	---	4,000	---	4,371
PROJECT TOTAL:				62,000	61,784	49,784	39,480	5,000	2,113	---	4,658	---	5,029
613-0215 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	82	84	13,139	13,139	13,139	10,577	---	1,258	---	1,304	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,139	13,139	13,139	10,577	---	1,258	---	1,304	---	---
613-0216 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	82	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	96,448	---	57	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				97,000	97,000	97,000	96,448	---	57	---	---	---	---
613-0229 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II													
	EN G	86	91	2,000	2,000	2,000	188	---	668	---	300	---	644
	SS G	[illegible]	91	---	3,350	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	1,550	274
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	5,350	2,000	188	---	668	1,800	500	1,550	918
613-0230 FAMILY PLANNING													
	SS G	90	95	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,565	1,500	2,750	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,565	1,500	2,750	2,000
613-0231 INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS													
	SS G	90	91	---	385	---	---	---	---	185	150	200	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	385	---	---	---	---	185	150	200	150
613-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	[illegible]	C	---	550	---	---	---	---	250	250	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	550	---	---	---	---	250	250	300	300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				215,139	233,549	206,264	181,737	5,000	4,222	5,000	10,302	5,000	8,597
GRANTS:				215,139	238,549	206,864	181,737	5,000	4,222	5,000	10,302	5,000	8,597
LOANS:				--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
ⓛ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa/SADCC	45,489 a/ b/	49,785	50,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other[*]	-	-	-
TOTALS	45,489	49,785	50,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	45,489	49,785	50,000

a/ Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference.

b/ Excludes $4.5 million transferred to the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance for disaster relief in Southern African countries.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a], [b]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

[b] Program is managed by the A.I.D. Mission in Zimbabwe.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	41	-	41	90	23	113	73	20	93
Regional[e]	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	5
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	18	18	-	18	18
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	41	1	42	92	41	133	77	39	116

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Southern Africa Regional Program supports the program of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which is comprised of the nine independent, majority-ruled countries of the region: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. With a population of about 70 million people, these nations are an important region in themselves; and will become more important once Namibia achieves independence and the majority population governs in South Africa.

The average 1986 per capita income of SADCC member states is $300, varying substantially from a high in Botswana of $1,460 to a mere $160 in Malawi. Over the period 1980-86, gross domestic product growth rates ranged from 11.9% in Botswana to a negative 9.0% in Mozambique. Population growth rates in the region are uniformly high, ranging from 2.7% in Lesotho to 3.7% in Zambia. Average living standards are low and have declined in seven of the nine countries since 1980. Among the world's "least-developed countries" are Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho, Zambia and Malawi. All nine countries are predominantly small, open, fragile economies, and all are dependent upon one, or at most a few, major agricultural or mining exports.

The region varies widely in wealth, climate, historical legacy, ethnic homogeneity, and political ideology. National boundaries, in many cases, cut through ethnic communities that maintain cross-border cultural and economic ties but are subject to differing national agenda. Regional transport, communications and energy networks link the countries together, as do historic patterns of economic production and exchange. The region has the largest and longest interconnected rail network in Africa, five major ports, and important energy facilities. Major exports include: oil, coal, electricity, gold, diamonds, asbestos, copper, chrome, cobalt, tobacco, meat, tea, coffee, and cereals.

The Southern African region's ability to apply its rich physical and human resources toward alleviating poverty has been constrained by the millions of refugees and displaced persons created by regional civil strife, poor commodity prices, intermittent drought and flooding, and complex economic problems. Additionally, the countries import very large proportions of capital goods, spare parts, and a broad range of consumer goods. They are vulnerable to adverse changes in the terms of trade and are saddled with balance of payments and very serious debt problems. Labor forces are predominantly engaged in agriculture and prospects for creating meaningful jobs for growing work forces center prominently on rural employment generation.

Confronted with these issues, the majority-ruled nations of Southern Africa banded together through SADCC, formed in 1980, to reduce economic dependency, especially on South Africa, to improve shared infrastructure, and to seek common solutions to common problems. The United States supports the general objectives of SADCC, particularly the themes of cooperation to achieve balanced economic growth for each country and for the region as a whole, and reduced economic dependence on South Africa.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

SADCC'S top priority is the establishment of viable transport outlets that are independent of the longer and costlier routes through the Republic of South Africa. SADCC has identified several transport corridors as crucial to achieving this regional goal. Among these are: (1) the Beira Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe with the port of Beira by rail and road; (2) the Northern Corridor, which links the land-locked countries of Southern Africa with Dar es Salaam via the Tanzania-Zambia (TAZARA) Railway, the Tanzania-Zambia (TANZAM) Highway, and the Zambian railway system; (3) the rail corridor from Malawi to the northern port of Nacala; and (4) the rail lines serving the port of Maputo, including the Limpopo line. U.S. support to the SADCC program is focused on efforts to increase the capacity and operational efficiency of these regional transportation systems.

A sector of increasing importance to SADCC and its member countries is trade. It is becoming more apparent that external markets continue to offer the best prospects for generating critically needed foreign exchange revenues and must be a major target of trade promotion activities. U.S. support to this sector seeks to improve the climate for private sector participation in market activity.

Because most of the countries are agriculturally based (with 80% of the region's population in agriculture and 70% in subsistence farming), agriculture is another sector of major focus to SADCC. Zimbabwe and Malawi can feed their own people; however, the other countries still have food deficits. In order to decrease reliance on imported food aid and to increase per capita food production and regional food security, with U.S. assistance SADCC has established two units to coordinate regional agricultural activities: research in Botswana and food security in Zimbabwe. A.I.D.'s support to this program and the natural resources management program will continue.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The potential for successful development in the region, combined with U.S. interests in promoting stability and economic growth in all of Southern Africa, forms the foundation for a regional strategy of U.S. assistance to the SADCC countries.

A.I.D.'s support to the SADCC Program of Action, through our Southern Africa Regional program, seeks to redress the most fundamental problems that constrain economic growth and development in the region. It includes projects to: (1) improve the physical infrastructure needed to transport critical inputs and to enable producers to reach new and expanding markets; (2) enhance the ability of the countries to feed their people and where possible produce for export; (3) support economic policy reform initiatives to help facilitate trade and business development, forming the foundation for sustained growth; and (4) stimulate discussion of future development options for the region, in light of changing political and economic conditions, including a free Namibia and post-apartheid South Africa. Angola does not receive A.I.D. funds destined to support SADCC activities.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

A.I.D.'s program has helped SADCC in its considerable progress toward achieving its major developmental objectives. Seven transportation projects currently in implementation, costing over $170 million, promise to significantly improve capacity and operational efficiency on major transport corridors.

A 1989 evaluation of A.I.D.'s Mozambique Railways project found clear improvement in capacity and efficiency of the Beira-Machipinda railway system. The project added eleven locomotives, leading to an increase in the number of daily trains and doubling the annual cargo tonnage. It also strengthened railways' repair and maintenance capability.

SADCC has made important progress in the area of regional food security. A.I.D.-funded technical assistance has played a pivotal role in the development of a regional food security strategy, approved during the SADCC Consultative Conference in February 1987. A strategic framework for the analysis and development of new projects in SADCC's seven agricultural sub-sectors now exists as a result of this activity. The $19.5 million Natural Resources Management project, approved in FY 1989, will promote regional cooperation in wildlife conservation and utilization.

OTHER DONORS

The diversity of donors, multilateral and bilateral, that have been attracted to help the SADCC region demonstrates a broad-based concern for Southern Africa.

National government contributions to SADCC's $7.3 billion Program of Action are targeted at 12% of the total cost, the remainder to be raised from foreign donors. Funds secured by August 1988 stood at $2.7 billion (37% of the total program). The greatest donor assistance has gone into transport, whose $1.9 billion represents 70% of secured financing. Industry and trade received $313 million, or 12% of secured financing. Donors support those parts of SADCC's overall program that match their interests and priorities; thus, Canada is active in transport, energy and agriculture; Sweden in transport and industrial development; and Germany in transport, agriculture and human resources development. An underlying rationale for donor assistance in the region is a shared abhorrence of apartheid and desire to mitigate the negative effects of South Africa's regional dominance.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $50.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa to continue support to SADCC's priority sector: transport. Of this amount, $31.0 million will incrementally fund the Zimbabwe Rail project (690-0248); $9.55 million provides final funding for the Regional Rail Systems Support project (690-0247); $9.05 million provides final funding for the Kafue-Lusaka Road project (690-0254); and, $0.4 million for Program Development and Support (690-0510).

Mission Director: Allison B. Herrick

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
690-0083 SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG														
	EM	G	77	85	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,707	---	---	---	71	---	---
	SA	G	77	85	2,374	2,374	2,374	2,319	---	---	---	55	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,152	4,152	4,152	4,026	---	---	---	126	---	---
690-0206 PLANNING/MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH														
	ES	G	80	87	9,122	9,122	9,122	8,555	---	97	---	470	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,122	9,122	9,122	8,555	---	97	---	470	---	---
690-0207 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	82	92	1,175	1,175	1,175	824	---	230	---	121	---	---
	SU	G	82	92	2,196	2,196	---	---	2,196	---	---	1,098	---	1,098
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,371	3,371	1,175	824	2,196	230	---	1,219	---	1,098
690-0209 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	81	[illegible]	956	956	956	956	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES	L	81	[illegible]	17,249	17,249	17,249	14,495	---	1,702	---	1,052	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					18,205	18,205	18,205	15,451	---	1,702	---	1,052	---	---
690-0213 TRAINING OF THE DISADVANTAGED														
	EM	G	82	87	15,050	15,050	15,050	12,550	---	2,258	---	242	---	---
	ES	G	82	87	11,231	11,231	11,231	8,697	---	1,447	---	1,087	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					26,281	26,281	26,281	21,247	---	3,705	---	1,329	---	---
690-0215 SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT														
	ES	G	84	88	3,124	3,124	3,124	1,901	---	302	---	921	---	---
	SU	G	84	89	1,500	1,500	1,500	103	---	130	---	600	---	647
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,624	4,624	4,624	2,004	---	432	---	1,521	---	647
690-0224 REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH														
	ES	G	83	89	14,800	14,800	14,800	11,962	---	2,825	---	13	---	---
	SU	G	83	89	15,150	15,150	7,000	---	8,150	2,214	---	4,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					29,950	29,950	21,800	11,962	8,150	5,039	---	4,013	---	4,000
690-0225 REGIONAL AGRI RESEARCH COORD														
	ES	G	84	94	1,500	1,464	1,464	719	---	238	---	300	---	207
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	1,464	1,464	719	---	238	---	300	---	207
690-0230 SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM														

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	ES G	84	86	10,860	10,860	10,860	2,114	---	7,565	---	1,181	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,860	10,860	10,860	2,114	---	7,565	---	1,181	---	---
690-0231 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	85	90	15,540	15,540	15,540	11,236	---	3,330	---	970	---	---
	SS G	85	90	225	225	---	---	---	---	225	---	---	225
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,765	15,765	15,540	11,236	---	3,330	225	970	---	225
690-0237 REG TRANSPORT DEV II(MALAWI NC CORRIDOR)													
	ES G	86	88	10,500	10,500	10,500	1,077	---	5,304	---	4,119	---	---
	SU G	86	88	8,628	8,628	8,628	682	---	3,454	---	4,492	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,128	19,128	19,128	1,759	---	8,758	---	8,611	---	---
690-0238 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV II (TA)													
	ES G	86	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	344	---	313	---	400	---	443
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	344	---	313	---	400	---	443
690-0240 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IV													
	ES G	87	87	8,450	8,450	8,450	---	---	195	---	4,688	---	3,567
	SD G	87	87	37,500	37,500	37,500	---	---	2,567	---	10,479	---	24,454
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,950	45,950	45,950	---	---	2,762	---	15,167	---	28,021
690-0245 EXPORT ENTERPRISES													
	SS G	90	93	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	3,870	---	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	3,870	---	---	2,000
690-0247 REGIONAL RAIL SYSTEMS SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	91	---	21,550	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	9,550	---
	SU G	86	91	48,832	48,832	27,530	---	21,302	436	---	12,282	---	16,340
PROJECT TOTAL:				48,832	70,382	27,530	---	21,302	436	12,000	12,282	9,550	16,340
690-0248 REG TRANSPORT DEV II (ZIMBABWE RAIL)													
	SS G	90	92	---	56,500	---	---	---	---	11,000	200	31,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	56,500	---	---	---	---	11,000	200	31,000	2,000
690-0251 NATURAL RESOURCE MGT													
	SS G	89	90	---	9,440	---	---	---	---	9,440	---	---	1,200
	SU G	89	90	10,091	10,091	---	---	10,091	---	---	4,795	---	5,296

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,091	19,531	---	---	10,091	---	9,440	4,795	---	6,496
690-0254 REG TRANSPORT DEV II (KAFUE-LUSAKA ROAD)													
SS	G	90	91	---	21,050	---	---	---	---	12,000	750	9,050	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	21,050	---	---	---	---	12,000	750	9,050	1,000
690-0303 BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV													
ES	G	87	27	1,400	1,400	1,400	354	---	423	---	623	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,400	1,400	1,400	354	---	423	---	623	---	---
690-0435 HEARTWATER DISEASE CONTROL													
SU	G	89	89	2,600	2,600	---	---	2,600	---	---	850	---	850
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,600	2,600	---	---	2,600	---	---	850	---	850
690-0464 AFRICAN DEV. SUPPORT PROJECT													
SS	G	89	90	550	550	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	550
SU	G	89	90	492	492	---	---	492	---	---	492	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,042	1,042	---	---	492	---	550	492	---	550
690-0510 PROJECT DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	89	C	---	1,100	---	---	---	---	700	700	400	400
SU	G	89	C	---	985	327	164	658	509	---	312	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,085	327	164	658	509	700	1,012	400	400
690-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND-AFRICA													
ES	G	80	C	---	3,369	3,369	2,847	---	159	---	363	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,369	3,369	2,847	---	159	---	363	---	---
690-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV ESP													
ES	G	80	C	---	4,191	4,191	3,977	---	129	---	85	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,191	4,191	3,977	---	129	---	85	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				254,373	402,522	216,618	87,583	45,489	35,827	49,785	57,811	50,000	64,277
GRANTS:				237,124	385,273	199,369	73,088	45,489	34,125	49,785	56,759	50,000	64,277
LOANS:				17,249	17,249	17,249	14,495	---	1,702	---	1,052	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	**FY 89 (Actual)**	**FY 90 (Estimated)**	**FY 91 (Request)**
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	18,236 c/	11,471 e/	-
Development Fund for Africa	114,044	87,298	72,910
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	137,280 d/	98,769	72,910
P.L. 480	29,504	43,846	11,456
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/ b/	29,504	43,846	11,456
TOTALS	166,784	142,615	84,366

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

b/ Includes Title II programs for Angola and Ethiopia.

c/ Includes $500,000 in ARDN funds; $3,250,000 in Health funds; $500,000 in Child Survival funds; $2,000,000 in AIDS funds; and $4,584,000 in Sahel Development Program funds. Of the $18,236,000 Development Assistance funds obligated, the following were prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989: $1,157,000 of ARDN; $558,000 of Health; $5,563,000 of EHR and $124,000 PSEE.

d/ Excludes $3,350,000 DFA funds obligated through Central Bureaus; and $9,350,000 ESF and $1,450,000 EHR funds obligated through OFDA for disaster requirements in Africa.

e/ Includes $2,683,000 in Population funds; $4,106,000 in Health; $1,012,000 in Child Survival funds; and $3,670,000 in AIDS funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	**FY 89 (Actual)**	**FY 90 (Estimated)**	**FY 91 (Request)**
U.S. National	90.4	85	85
Foreign National	55	46	46
TOTALS	145.4 a/	131a/b/	131a/b/

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

b/ Includes REDSO/E, REDSO/W and Ethiopia.

AFRICA REGIONAL

INTRODUCTION

The Africa Regional Program responds to high-priority challenges and opportunities that transcend national boundaries and require broad-scale coordinated action in the more than 40 countries receiving U.S. assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. Regional programs, by their nature, provide a critical mass of technical resources which support and can accelerate the transfer of experience, information and technology across countries and within A.I.D. Regional programs also support management efficiencies by permitting A.I.D. field missions to "buy-in" to relevant components of larger regional activities, and thus streamline the formal project design and documentation process.

In FY 1989, regional program "buy-ins" from 29 missions totaled $32.5 million in such areas as human resource development, child survival, famine early warning, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), other infectious diseases, agricultural research and marketing, health, family planning, and natural resources management. For FY 1991, the regional program will further strengthen A.I.D.'s commitment to family planning, child survival, natural resource management and private sector development in Africa. Particular emphasis will be placed on activities which contribute to sustainability and economic growth.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

The Africa Regional portfolio: (1) provides direct support to A.I.D. field missions where problems and economies of scale favor a regional approach; (2) permits the more efficient allocation of human and financial resources by providing training and technical assistance for similar problems; (3) addresses issues requiring coordinated responses across national borders; (4) maintains linkages and support to regional organizations, as well as strengthening selected regional entities; and (5) promotes coordination, information and experience sharing with other bilateral and multilateral donors.

Agricultural Research: A.I.D.'s regional support for agricultural research in Africa uses sub-regional networks coordinated by International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), such as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, to assist in the transfer of technology from the IARCs to and between national research services. Sub-regional networks help focus limited resources on priority problems by developing research priorities and program activities to be conducted by national programs, by disseminating promising crop germplasm and agricultural technologies, and by strengthening national institutions through training and workshops.

Networks have proven to be a cost-effective means of strengthening national programs, while at the same time facilitating collaborative efforts with other donors. These geographic networks have been effective in coordinating commodity research activities in specific agro-ecological zones to introduce improved varieties of maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish and sweet potatoes, and cowpeas. In addition, the regional agricultural research program promotes sustainable cropping systems that lead to improved soil and water management and preserve and enhance the natural resource base.

Population and Health: A.I.D.'s regional population and health strategies support the adoption of policies and implementation of programs to (1) reduce Africa's historically unprecedented population growth through voluntary family planning, and (2) decrease maternal and infant mortality. In family planning, the regional program prepares the groundwork for and complements the increasing number of bilateral programs. Through a combination of improved knowledge of the benefits of child-spacing with better access to contraceptives, fertility has begun to decline in several countries. Child survival activities continue in 17 countries and promote low-cost technologies such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy, nutrition, and treatment of malaria. Regional population and health efforts also address pandemic health problems such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and onchocerciasis (river blindness) in coordination with multilateral agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank.

Education and Human Resources Development: In education and human resource development, the regional program aims at addressing knowledge and skill needs of current and prospective employees of private and public sector entities in priority development areas. Special emphasis is placed on meeting the training needs of women and of private sector individuals in order to build skill levels and to promote their increased participation in socio-economic development. As a sub-objective, A.I.D. encourages the use of, and provides strengthening support to, African regional and national institutions as part of a long-term strategy to build local capacity for human resource development through education, training and technical assistance services. As a result, these institutions will be better able to provide appropriate training, education and technical services to promote increased participation in socio-economic development.

Private Sector Development: A.I.D. has numerous regional programs and projects designed to expand the role of the private sector in Africa. They include assessments of the private sectors in given countries to determine bottlenecks to growth and develop recommendations to overcome them; expansion of market mechanisms; promotion of indigenous investments and joint ventures by African companies with American firms; improvement of capital and credit markets to support private business growth; promotion of debt conversions and venture capital as ways to mobilize resources for investment; assistance to micro and smaller enterprises; assistance in selling parastatals to private investors; and establishment of effective trade processing zones. Also, A.I.D. funds are supporting private sector programs undertaken by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). The following are examples of projects in the Africa Regional portfolio which address specific regional program objectives identified above.

Regional Approaches Based on Economies of Scale

Rather than executing individual country projects which are more costly and management intensive, the Agency's ongoing AIDS control efforts in Africa are spearheaded by the $20.5 million HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (HAPA) project (698-0474). The region-wide approach is designed to undertake preventive measures, conduct surveillance to document spread and to monitor the impact of interventions, and provide assistance in communications (public awareness campaigns) and technical services in 14 countries. The African Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (ASCI-CCCD) project (698-0421) uses the mechanism of a single regional project to assist numerous national efforts that are steadily reducing infant and child mortality in Africa in ten countries. The Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills (ATLAS) project, beginning in FY 90, builds on the successes of its predecessor African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) series, will train 1,850 African men and women from an estimated 10-15 countries over a 15-year period. Guided by A.I.D.'s Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Africa, the Natural Resource Management Support (NRMS) project (698-0467) promotes sustainable agriculture through environmentally sound natural resource management. The NRMS project promotes economies of scale by incorporating various elements such as biological diversity and tropical forest protection. The Biological Diversity Program financed by the Natural Resources Management Support project has focused on the tropical highlands of Central Africa and on Madagascar. Program grants in these countries have financed activities to identify biological resources, evaluate their status, and implement cost-effective actions to establish their sustainable use.

Efficient Use of Human and Financial Resources

The Human Resource Development Assistance (HRDA) project (698-0463) assists 27 African countries to meet their human resource development requirements through in-country, third-country and U.S.-based academic and technical training. Of 10,000 project beneficiaries, 50% will be trained for employment in the private sector and 35% of all participants will be women. The Family Health Initiatives II (FHI-II) project (698-0462) provides assistance for demographic studies, family planning services, and information and education programs. The first two phases of the project provided bridges to develop A.I.D. bilateral population and family planning programs in Burkina, Burundi, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria, and those currently planned for Cameroon, Mali, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The project also supports complementary activities in Chad, Kenya, Burkina, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. The African Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438) is the centerpiece of our initiative to accelerate private sector development in Africa. Almost 200 individual activities have been undertaken or are ongoing under the project, including private sector assessments, promotion of joint ventures, improvement of capital markets, exchange of debt for new investments, micro-enterprise support, and privatization of parastatals. The Sahel Regional Financial Management II project (625-0974) institutionalizes improved financial management practices in the public and private sectors in the eight Sahelian countries with special attention to developing the financial management capabilities of the private sector. The Policy Reform and Poverty project (698-0519) will provide information and analysis of impact of the policy reform process on the quality of life of some of the poorer segments of the population in sub-Saharan Africa and will assist A.I.D. in the design and implementation of policy reform programs in Africa. Seven country missions are included in the research program: Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger and Zaire. Two additional countries, Ghana and Tanzania, will participate in FY 1990.

Problems Which Transcend National Boundaries

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) project (698-0466) identifies conditions which might lead to famine emergencies, targets populations at risk at the sub-national level, and provides U.S. Government decision-makers with timely and credible information to guide their response. In 1989, for example, the project assisted in planning relief efforts in Ethiopia. A.I.D.'s long-standing efforts under the Onchocerciasis Control Program (625-0966) to arrest river blindness in Africa continue to have remarkable results. Almost 12 million people are now living in oncho-free areas. The latest progress involves the drug ivermectin where field trials are demonstrating a high level of effectiveness in directly treating the the onchocerciasis parasite that causes blindness. A generalized ivermectin distribution program using PVOs will be developed in FY 1990. The African Strategic Studies Project (698-0507) is a research activity designed to illuminate cross-cutting aspects of the African development process that are not well understood. In FY 1991, research will focus on enhancing employment, and inter alia, improving donor and host country understanding of the functioning of African labor markets.

Regional Organization Linkages and Strengthening

The Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture (SAARFA) project (698-0435) provides the link between the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) in Africa and the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) as well as among the various NARS themselves. The Natural Resources Management Support Project (698-0467) is strengthening American and African non-government organizations (NGOs) through a grant to a consortium consisting of the Experiment in International Living (EIL), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Target indigenous NGOs have been identified and local institutional strengthening activities started in Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda and Madagascar. The Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Initiatives project (698-0526) is strengthening the partnership between A.I.D. and PVOs by providing resources to enhance the development and implementation of PVO activities in Africa. The project help PVOs and African NGOs to investigate the feasibility of proposals, to design their projects and to improve communications and networking among the PVOs and between the PVOs and A.I.D. In conjunction with five other donors, the Promoting Population Policy Development project (625-0978) funds the Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) which helps to promote a growing awareness among Sahelian decision makers of the important linkage between population growth and development. CERPOD is providing technical assistance to develop and implement new population policies in Burkina, Chad, Mali and Niger. The Sahel Water Data III project (625-0973) provides officials responsible for food security with climatological information to (a) help Sahelian farmers make planting and harvesting decisions, (b) predict the potential incidence of famine, and (c) monitor vegetative changes to advise herders and locust control agents, and to assess the impact of anti-desertification efforts.

Donor Coordination

Each project in the Africa Regional portfolio has some element of donor coordination. Though modalities may vary from project to project - bilateral versus multilateral or direct versus indirect - emphasis is placed on encouraging the fullest donor coordination to eliminate project activity overlap and maximize resources. In collaboration with other donors, A.I.D. also contributes to several multilateral projects that support the growth of African businesses: the Africa Project Development Facility project (698-0516), which assists African companies to prepare business plans and seek financing; the Africa Management Services Company project (698-0518), which helps companies improve their management; the Foreign Investment Advisory Services project (698-0528), which assists African countries to attract private foreign investment, and the African

Project Development Facility financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and 13 other donors, which identifies and supports African business opportunities through feasibility studies, expertise, and assistance in finding partners and financing.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A total of $72.910 million of Development Assistance is requested for the Africa Regional Program in FY 1991. More than half of this amount will be used to address child survival, human resource development, family planning, AIDS control, natural resources management, and private sector promotion. Other major areas being funded are agricultural research and education and famine early warning. Two new projects are planned for FY 1991 and are the second phase of ongoing activities.

The Africa Child Survival Initiative II (ACSI II) project (698-0476) will build on the success of it precedecessor project (698-0421). The project will strive to expand the capacities of the African countries to protect their children from the major communicable diseases and conditions which contribute to disabling illnesses (e.g., polio and congenital rubella syndrome) and early mortality. The Strengthening African Agriculture Research and Faculties of Agriculture II (SAARFA II) project (698-0478), a ten-year follow-on activity to SAARFA I (698-0435), will continue to support regional agriculture research networks and socio-economic research in the areas of food security, land tenure, and input/output marketing.

Africa Bureau Office Directors: Technical Resources, Richard Cobb; Development Planning, John Westley; Market Development and Investment, Warren Weinstein; and Sahel and West Africa Affairs, Phyllis Dichter.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
525-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER													
	SH G	87	89	1,715	1,715	1,429	947	287	165	---	603	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,715	1,715	1,429	947	287	165	---	603	---	---
525-0521 OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT													
	SH G	85	89	7,500	4,000	3,500	166	500	976	---	2,956	---	---
	SS G	85	89	5,000	2,500	2,000	---	500	422	---	2,078	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,500	6,500	5,500	166	1,000	1,398	---	4,936	---	---
525-0928 REG FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM													
	SH G	78	85	32,324	32,324	32,078	31,692	246	341	---	291	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,324	32,324	32,078	31,692	246	341	---	291	---	---
525-0956 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL													
	HE G	85	92	3,500	5,990	1,300	---	2,500	3,500	2,480	2,480	---	---
	SH G	85	92	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	92	6,650	12,550	2,500	---	2,500	5,000	2,650	2,550	2,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,150	23,532	8,800	5,000	5,000	8,500	5,130	5,130	2,500	2,500
525-0970 POLICY PROJECT													
	SH G	85	93	4,014	4,014	4,011	2,771	621	625	---	500	---	636
	SS G	85	93	3,986	3,986	150	8	---	142	775	225	774	267
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	4,161	2,779	621	767	775	725	774	903
525-0971 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND													
	SH G	85	91	500	500	500	303	---	131	---	66	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	303	---	131	---	66	---	---
525-0972 AFRICAN GRAD STUDIES III													
	SH G	85	87	3,000	1,200	1,200	800	---	400	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	1,200	1,200	800	---	400	---	---	---	---
525-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGMT. III													
	SH G	87	92	4,125	4,124	3,253	61	724	690	---	1,075	---	239
	SS G	87	92	4,875	11,875	1,000	---	1,000	669	1,500	1,500	1,226	2,558
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	15,999	4,253	61	1,724	1,358	1,500	2,575	1,226	2,797
525-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II													
	SH G	85	92	5,400	5,400	5,300	4,235	100	1,154	---	41	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	SS G	85	92	6,700	3,512	1,500	100	2,310	1,300	---	1,683	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,100	9,210	6,500	4,305	2,410	2,454	---	1,724	---	---
625-0975 SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS													
	SH G	87	91	1,225	1,225	1,000	508	225	471	---	76	---	168
	SS G	87	91	3,775	5,775	1,000	---	1,050	868	1,725	1,775	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	7,000	2,000	508	1,275	1,339	1,725	1,853	2,000	1,668
625-0977 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV III													
	SH G	85	87	19,000	8,875	8,365	3,241	510	2,422	---	2,300	---	1,234
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	8,875	8,365	3,241	510	2,422	---	2,300	---	1,234
625-0978 PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.													
	SH G	88	92	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---
	SS G	88	92	5,000	5,000	1,000	---	1,000	1,179	1,000	500	1,000	1,321
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	1,000	---	2,000	1,179	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,321
625-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV													
	SH G	79	87	5,206	5,190	5,190	5,095	---	63	---	32	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,206	5,190	5,190	5,095	---	63	---	32	---	---
698-ADAR AFRICA DISASTER ASST RESERVE													
	SS G	89	C	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000	---	---
698-TACS TECH. ADVISOR FOR AIDS & CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	90	C	---	1,012	---	---	---	---	1,012	1,012	---	---
	DG G	90	C	---	362	---	---	---	---	362	362	---	---
	HE G	90	C	---	1,625	---	---	---	---	1,625	1,626	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	---	---
698-0398 STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II													
	HE G	77	86	27,176	26,968	26,968	26,912	---	46	---	12	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,176	26,968	26,968	26,912	---	46	---	10	---	---
698-0413 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM													
	FN G	77	82	4,565	4,476	4,476	4,425	---	30	---	---	---	---
	HE G	77	82	3,305	3,306	3,306	3,305	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	77	82	4,261	4,251	4,222	4,022	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,534	11,543	11,524	11,752	---	30	---	---	---	---
698-0413 SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION I													
	SD G	79	86	12,193	9,336	9,336	8,891	---	282	---	165	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,193	9,338	9,338	8,891	---	282	---	165	---	---
698-0421 AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	CS G	85	92	12,155	11,193	11,693	8,001	500	1,816	---	2,372	---	---
	HE G	85	92	50,421	50,421	49,093	42,885	1,328	3,761	---	3,000	---	2,711
	SS G	85	92	61,651	61,381	17,685	2,074	17,744	11,345	18,000	12,500	7,000	24,569
PROJECT TOTAL:				124,277	123,275	78,471	52,960	19,572	16,922	18,000	17,872	7,000	27,280
698-0424 ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA													
	SD G	82	87	7,465	7,242	7,242	7,129	---	65	---	48	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,465	7,242	7,242	7,129	---	65	---	48	---	---
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II													
	EH G	82	87	38,557	37,401	37,401	32,498	---	1,916	---	1,200	---	1,367
	ES G	82	87	500	371	371	263	---	4	---	104	---	---
	FN G	82	87	8,267	8,257	8,267	4,227	---	1,675	---	1,200	---	1,165
	HE G	82	87	1,652	552	552	328	---	161	---	150	---	241
	SD G	82	87	250	250	250	103	---	5	---	---	---	142
PROJECT TOTAL:				49,484	46,955	46,969	37,399	---	3,761	---	2,654	---	2,915
698-0435 STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI RESEARCH													
	FN G	82	91	24,141	24,141	24,141	11,242	---	6,566	---	4,020	---	2,222
	SS G	82	91	17,119	15,535	3,506	152	3,981	1,118	4,748	1,800	3,300	10,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				41,260	39,676	27,647	11,394	3,981	7,684	4,748	5,820	3,300	13,122
698-0438 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND													
	FN G	85	92	1,873	1,872	1,872	1,797	---	71	---	---	---	---
	SD G	85	92	960	960	980	927	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	92	24,547	27,955	3,217	191	7,495	3,286	5,000	9,000	7,000	7,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,520	30,827	5,969	2,911	7,495	3,357	5,000	9,000	7,000	7,500
698-0442 AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II													
	FR G	85	92	11,695	11,695	11,596	10,429	---	1,267	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	90	7,404	7,353	3,002	500	4,363	4,857	---	1,322	---	706

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,100	19,059	14,696	10,929	4,363	6,124	---	1,320	---	706
698-0452 SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II													
	FN G	88	89	9,003	9,003	8,553	4,356	450	1,653	---	2,994	---	---
	SS G	88	89	2,247	2,247	1,247	---	1,000	293	---	1,954	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,250	11,250	9,800	4,356	1,450	1,946	---	4,948	---	---
698-0455 AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III													
	EH G	85	93	12,748	12,748	7,799	5,583	4,949	2,066	---	3,235	---	852
	FN G	85	93	6,200	6,200	6,200	3,082	---	2,968	---	150	---	---
	SS G	85	93	15,785	21,811	8,215	21	1,846	2,877	5,750	2,200	6,000	10,732
PROJECT TOTAL:				34,733	40,759	22,214	8,686	6,795	7,911	5,750	5,365	6,000	11,584
698-0456 EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II													
	FN G	86	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	558	---	276	---	1,566	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	2,500	558	---	276	---	1,566	---	---
698-0451 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN													
	SS G	88	89	1,197	1,196	612	290	584	597	---	309	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,197	1,196	612	290	584	597	---	309	---	---
698-0462 FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II													
	PN G	88	94	5,746	5,746	5,748	981	---	2,347	---	1,343	---	---
	SS G	88	94	34,821	45,854	5,607	150	11,691	3,039	2,300	16,409	1,900	1,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,569	51,612	11,355	1,131	11,691	5,386	2,300	17,752	1,900	1,900
698-0453 HUMAN RESOURCES DEV FOR AFRICA													
	EH G	88	96	614	614	---	---	614	---	---	200	---	414
	ES G	88	96	2,000	2,000	200	---	---	---	---	120	---	100
	FN G	88	96	250	250	---	---	250	---	---	---	---	---
	SH G	88	96	109	109	---	---	109	---	---	50	---	59
	SS G	88	96	70,000	70,000	13,197	452	17,462	6,005	2,550	1,800	2,693	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				72,973	72,973	13,397	452	18,435	6,005	2,550	2,150	2,693	5,573
698-0454 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)													
	SS G	89	93	20,000	20,000	---	---	2,579	49	2,950	1,500	2,800	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	---	---	2,579	49	2,950	1,500	2,800	2,000
698-0455 ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT													

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	FN G	85	86	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	86	380	380	380	216	---	164	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	1,336	---	164	---	---	---	---
598-0456 FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS													
	SS G	89	92	9,200	9,200	---	---	3,896	547	2,500	2,900	1,864	4,913
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,200	9,200	---	---	3,896	547	2,500	2,900	1,864	4,913
598-0457 NATURAL RESOURCES/MGT SUPPORT													
	FN G	87	92	1,310	1,310	810	603	520	157	---	400	---	150
	SS G	87	92	7,350	13,300	3,287	134	3,806	3,308	1,900	2,200	4,000	4,375
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,660	14,610	4,097	737	4,326	3,465	1,900	2,600	4,000	4,525
598-0458 AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM (WHO/AFRO)													
	HE G	85	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	677	---	288	---	35	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	677	---	288	---	35	---	---
598-0471 OPERATIONS LEVEL MANAGEMENT DEV (MEDEX)													
	HE G	87	91	657	657	657	315	---	352	---	---	---	---
	SS G	87	91	7,243	5,443	1,500	100	1,500	1,399	1,500	100	943	2,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,900	6,100	2,157	415	1,500	1,751	1,500	100	943	2,400
598-0474 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	DG G	88	95	14,933	14,933	3,514	---	2,000	1,969	3,308	2,000	---	4,545
	SS G	88	95	5,767	5,767	1,567	---	2,200	583	---	1,800	2,000	2,667
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,700	20,700	5,081	---	4,200	2,552	3,308	3,800	2,000	7,212
598-0475 AFRICAN TRNG FOR LEADERSHIP & SKILLS													
	SS G	90	02	---	140,000	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,800	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	140,000	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,800	1,100
598-0476 *AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE II ([illegible])													
	SS G	91	01	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,810	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,810	1,200
598-0477 AFRICAN LABOR DEV. III													
	SS G	90	97	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,800	3,000	2,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

-PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,800	3,000	2,000
698-0478 *STRENGTHENING AFR AGRIC RSCH II													
	SS G	91	01	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
698-0479 INTL FOUND. ED SELF HELP DEBT FOR DEV.													
	SS G	90	90	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	2,050	520	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,050	---	---	---	---	2,050	500	---	1,000
698-0536 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS													
	FN G	83	C	---	1,937	1,937	1,492	---	96	---	146	---	203
	SS G	83	C	---	405	380	15	25	157	---	233	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,342	2,317	1,507	25	253	---	379	---	203
698-0537 AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES													
	FN G	84	91	879	879	879	792	---	64	---	23	---	---
	SD G	84	91	209	209	209	209	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	84	91	2,966	3,336	790	26	946	950	600	520	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,074	4,424	1,878	1,027	946	1,014	600	543	1,000	1,000
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II													
	EH G	84	C	---	2,735	2,735	2,605	---	50	---	80	---	---
	FN G	84	C	---	13,931	13,931	12,196	---	1,123	---	612	---	---
	HE G	84	C	---	3,827	3,827	3,348	---	264	---	215	---	---
	PN G	84	C	---	2,457	2,457	1,989	---	133	---	335	---	---
	SD G	84	C	---	2,564	2,564	2,467	---	55	---	42	---	---
	SS G	84	C	---	15,133	4,494	1,435	3,472	3,286	4,167	3,300	3,000	3,320
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40,647	30,008	24,040	3,472	4,911	4,167	4,584	3,000	3,320
698-0513 AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL (UNDP)													
	CS G	85	87	4,000	4,300	4,300	3,560	---	40	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,300	4,300	3,560	---	40	---	300	---	---
698-0516 AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY													
	SD G	87	92	700	700	700	19	---	661	---	---	---	---
	SS G	87	92	1,500	3,520	700	19	1,500	331	---	900	600	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,200	4,220	1,400	38	1,500	1,012	---	900	600	1,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
698-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER													
	FS G	87	91	1,000	1,008	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	87	91	3,491	3,435	3,435	3,294	---	309	---	33	---	---
	SE G	87	91	5,000	3,052	2,820	15	262	2,655	---	389	---	---
	SS G	87	91	16,079	14,321	8,063	2,382	6,238	7,159	---	3,000	---	1,762
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,570	21,916	14,318	5,492	6,500	10,122	---	3,422	---	1,762
698-0518 AFRICAN MGT SERVICES CO													
	SS G	88	92	2,500	2,500	500	25	500	475	500	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	500	25	500	475	500	500	500	500
698-0519 POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
	SS G	89	92	9,500	9,500	2,200	40	1,729	1,369	450	960	1,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	2,200	40	1,729	1,369	450	960	1,000	1,500
698-0520 IMPROVING AFR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS													
	SS G	90	91	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	400	400	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	400	400	500	500
698-0521 SUPPORT TO UN PAAERD													
	SS G	88	88	100	100	100	15	---	85	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	100	100	15	---	85	---	---	---	---
698-0522 FINANCIAL SECTOR RESEARCH PROGRAM													
	SS G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	500	175	1,000	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	500	175	1,000	700
698-0523 AFRICA GROWTH FUND													
	SS G	88	91	1,404	1,404	800	800	354	---	250	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,404	1,404	800	800	354	---	250	250	---	---
698-0526 PRIVATE VOL ORGNS SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	94	2,300	3,300	---	---	1,000	---	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	3,300	---	---	1,000	---	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,200
698-0528 FOREIGN INVESTMENT ADV.													
	SS G	89	91	2,100	2,120	---	---	720	70	700	730	700	600

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,100	2,100	---	---	720	70	700	700	700	600
598-0529 AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT													
SS	G	90	93	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	300	100	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	300	100	200	200
598-0530 ASSIST FOR REFORMING AFF STATES													
SS	G	89	89	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
598-0531 SOMALIA REFUGEE RELIEF													
ES	G	89	89	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---
598-0532 AFRICAN ELEPHANT													
SS	G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
598-0533 PRIVATE PROV SOCIAL SERV													
PN	G	90	90	---	2,683	---	---	---	---	2,683	500	---	500
SS	G	90	90	---	2,683	---	---	---	---	2,683	750	---	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,366	---	---	---	---	5,366	1,250	---	1,250
598-0534 ENVIRONMENTAL/GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESE													
SS	G	90	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	1,000
598-0562 FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES I													
PN	G	80	86	22,000	22,134	22,134	17,467	---	2,270	---	397	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,000	22,134	22,134	17,467	---	2,270	---	397	---	---
598-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA													
SD	G	79	C	---	2,427	2,427	2,227	---	127	---	73	---	---
SS	G	79	C	---	1,849	474	109	475	216	450	300	450	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,276	2,901	2,336	475	343	450	373	450	400
598-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
SD	G	77	C	---	12,555	12,869	12,565	---	---	---	193	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SS	G	77	C	---	11,583	2,567	1,359	2,896	2,540	2,900	2,000	2,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	24,452	15,756	14,234	2,896	2,540	2,900	2,193	2,902	2,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				761,315	1,270,333	479,621	312,426	131,497	114,207	97,369	146,655	71,662	126,246
GRANTS:				761,315	1,270,333	479,601	312,406	131,497	114,207	97,369	146,555	71,360	126,246
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: REDSO/EA

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
523-0002	IGAAD - REDSO/E													
	SS	G	88	89	263	253	200	---	63	---	---	263	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				263	253	200	---	63	---	---	263	---	---
623-0003	IGAAD II													
	SS	G	90	92	---	750	---	---	---	---	200	200	250	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	750	---	---	---	---	200	200	250	200
623-0004	CAPS FAMILY PLANNING TRNG SUPPORT II													
	SS	G	89	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	650	206	1,200	1,500	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	---	---	650	206	1,200	1,500	1,000	1,000
663-0002	ORPHANS ASSISTANCE													
	SS	G	89	89	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	150	---	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	---	---	200	---	---	150	---	50
	COUNTRY TOTALS:				4,463	5,213	200	---	1,113	206	1,400	2,113	1,250	1,250
	GRANTS:				4,463	5,213	200	---	1,113	206	1,400	2,113	1,250	1,250
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: REDSO-WEST AFR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
624-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II													
FN	G	85	89	3,624	3,524	3,167	764	457	638	---	2,000	---	722
SD	G	85	89	7,256	7,255	6,932	3,762	124	1,189	---	1,625	---	---
SS	G	85	89	4,320	4,319	230	---	4,089	2	---	750	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,200	14,999	10,329	4,526	4,670	1,829	---	4,355	---	2,222
COUNTRY TOTALS:				15,200	14,999	10,329	4,526	4,670	1,829	---	4,355	---	2,222
GRANTS:				15,200	14,999	10,329	4,526	4,670	1,829	---	4,355	---	2,222
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title African Child Survival Initiative II (ACSI II)	Funding Source DFA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,810		Life of Project Funding 150,000
Number 698-0476 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 01	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 02

Purpose: To assist African countries to strengthen their capacity to reduce infant and child morbidity and mortality through the application of a limited group of interventions and support strategies that will: decrease immunisable diseases; treat major causes of mortality and morbidity such as diarrhea and malaria; and control conditions such as malnutrition and closely spaced births which contribute to worsening all child health problems.

Project Description: This project (ACSI II) is a follow-on to the successful work accomplished under the current child survival project (ACSI-CCCD, 698-0421). The lessons learned in the predecessor project indicate that a longer timeframe is needed to institutionalize the health interventions and that revisions in the support strategies are needed to make project gains sustainable. ASCI-II will be a regional project which supports bilateral child survival activities in Africa. The core regional component will support the field with strategic efforts such as country assessments and planning for new bilateral efforts, technical supervision, health information systems development, training operations research, epidemiologic surveillance systems development, health education and the start up of interventions not included in the predecessor project such as child spacing and nutrition. It will support the Africa region with regional analytical and reporting capabilities. Major project interventions include: (1) immunisation for six to seven diseases; (2) control of diarrheal disease; (3) malaria control; (4) birth spacing and (5) nutrition.

Sustainability: The major interventions, i.e., immunisations and oral rehydration therapy, are known to be effective if sufficient coverage can be obtained. The support systems being put in place, particularly the expanded effort in training, service delivery and information systems, will strengthen institutional capacity of both the public and private sectors to implement and manage primary health care. Increased political commitment and leadership of national governments for policy change in family planning, health care financing and cost recovery will continue in order to assure sustainability of the interventions. New efforts to frame public health policy reform will be stressed.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will develop sustainable programs which focus on immunisation, ORT, dietary management of diarrhea, high-risk births and malaria control. These health interventions are program directions spelled out in the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) action plan and the Child Survival Strategy. A focus on malnutrition is called for in the DFA plan and will be a strong component of this project. The support strategies to be strengthened in ACSI II - health care financing, management, training and information systems development - are considered key factors in program sustainability.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Project will collaborate closely with the United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, the World Bank, the Government of Italy and other bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries will be African children under five years of age. Ministries of Health, training institutions and private voluntary associations will be secondary beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: Strengthened Ministries of Health and indigenous associations through improved primary health care management and service delivery systems; the initiation of policy reform in health care financing, child spacing, nutritional self-sufficiency and change priority from curative to preventive care by both the public and private sectors; private sector involvement in the local manufacture of oral rehydration salt packets; expanded efforts by African epidemiologists to conduct epidemiologic surveillance and respond to disease patterns.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	51,000
Participant Training	9,500
Regional Training	10,800
Epidemiologic Surveillance	18,800
Health/Family Planning Education	15,500
Operational Research	17,400
Commodities & Supplies	22,000
Evaluations	5,000
TOTAL	150,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,810	148,190	150,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture II (SAARFA-II)		**Funding Source** DFA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 2,000 **Life of Project Funding** 80,000
Number 698-0478 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☑ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991 **Estimated Final Obligation** FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 2003

Purpose: To accelerate the development, diffusion, and adoption of improved technologies and practices favoring increased agricultural production and productivity.

Project Description: The major project components will be (1) commodity and agronomic systems (factor) research networking; (2) research management training; (3) socio-economic research and policy dialogue; and (4) faculty of agriculture networking. The project will support an estimated ten regional commodity networks focusing on the major food crops and at least two factor research networks on soils, agro-forestry, forages, and pest management. The project will finance information sharing, a peer review of research results, prioritizing and assigning research responsibilities, workshops, training and germplasm exchange. Funding for collaborative research will be provided largely through buy-ins from field missions. The project will support training of agricultural scientists and technicians to increase the efficiency and productivity of agricultural research. In addition, the project will continue support for socio-economic research dealing with issues of food security, land tenure, and input/output marketing. The project will develop regional approaches to support faculties of agriculture through an international, African institution, and support programs at key universities capable of attracting students from neighboring countries. Institutional selection will depend upon involvement in research on the technical and policy solutions to agricultural production and marketing problems, and their ability to educate students in agribusiness skills leading to meaningful employment.

Sustainability: The project will examine the interest and abilities of national governments to increase their financial support for agronomic and socio-economic research networking and faculty of agriculture activities, and accordingly withdraw project support when the usefulness of the activities is demonstrated.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The project responds to the strategic objectives of the Development Fund for Africa Action Plan, which calls for developing the potential for longer-term increases in productivity and strengthening competitive markets to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth. The regional networking of agricultural research and faculties links the technology producing and adapting countries in the A.I.D.'s Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa. It reinforces centrally funded support to the International Agricultural Research Centers and the bilateral research efforts of A.I.D. Missions. Efforts to promote regional sharing of socio-economic research findings will promote sectoral policy reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are providing research facilities, personnel, and support services. Major donors include Canada, France, Great Britain, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be farmers receiving new, improved varieties and techniques to increase production and marketing, and businesspeople who will buy, sell, store, and process for agricultural markets.

Major Outputs: Improved efficiency in the management of agricultural research including increased budget allocations for national programs; functioning regional research and faculty networks leading to an increased flow of sustainable technologies to farmers; and an improved agricultural sector policy environment favoring the adoption of sustainable production technologies.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life-of Project ($000)
Personnel (IARCs, Universities)	27,000
Training/Workshops (Africa Region)	6,000
Commodities (Equipment, Vehicles)	20,000
Other costs (Logistics, Travel)	15,400
Monitoring/Evaluation/Audit	1,600
Collaborative Research Buy-ins (Missions)	10,000
TOTAL	80,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	78,000	80,000	

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM (AEPRP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	—	—	—
Development Fund For Africa	— a/	40,000 b/	55,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	—	—	—
Other*	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	40,000	55,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	—	—	—
Title II	—	—	—
	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	40,000	55,000

a/ AEPRP funds of $50,000,000 were made available to the following countries: Kenya ($15.0 million); Mali ($10.0 million); and Nigeria ($25.0 million)

b/ A total of $55.0 million is planned for FY 90 of which $15.0 million has been allocated to Senegal.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

Between 1985 and 1989, A.I.D. funded African Economic Policy Reform Programs (AEPRP) in 18 countries, at a cost of approximately $255 million. These programs were the vanguard of A.I.D.'s strategy to help African governments reform their economic policies. The objectives of the programs are to rationalize economic activity, to promote economic growth and employment, and to help reduce the political and economic costs of economic reform. By and large these programs have a number of common characteristics:

-- All are additional to normal operational year budgets [OYBs], so they represent a substantial increment to normal program levels.

-- All are intended to assist countries to implement reforms by combining technical assistance, studies, dollars, and local currency resources in a cohesive package.

-- All disburse dollar resources in several tranches following the meeting of a specified set of conditions.

Most AEPRPs have dealt with aspects of agricultural liberalization: fertilizer distribution and subsidies (Guinea, Malawi I and Cameroon); credit (The Gambia); and marketing (Zambia, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar). One has been aimed at improving industrial sector performance (Rwanda), one at the transport sector (Tanzania), one at export performance (Malawi II) and four at public administration and taxation (Mali, Senegal, Zaire and Mauritius). The newest programs have focused on reform in the health (Nigeria and Kenya) and education (Mali) sectors.

The AEPRP has experienced its share of successes and failures. It is clear that the two completed programs (Zaire and Mauritius) have had an important impact on the structure of tariff policy and, consequently, on industrial incentives. The growth of Mauritian non-traditional exports is one of Africa's major success stories, while in Zaire, there is already evidence of the closing down of inefficient firms. The program in Cameroon, even at this early date, looks very successful, reducing waste in fertilizer procurement and distribution, while getting fertilizer to farmers in time for them to get the greatest productivity gains. The World Bank is so taken by the recently approved program in Uganda, that it is considering providing additional resources to that program. The Mali program has already experienced success in restructuring the Mali budget and reforming taxes. An impact evaluation has demonstrated that, in both Mali and Senegal, AEPRPs have led to a reduction in consumer prices.

Other programs have had more mixed results. The programs in Guinea and Togo have been proceeding more slowly than we had anticipated and are approaching some key decision points. This is also true in the case of Rwanda. The Malawi I story is very interesting because it exhibits some major successes and difficulties. Key aspects of the program have been implemented, while in other areas the Government of Malawi felt obliged to rescind earlier reforms, leading to A.I.D.'s deobligation of the final tranche of the program. Finally, in Zambia, we are at a standstill. Zambia decided to abandon its reform program in 1987, but the costs of not reforming are now becoming apparent. Zambia has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank and seems ready to renew its commitment to reform. If this does turn out to be the case, A.I.D. will restructure its Zambia AEPRP to help support agricultural reforms in the new environment.

The program continues to evolve. A.I.D. is reviewing the question of conditionality to determine whether these programs could be designed more as a collaborative process of resolving policy problems. We are entering new areas more boldly. In FY 1988, we started an important new effort in Lesotho which looked at policy reform in the area of grazing and natural resource management. In 1989, we started three sector adjustment programs in health and education. We see these as forerunners of a broad attack on inefficiency and inequity in social service delivery.

Finally, we continue to look to combining AEPRP and regular Development Fund for Africa (DFA) resources into multi-year reform programs to make the best use of the flexibility of the DFA.

For FY 1991, A.I.D. requests $55.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa for the African Economic Policy Reform Program, the specifics of which will be developed later in 1990.

Africa Bureau Office of Development Planning Director: John R. Westley

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
SS	G	88	C	---	95,C00	---	---	---	---	4C,00C	40,C00	55,000	55,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	95,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	40,000	55,000	55,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	95,C00	---	---	---	---	40,00C	40,000	55,000	55,000
GRANTS:				---	95,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	40,CC0	55,000	55,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CI level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUDAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,327 Million (1956-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 16.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 7.93 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 330

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 16.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -580 (1985) -617 (1986) -811

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 97.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1986) 1,214
As % of Total Export Earnings........ (1986) 173%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 24,347

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.0% (1978) 3.4% (1990) 2.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.0% (15-64yrs) 51.8% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1979) 4.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 22%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 71%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1983) 10%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODT;MANUFACTURED GD;MACHINERY/EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1983) 3%

Major Exports(1987)COTTON;SESAME;GUM ARABIC

Trading Partners: SAUDI ARABIA; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 35%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cotton lint; Fibers; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tea & mate; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2121

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 52.1 Male 50.1 Female 54.2
(1970) Total 44.7 Male 43.2 Female 46.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 109

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 46% (1987) Measles 22% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 29% (1987) Polio(3) 29% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	47.2	Male	55.4	Female	39.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	17.0	Male	10.8	Female	11.8
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	1.6	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUDAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	4		
P.L. 480	45,674	20,743	22,939
Title I	23,500	20,000	20,000
Title II a/	22,174	743	2,939
TOTALS	45,678	20,743	22,939

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	21	12	9
Foreign National	18	14	12
TOTALS	39	26	21

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	15	23	38	15	5	20	5	-	5
Regional [e]	9	2	11	6	-	6	3	-	3
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	9	2	11	9	-	9	2	-	2
Regional [e]	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
TOTALS	33	27	60	32	5	37	12	-	12

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SUDAN

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sudan's fundamental development problem continues to be its financial and economic crisis. The crisis stems largely from the Government of Sudan's deep-rooted practices of spending well beyond its means, expanding its role in the economy, and trying to control many spheres of economic activity. The prolonged civil war has become virtually inseparable from the development problem due to the human suffering it causes and its drain on the national budget. Sudan also has endured recurrent droughts, pest infestations, a major flood in 1988, and numerous other emergencies, resulting in eleven disaster declarations since 1985. Inappropriate policies, war and disasters have resulted in an economy in disarray.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

In 1988, after it became clear that the GOS would not undertake an economic policy reform program, A.I.D. scaled down its development program to a minimum level that would be less dependent for success on a suitable macroeconomic framework. The revised strategy focused on preserving the productive capacities of the Sudanese people until the crisis abates, including assistance in child survival and natural resource management.

In January 1989, the GOS fell into arrears on the repayment of debt owed to the United States. Subsequently, the democratically-elected Government was overthrown by a military coup. As a result, U.S. assistance to Sudan is prohibited with certain exceptions, including emergency assistance, food aid, non-segmentable regional projects, and funds obligated before 1986. Previously-supported private and voluntary organization (PVO) activities may also be continued if found to be in the national interest.

As legislatively mandated, A.I.D. is now operating under a wind-up plan to ensure the rapid but orderly termination of assistance by February 28, 1990 with the exceptions noted above. Several projects will be continued until their original completion date in order to leave meaningful units of assistance as required by law.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

A.I.D.'s emphasis on humanitarian and disaster assistance is expected to continue during the phase-down of the development program. By FY 1991, the development portfolio will consist of three bilateral projects utilizing pre-FY 1986 funds: Kordofan Rainfed Agriculture (650-0054), Western Sudan Agricultural Marketing Road (650-0069), and Policy Analysis and Implementation (650-0071).

The first two will complete feeder and trunk roads which can be used for the transport of emergency relief commodities; the latter will complete a study of the irrigated sector and, at a reduced level of effort, will insure the institutionalization of a policy reform monitoring unit within the Ministry of Finance. Continued support to the monitoring unit provides A.I.D. with an avenue to discuss economic policy issues and will solidify steps taken to date to increase the effectiveness of GOS policy analysts in the event that negotiations for an IMF/World Bank-sanctioned reform program are resumed.

The Sudan components of several non-segmentable international and regional projects will continue as well. These include such projects as the Famine Early Warning System, Vitamin A Research and Human Resources Development. In addition, A.I.D. will continue seven on-going PVO activities in the U.S. national interest. These include child survival, natural resource and small-scale private enterprise activities.

Food aid and disaster assistance will also continue in support of relief and drought-mitigation efforts in Sudan. Disaster assistance other than food aid has amounted to over $25 million since February 1988. By February 1990, FY 1990 expenditures amounted to $4.24 million for the operational costs and transport needs of PVOs involved in management and monitoring of food aid, and for local procurement and packaging of seeds and tools for distribution in southern Sudan. FY 1990 expenditures have also covered salaries of U.N. staff involved in Operation Lifeline Sudan and food airlifts operated by UNICEF and PVOs. Support for PVO operations and transport will continue to be needed throughout FY 90. Decisions will be made on non-food assistance on an as-needed basis as the situation in Sudan develops.

Mission Director: Frederick E. Gilbert

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
650-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III													
ES	G	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	99,274	---	726	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	100,000	100,000	99,274	---	726	---	---	---	---
650-K604 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV													
ES	G	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	59,773	---	477	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,250	60,250	60,250	59,773	---	477	---	---	---	---
650-K606 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V													
ES	G	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	99,909	---	2,091	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				102,000	102,000	102,000	99,909	---	2,091	---	---	---	---
650-K608 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI													
ES	G	85	85	101,000	101,000	111,000	74,170	---	12,016	---	15,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				101,000	101,000	111,000	74,170	---	12,016	---	15,000	---	---
650-K609 PETROLEUM COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	---	500	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	---	500	---	---	---	---
650-0011 NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													
HE	G	73	80	5,862	5,862	5,862	5,591	---	---	---	271	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,862	5,862	5,862	5,591	---	---	---	271	---	---
650-0012 REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING													
FN	G	79	88	5,100	5,100	5,100	1,432	---	1,403	---	2,265	---	---
SD	G	79	83	1,200	1,200	1,200	617	---	41	---	542	---	---
SS	G	79	8[illegible]	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	581	---	1,419	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,300	8,300	8,300	2,049	---	2,025	---	4,226	---	---
650-0020 WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
FN	G	78	82	26,000	23,377	23,377	18,717	---	404	---	4,256	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				26,000	23,377	23,377	18,717	---	404	---	4,256	---	---
650-0030 RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT													
HE	G	80	89	16,182	16,182	16,182	10,433	---	1,003	---	4,746	---	---
PN	G	80	93	1,881	1,881	1,861	1,052	---	1	---	828	---	---
SS	G	80	93	700	700	700	---	---	---	---	700	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
ⓁLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,763	18,763	18,763	11,485	---	1,006	---	6,272	---	---
650-0041 RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY													
FN	G	81	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	441	---	389	---	170	---	---
SD	G	81	88	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,280	---	275	---	345	---	---
SS	G	81	83	700	700	700	---	---	224	---	476	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,600	5,600	5,600	3,721	---	888	---	991	---	---
650-0043 SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB													
FN	G	83	86	10,737	10,737	10,737	4,057	---	---	---	6,680	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,737	10,737	10,737	4,057	---	---	---	6,680	---	---
650-0047 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS													
FN	G	81	87	14,530	14,530	14,530	6,781	---	2,149	---	5,600	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,530	14,530	14,530	6,781	---	2,149	---	5,600	---	---
650-0054 KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)													
FN	G	85	89	10,652	10,652	10,652	5,342	---	---	---	5,310	---	---
SS	G	85	88	7,448	1,830	1,830	---	---	---	---	1,830	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,100	12,482	12,482	5,342	---	---	---	7,140	---	---
650-0059 ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT													
SD	G	82	88	7,858	7,858	7,858	7,631	---	183	---	44	---	---
SS	G	82	88	592	592	592	210	---	363	---	19	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,450	8,450	8,450	7,841	---	546	---	63	---	---
650-0069 W SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD													
FN	G	84	86	60,000	60,000	60,000	6,429	---	21,250	---	32,321	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	60,000	60,000	6,429	---	21,250	---	32,321	---	---
650-0071 POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION													
ES	G	83	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,828	---	631	---	2,541	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	1,828	---	631	---	2,541	---	---
650-0073 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION													
HE	G	85	85	2,122	2,122	2,122	1,229	---	53	---	840	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,122	2,122	2,122	1,229	---	53	---	840	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-0082 REFORESTATION AND ANTIDESERTIFICATION													
	FN G	87	90	2,000	2,C00	2,00C	91	---	613	---	1,296	---	---
	SS G	87	90	6,00C	3,C53	3,C53	3	---	12	---	3,038	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	5,C53	5,053	94	---	625	---	4,334	---	---
650-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	85	C	---	807	807	786	---	21	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	61	61	2	---	---	---	59	---	---
	SD G	85	C	---	231	231	231	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	1,138	1,134	242	4	865	---	31	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,237	2,233	1,261	4	886	---	90	---	---
650-0513 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT													
	SS G	88	90	3,000	3,C00	3,00C	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,00C	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,CC0	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				567,714	558,763	568,759	419,051	4	49,273	---	90,625	---	---
GRANTS:				567,714	558,763	568,759	419,C51	4	49,273	---	90,625	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
625-0012 GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT													
SM	G	81	85	15,865	15,865	15,865	14,887	---	256	---	722	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,865	15,865	15,865	14,887	---	256	---	722	---	---
625-0927 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS													
SM	G	77	87	7,732	7,732	7,732	6,908	---	784	---	40	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,732	7,732	7,732	6,908	---	784	---	40	---	---
625-0929 PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH													
ES	G	78	C	678	667	667	664	---	3	---	---	---	---
SM	G	78	C	37,105	36,558	36,558	35,352	---	540	---	666	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,783	37,225	37,225	36,016	---	543	---	666	---	---
625-0936 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
SM	G	79	91	9,621	9,281	9,281	9,128	---	113	---	40	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,621	9,281	9,281	9,128	---	113	---	40	---	---
625-0940 WATER DATA AND MGMT II													
SM	G	82	86	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,373	---	279	---	48	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,700	7,700	7,373	---	279	---	48	---	---
625-0944 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II													
SM	G	82	85	6,714	4,755	4,755	1,257	---	---	---	3,498	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,714	4,755	4,755	1,257	---	---	---	3,498	---	---
625-0955 MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT													
SM	G	84	95	18,335	18,335	18,335	17,519	---	426	---	390	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,335	18,335	18,335	17,519	---	426	---	390	---	---
625-0958 OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING													
SM	G	83	91	6,501	6,501	6,501	4,455	---	867	---	1,179	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,501	6,501	6,501	4,455	---	867	---	1,179	---	---
625-0960 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II													
SM	G	87	95	12,650	12,418	12,418	11,361	---	384	---	673	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,650	12,418	12,418	11,361	---	384	---	673	---	---
625-0964 POPULATION INITIATIVES													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
SH	G	84	87	4,677	3,875	3,875	2,300	---	384	---	1,191	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,677	3,875	3,875	2,300	---	384	---	1,191	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				127,573	123,687	123,687	111,204	---	4,036	---	8,447	---	---
GRANTS:				127,573	123,687	123,687	111,204	---	4,036	---	8,447	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to the world's poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. In most cases, there is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus, interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable and thus, the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; World Health Organization for immunization data; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1988. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480 and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF US AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated in the period 1984-1987 as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1984-1987. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1984-87 provided by A.I.D. by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP FIGURES are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES, database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at constant market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

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*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and refers to central consolidated government finances only. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to consolidated central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Official reserves represent the sum of total reserves, inclusive of SDRs, foreign exchange and reserve position with the IMF, and monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database) by 12 and then dividing total reserves by the result.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES, database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt

which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF - except for trust fund loans, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK, 1989. Up to three exports and three imports - determined by value - are included.

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS are derived from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database and are based on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, inclusive of net indirect taxes (i.e., market price valuation), regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - FOOD is the ratio of indigenous production of food divided by domestic consumption of food. Food is weighted in food energy (calorie) terms. The source of the data is USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - AGRICULTURE is the ratio of the value of indigenous production divided by domestic consumption published in the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

AGRICUTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are calculated using data from the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88. Up to three imports and three exports are included.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD im computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of AID-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in the IBRD, World Development Report, 1989. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) accruing to the lowest quintile of households. Due to a frequent lack of systematic organization and consistency in the collection and collation of these data, income distribution figures should be interpreted with caution.

% OF POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty." Absolute poverty income level is defined as that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

TOTAL LABOR FORCE is the percentage of the total adult population employed full time. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE is the percentage of the total population that are economically active and engaged principally in agriculture, forestry, hunting or fishing. Economically active persons are those persons engaged or seeking employment in an economic activity, whether as employers, own-account workers, salaried employees, or unpaid workers assisting in the operation of a family farm or business. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

CALORIE INTAKE is the average calorie intake per person per day. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI). These data are derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, January 1989, and earlier versions, and are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the

general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 mos. immunized, using children surviving to age one as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations normally including children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by The U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The orignal source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent national censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and represents total population divided by the number of practicing physcians qualified from a university level medical school.

% POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It represents the percentage of the total population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area, a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANTS DEATH PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life, per one thousand live births in that same year.

FEMALE LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percentage of the total female population, aged 15 and older, who can read and write. The original source of the data is UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. An important caveat: definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the total male population that is economically active (including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students).

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as IBRD estimated mid-year population, divided by the total agricultural land in a country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at currrent purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF GNP is derived by dividing the value of total government debt outstanding - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by the GNP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is caluculated by the IMF as gross national expenditures (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Introduction section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is derived by dividing total government debt outstanding (see the above definition) - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by total exports of goods listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions and are generally equivalent to customs statistics reported in accordance with the general trade system and based on recommendations of the UN, International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1982. Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is derived from data in the IBRD, WOLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of funds from Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data are provided by A.I.D.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is calculated by dividing total U.S. bilateral obligations by GNP figures from IBRD, The World Bank Atlas, 1988.

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983/1986 and the GNP data are from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), from all sources, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA figures are divided by the GNP for each country. The source of the data is IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors of irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is drawn from the IBRD World Developement Report, 1988 and represents a measure of the growth of total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production, measured at their factor cost, and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated using constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION represents the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP at current values, to the value of GDP at constant values, both in local currency. The least-squares growth rate method is then used to caluculate the summary measure for the period. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Developement Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is the ratio of central government expenditures to GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is caluculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF. Government expenditure data come from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTISC database and GNP figures are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and total imports converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate). Total imports are defined as the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Total exports are defined as the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Import and export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Import and export data come from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

GOVERNMENT DEBT FINANCING AS A % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES is calculated from data in the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt financing includes domestic financing and financing from abroad and is divided by total government expenditures to derive this ratio.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the ratio of total defense expenditures - drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database - to the GDP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE represents the portion of the balance of payments which includes exports and imports of goods and services, income on foreign assets, private unrequited transfers (including worker remittances), and official unrequited transfers. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database and are converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

AFRICA
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AALC	-	African American Labor Center
AEPRP	-	African Economic Policy Reform Program
AFGRAD	-	African Graduate Fellowship project
AGRHYMET	-	Agro-Hydrometeorological Remote Sensing Center
AIDS	-	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ASAC	-	Agricultural Sector Adjustment Credit (World Bank)
CAAA	-	Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986
CAR	-	Central African Republic
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CERPOD	-	Center for Applied Research on Population and Development
CILSS	-	Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIP	-	Commodity Import Program
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the USA
COLD	-	Community Outreach and Leadership Development
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
DA	-	Development Assistance
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DPTI	-	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus immunization
EC	-	European Community
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EIL	-	Experiment in International Living
ERP	-	Economic Rehabilitation Program
ERP	-	Economic Recovery Program
ESAF	-	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (IMF)
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EdSAC	-	Educational Sector Adjustment Credit
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FTZ	-	Free trade zone
GDP	-	Gross domestic product
GDRM	-	Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
GOB	-	Government of Botswana
GOC	-	Government of Chad
GOCI	-	Government of the Cote d'Ivoire
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GOGB	-	Government of Guinea-Bissau
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
GOL	-	Government of Liberia
GOM	-	Government of Malawi
GON	-	Government of Niger
GOS	-	Government of Senegal
GOS	-	Government of Swaziland
GOT	-	Government of Tanzania
GOTG	-	Government of the Gambia
GOU	-	Government of Uganda
GOZ	-	Government of Zaire
GRC	-	Government of the Republic of Cameroon

GRM - Government of the Republic of Mali
GROD - Government of the Republic of Djibouti
GSDR - Government of the Somali Democratic Republic
HIID - Harvard Institute of International Development
HIV - Human immunodeficiency virus
IARC - International Agricultural Research Centers
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank")
IESC - International Executive Service Corps
IMF - International Monetary Fund
IRRI - International Rice Research Institute
KWS - Kenya Wildlife Services
LOL - Life of loan
MOA - Ministry of Agriculture
MOE - Ministry of Education
MOH - Ministry of Health
MOPH - Ministry of Public Health
MT - Metric tons
NARS - National Agricultural Research System
NCBA - National Cooperative Business Association
NED - National Endowment for Democracy
NGO - Nongovernmental organizations
ODA - Official Development Assistance
OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPIC - Overseas Private Investment Corporation
ORT - Oral rehydration therapy
OYB - Operational year budget
PAMSCAD - Program of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment
PHC - Primary health care
PVO - Private and voluntary organizations
REDSO/ESA - Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (located in Nairobi, Kenya)
REDSO/WCA - Regional Economic Development Services Office, West and Central Africa (located in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)
RTC - Regional Training Council
SAARFA - Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture project
SACU - Southern Africa Customs Union
SADCC - Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SAF - Structural Adjustment Facility (IMF)
SAG - South African Government
SAP - Structural Adjustment Program
SARP - Southern Africa Regional Program
SME - Small and medium-scale enterprise
TANZAM - Tanzania-Zambia Highway
TAZARA - Tanzanian-Zambian Railway Authority
UCD - University Center at Dschang, Cameroon
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
WHO - World Health Organization
WOCCU - World Council of Credit Unions
WWF - World Wildlife Fund

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991
ANNEX II

Asia, Near East and Europe

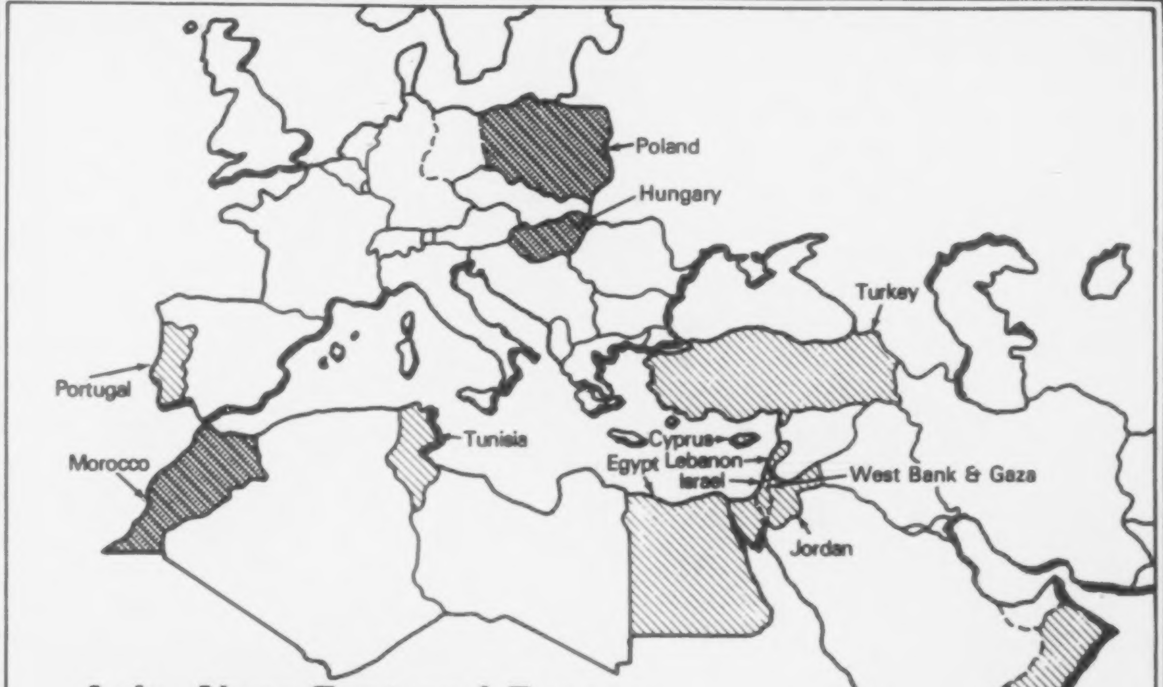
ASIA, NEAR EAST AND EUROPE

Responsible Officer:

Carol C. Adelman

CAROL C. ADELMAN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Asia, Near East and Europe


Poland
Hungary
Turkey
Portugal
Tunisia
Cyprus
Morocco
Egypt
Lebanon
Israel
West Bank & Gaza
Jordan
Oman
Yemen/
Arab Republic

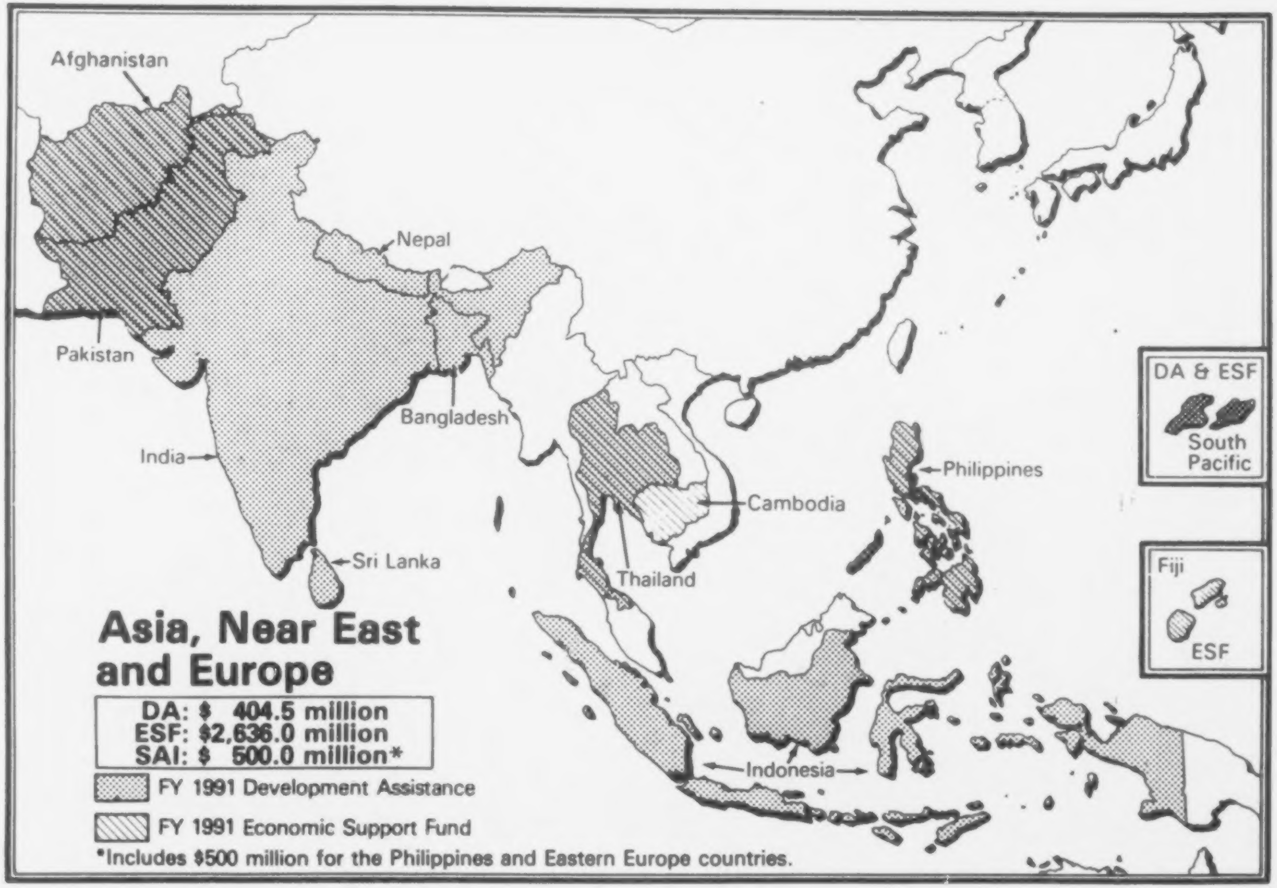
Asia, Near East and Europe

DA: $ 404.5 million
ESF: $2,636.0 million
SAI: $ 500.0 million *

▩ FY 1991 Development Assistance

▨ FY 1991 Economic Support Fund

* Includes $500 million for the Philippines and Eastern Europe countries.



Asia, Near East and Europe

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▨ FY 1991 Development Assistance

▨ FY 1991 Economic Support Fund

*Includes $500 million for the Philippines and Eastern Europe countries.

Afghanistan
Pakistan
Nepal
India
Bangladesh
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Cambodia
Philippines
Indonesia
DA & ESF
South Pacific
Fiji
ESF

ANNEX II - ASIA NEAR EAST AND EUROPE

Annex II presents Economic Support Fund (ESF), Development Assistance (DA) and PL 480 food aid programs in Asia, Near East and Europe for which A.I.D. requests funds in FY 1991.

The Annex begins with a budget summary table, which breaks out by country and appropriation account funding trends from FY 1988 to FY 1991 for ESF, DA, International Disaster Assistance, and Special Assistance Initiatives.

A regional statistical summary table provides economic and social data for countries that receive A.I.D. assistance as well as for selected non-aid recipient countries such as China.

Following these tables is a regional overview of active and proposed programs. Country narratives for twenty-two countries and five regional programs describe U.S. interests and objectives and the projects for which funds are being requested. Planned program summary sheets present detailed descriptions of all proposed new projects for FY 1991. A summary of active and proposed projects is also presented for each country in the region.

Finally, terminating programs are presented.

The regional projects presented in Annex II are different from centrally funded activities, which are described in the Main Volume.

ASIA, NEAR EAST, AND EUROPE—TABLE OF CONTENTS

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFGHANISTAN										
1988	47,847	2,000	8,000	9,500	---	---	3,000	---	22,547	2,800
1989	70,500	3,000	---	12,500	---	---	7,000	---	45,500	2,500
1990	69,479	22,329	---	9,800	---	---	2,500	---	34,850	---
1991	70,000	16,600	---	10,600	---	---	7,800	---	35,000	---
BANGLADESH										
1988	59,316	21,016	29,000	1,500	2,000	---	4,300	1,500	---	---
1989	72,330	30,084	27,479	7,000	4,000	---	840	2,350	---	577
1990	52,500	18,900	24,300	2,500	3,000	---	1,500	1,800	---	---
1991	56,100	25,400	22,700	1,300	2,500	---	2,400	1,800	---	---
BURMA										
1988	5,150	3,675	---	---	---	---	1,475	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WEST BANK/GAZA										
1988	6,912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,912	---
1989	20,903	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,903	---
1990	13,065	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,065	---
1991	11,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,800	---
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE										
1988	3,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	200
1989	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
1990	5,078	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,078	---
1991	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
ARMENIAN EARTHQUAKE										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	4,979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,979	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-91

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CYPRUS										
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1989	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1990	14,936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,936	---
1991	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EGYPT										
1988	717,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	717,820	---
1989	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
1990	926,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	926,495	---
1991	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
FIJI										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
INDIA										
1988	23,700	6,000	3,800	10,200	---	---	---	3,700	---	---
1989	44,424	31,600	1,824	3,956	2,944	---	350	3,750	---	---
1990	22,473	5,800	1,473	8,000	3,200	---	---	4,000	---	---
1991	22,000	6,900	---	6,500	1,000	---	---	7,600	---	---
INDONESIA										
1988	40,537	17,109	---	9,710	---	---	6,071	7,647	---	---
1989	47,798	34,293	3,099	3,958	---	---	2,476	3,972	---	---
1990	44,991	22,531	3,325	8,439	---	---	3,120	5,585	1,991	---
1991	43,500	21,421	3,000	4,895	---	---	3,934	5,250	5,000	---
INTERNATIONAL FUND-NO. IRELAND & IRELAND										
1988	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	29,769	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,769	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ISRAEL										
1988	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
1989	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
1990	1,194,840	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,194,840	---
1991	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
JORDAN										
1988	18,175	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,175	---
1989	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1990	34,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,850	---
1991	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
LEBANON										
1988	5,082	---	---	---	---	---	2,250	---	2,448	384
1989	2,796	---	---	---	---	---	2,496	---	300	---
1990	7,444	2,538	804	111	257	---	---	---	3,734	---
1991	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
MOROCCO										
1988	32,540	7,500	3,500	---	1,500	---	---	40	20,000	---
1989	33,550	9,000	2,300	1,600	500	---	---	150	20,000	---
1990	31,414	5,240	3,935	1,325	1,000	---	---	---	19,914	---
1991	24,500	5,250	3,750	2,900	600	---	---	---	12,000	---
NEPAL										
1988	12,450	9,100	1,231	1,304	---	---	765	---	---	---
1989	15,339	11,339	2,000	1,500	---	---	500	---	---	---
1990	12,393	8,000	1,500	1,300	---	---	1,200	393	---	---
1991	13,000	8,700	1,500	1,600	---	---	1,200	---	---	---
OMAN										
1988	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1989	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1990	12,546	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,546	---
1991	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
PAKISTAN										
1988	384,000	33,500	6,300	---	10,000	---	---	---	334,000	---
1989	265,020	15,300	9,700	5,000	7,000	---	13,000	---	215,000	20
1990	272,011	18,100	7,150	---	---	---	17,750	---	229,011	---
1991	256,000	9,000	16,000	---	8,000	---	13,000	---	210,000	---
PHILIPPINES										
1988	70,017	43,534	4,200	3,422	---	---	435	3,426	15,000	---
1989	345,475	27,397	10,000	6,421	---	---	1,249	1,598	298,000	810
1990	330,109	15,905	14,000	8,775	5,000	---	2,120	975	124,022	159,312
1991	415,000	25,042	7,000	12,408	2,000	---	1,550	7,000	160,000	200,000
POLAND										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PORTUGAL										
1988	32,013	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,013	---
1989	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
1990	40,002	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,002	---
1991	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	---
SPAIN										
1988	3,202	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,202	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SRI LANKA										
1988	26,800	22,800	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1989	28,505	21,606	---	1,205	---	---	---	5,194	---	500
1990	18,000	13,750	---	---	---	---	---	4,250	---	---
1991	11,250	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,250	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
THAILAND										
1988	21,900	15,600	---	200	---	---	---	1,100	5,000	---
1989	20,072	9,111	---	200	---	---	---	5,610	5,000	151
1990	12,539	7,450	---	400	---	---	---	2,150	2,539	---
1991	15,000	6,600	---	200	---	---	---	3,200	5,000	---
TUNISIA										
1988	10,373	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	10,845	---
1989	11,412	162	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,250	---
1990	12,446	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,446	---
1991	10,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,900	---
TURKEY										
1988	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,000	---
1989	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,000	---
1990	14,264	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,264	---
1991	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
YEMEN										
1988	22,095	11,040	---	2,580	---	---	8,325	150	---	---
1989	23,300	14,300	---	1,000	---	---	7,900	100	---	---
1990	21,000	13,300	---	---	---	---	7,700	---	---	---
1991	20,500	11,500	500	1,100	---	---	7,200	200	---	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL										
1988	18,669	5,808	250	1,159	---	---	852	600	10,000	---
1989	16,875	3,752	270	1,753	---	---	600	500	10,000	---
1990	16,000	4,134	---	1,236	---	---	440	190	10,000	---
1991	16,000	3,600	---	1,900	---	300	---	200	10,000	---
EASTERN EUROPEAN REGIONAL										
1988	6,775	5,775	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1990	281,387	19,145	4,499	2,834	1,471	1,012	7,863	14,557	230,006	---
1991	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ASEAN										
1988	3,600	1,700	---	---	---	---	900	1,000	---	---
1989	1,800	1,150	---	650	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	3,260	1,410	---	850	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1991	3,000	664	---	250	---	---	750	1,336	---	---
DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	50,000	22,500	7,000	6,500	2,000	---	6,500	5,500	---	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL										
1988	24,572	8,197	2,335	2,088	---	---	5,777	2,821	3,454	---
1989	34,273	13,510	2,354	1,998	---	---	4,364	4,042	7,465	---
1990	39,260	10,123	3,026	2,293	---	---	5,203	6,657	11,960	---
1991	30,650	10,260	1,800	1,400	---	---	4,600	7,590	5,000	---
TOTAL										
1988	2,337,645	214,354	53,366	41,663	13,500	---	34,150	26,012	2,495,916	3,384
a/1989	3,237,906	225,704	57,326	48,761	14,444	---	41,275	27,266	2,816,358	5,092
b/1990	3,537,530	182,555	54,512	47,963	13,928	1,012	49,396	41,567	2,971,285	159,312
c/1991	3,540,482	172,417	53,250	51,553	16,100	300	48,934	45,926	2,636,000	500,000

a/ The FY 1989 total includes the following:
$3.750 million FY 1988 deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989. $58.146 million FY 1989 deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989. $296.355 million ESF carry-forward from 1988. $3.0 million funds transferred to A.I..D. from Dept. of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief program.

b/ The FY 1990 total includes the following:
$145.885 million ESF carry-forward from FY 1989. $5.512 million no-year reobligated funds. $159.312 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines from the Special Assistance Initiatives. The Environmental/Global Climate Change Reserve includes $3.0 million in FY 1990 and $4.0 million in FY 1991 to be allocated to the Pakistan Forestry Planning project.

c/ The FY 1991 total includes the following:
$500 million for the Special Assistance Initiatives: $200 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines and $300 million for East European Regional Economic Stabilization Support.

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
AFGHANISTAN		14,825 (89)	5.0% (90)	43 (89)	13,470 (81)	13% (84)	173 (89)	8% (85)	54% (85)	46 (84)	28 (85)
		15,556 (79)	1.9% (79)	41 (79)	.	.	183 (79)	.	.	41 (79)	24 (79)
BANGLADESH		110,000 (89)	2.5% (90)	51 (88)	9,009 (81)	40% (83)	120 (87)	22% (85)	52% (85)	1,005 (84)	699 (85)
		85,492 (79)	3.0% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	886 (79)	600 (79)
BURMA		39,300 (89)	2.0% (90)	54 (89)	4,697 (81)	25% (83)	99 (89)	.	56% (85)	350 (84)	55 (85)
		32,838 (79)	2.1% (79)	51 (79)	.	.	118 (79)	.	.	318 (79)	49 (79)
KAMPUCHEA		6,838 (89)	2.2% (90)	48 (89)	.	.	131 (89)	.	59% (85)	195 (84)	40 (85)
		5,767 (79)	-2.3% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	177 (79)	36 (79)
FIJI		748 (89)	1.5% (90)	67 (89)	2,232 (80)	83% (80)	23 (89)	81% (85)	54% (85)	229 (84)	38 (85)
		619 (79)	1.9% (79)	64 (79)	.	.	30 (79)	.	.	214 (79)	34 (79)
INDIA		828,415 (89)	1.9% (90)	57 (89)	2,616 (81)	54% (83)	92 (89)	29% (85)	55% (85)	415 (84)	233 (85)
		674,490 (79)	2.3% (79)	52 (79)	.	.	120 (79)	.	.	372 (79)	204 (79)
INDONESIA		187,651 (89)	1.9% (90)	59 (89)	.	33% (84)	70 (87)	65% (85)	53% (85)	489 (84)	85 (85)
		151,363 (79)	2.4% (79)	.	11,531 (79)	.	.	.	.	455 (79)	75 (79)
NEPAL		18,689 (89)	2.4% (90)	50 (89)	28,784 (81)	16% (83)	101 (89)	12% (85)	53% (85)	379 (84)	118 (85)
		14,621 (79)	2.5% (79)	45 (79)	.	.	117 (79)	.	.	340 (79)	101 (79)
PAKISTAN		111,659 (89)	3.1% (90)	56 (89)	2,931 (82)	53% (88)	100 (89)	16% (87)	51% (85)	367 (84)	120 (85)
		82,374 (79)	2.9% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	318 (79)	100 (79)
PHILIPPINES		58,000 (89)	2.4% (90)	66 (89)	6,849 (81)	64% (85)	54 (89)	85% (85)	49% (85)	605 (84)	186 (85)
		49,498 (79)	2.7% (79)	63 (79)	.	.	61 (79)	.	.	551 (79)	160 (79)
SRI LANKA		16,952 (89)	1.4% (90)	69 (89)	7,352 (81)	37% (83)	31 (89)	83% (85)	53% (85)	591 (84)	241 (85)
		14,649 (79)	1.9% (79)	68 (79)	.	.	39 (79)	.	.	561 (79)	221 (79)
THAILAND		54,386 (89)	1.3% (90)	66 (89)	6,870 (81)	70% (83)	36 (89)	88% (85)	56% (85)	256 (84)	101 (85)
		45,985 (79)	2.1% (79)	62 (79)	.	.	61 (79)	.	.	247 (79)	89 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,447,464 •	2.1% #	57 #	4,233 #	49% #	89 #	37% #	54% #	410 ●	162 ●
	(1979)	1,173,251 •	2.4% #	53 #	11,531 #	. #	112 #	. #	. #	373 ●	141 ●

• = SUM, ● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
CHINA		1,102,354 (89)	1.4% (90)	68 (89)	1,732 (81)	50% (82)	36 (89)	55% (85)	64% (85)	269 (85)	108 (85)
		971,786 (79)	1.3% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE		22,521 (89)	2.4% (90)	70 (89)	.	.	32 (89)	.	49% (85)	843 (84)	169 (85)
		17,475 (79)	2.4% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	771 (79)	146 (79)
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		43,347 (89)	1.3% (90)	69 (89)	1,386 (82)	83% (83)	24 (89)	.	53% (85)	1,809 (84)	417 (85)
		37,534 (79)	1.4% (79)	.	.	71% (79)	.	.	.	1,668 (79)	381 (79)
MALAYSIA		17,111 (89)	2.3% (90)	67 (89)	3,914 (81)	71% (83)	31 (89)	66% (85)	51% (85)	347 (84)	48 (85)
		13,444 (79)	2.3% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	311 (79)	41 (79)
SINGAPORE		2,684 (89)	1.4% (90)	74 (89)	1,100 (81)	100% (82)	9 (89)	79% (85)	63% (85)	.	4,263 (85)
		2,384 (79)	1.3% (79)	.	.	.	13 (79)	.	.	.	3,973 (79)
VIETNAM		66,821 (89)	2.5% (90)	64 (89)	4,113 (81)	.	51 (89)	.	52% (85)	857 (84)	187 (85)
		52,489 (79)	1.9% (79)	58 (79)	.	.	73 (79)	.	.	772 (79)	161 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,254,838 *	1.5% #	68 #	1,878 #	52% #	36 #	55% #	63% #	825 @	865 @
	(1979)	1,095,112 *	1.4% #	58 #	. #	71% #	70 #	. #	. #	880 @	940 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,702,302 *	1.8% #	62 #	3,065 #	50% #	64 #	45% #	58% #	532 @	396 @
	(1979)	2,268,363 *	1.9% #	53 #	11,531 #	71% #	110 #	. #	. #	500 @	376 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	POP/AGRICULTURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
HUNGARY		10,567 (89)	-0.2% (90)	69 (89)	381 (82)	84% (84)	20 (89)	.	56% (85)	163 (84)	115 (85)
		10,698 (79)	0.2% (79)	70 (79)	.	.	24 (79)	.	.	161 (79)	115 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	10,567 *	-0.2% #	69 #	381 #	84% #	20 #	. #	56% #	163 ●	115 ●
	(1979)	10,698 *	0.2% #	70 #	. #	. #	24 #	. #	. #	161 ●	115 ●

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ALBANIA		3,208 (89)	1.8% (90)	74 (89)	. .	. .	59 (89)	. .	54% (85)	261 (84)	103 (85)
		2,617 (79)	2.1% (79)	70 (79)	. .	. .	72 (79)	. .	. .	238 (79)	93 (79)
BULGARIA		8,973 (89)	0.1% (90)	71 (89)	386 (82)	. .	18 (89)	. .	53% (85)	145 (84)	81 (85)
		8,812 (79)	0.1% (79)	. .	. .	. .	20 (79)	. .	. .	142 (79)	80 (79)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		15,658 (89)	0.2% (90)	72 (89)	345 (82)	. .	13 (89)	. .	58% (85)	226 (84)	121 (85)
		15,182 (79)	0.6% (79)	71 (79)	. .	. .	18 (79)	. .	. .	220 (79)	119 (79)
GREECE		10,041 (89)	0.2% (90)	77 (89)	394 (81)	. .	11 (89)	. .	57% (85)	107 (84)	75 (85)
		9,548 (79)	1.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	19 (79)	. .	. .	104 (79)	72 (79)
ROMANIA		23,153 (89)	0.5% (90)	70 (89)	612 (82)	77% (80)	25 (89)	. .	54% (85)	151 (84)	96 (85)
		22,048 (79)	0.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	32 (79)	. .	. .	147 (79)	93 (79)
USSR		288,742 (89)	0.8% (90)	69 (89)	270 (81)	. .	25 (89)	. .	56% (85)	46 (84)	12 (85)
		264,129 (79)	0.9% (79)	68 (79)	. .	. .	29 (79)	. .	. .	44 (79)	12 (79)
YUGOSLAVIA		23,725 (89)	0.6% (90)	72 (89)	644 (82)	68% (81)	25 (89)	. .	56% (85)	162 (84)	90 (85)
		22,132 (79)	0.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	33 (79)	. .	. .	156 (79)	87 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	373,501 *	0.7% #	70 #	325 #	72% #	24 #	. #	56% #	157 ●	83 ●
	(1979)	344,468 *	0.8% #	68 #	. #	. #	28 #	. #	. #	150 ●	79 ●
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	384,068 *	0.7% #	70 #	326 #	75% #	24 #	. #	56% #	158 ●	87 ●
	(1979)	355,167 *	0.8% #	68 #	. #	. #	28 #	. #	. #	151 ●	84 ●

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
CYPRUS	700 (89)	1.1% (90)	77 (89)	1,060 (81)	100% (84)	8 (89)	. .	61% (85)	124 (84)	72 (85)
	620 (79)	0.7% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	118 (79)	67 (79)
EGYPT	52,805 (89)	2.5% (02)	60 (89)	762 (82)	90% (81)	93 (89)	38% (87)	49% (85)	. .	48 (85)
	41,047 (79)	2.7% (79)	54 (79)	. .	. .	129 (79)	. .	. .	. .	41 (79)
IRELAND	3,550 (89)	0.2% (90)	75 (89)	775 (81)	. .	6 (89)	. .	54% (85)	61 (84)	51 (85)
	3,368 (79)	1.6% (79)	. .	. .	. .	13 (79)	. .	. .	58 (79)	48 (79)
ISRAEL	4,371 (89)	1.7% (90)	77 (89)	377 (82)	. .	9 (89)	93% (85)	51% (85)	336 (84)	204 (85)
	3,653 (79)	2.3% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	308 (79)	182 (79)
JORDAN	2,955 (89)	3.6% (90)	69 (89)	1,167 (82)	97% (84)	56 (89)	63% (85)	40% (85)	644 (84)	36 (85)
	2,077 (79)	3.5% (79)	67 (79)	. .	61% (79)	63 (79)	. .	. .	570 (79)	29 (79)
LEBANON	3,301 (89)	1.2% (90)	68 (89)	508 (81)	90% (85)	50 (89)	69% (85)	44% (85)	853 (84)	257 (85)
	3,141 (79)	0.0% (79)	66 (79)	536 (79)	. .	55 (79)	. .	. .	843 (79)	259 (79)
MOROCCO	25,101 (89)	2.2% (90)	63 (89)	15,166 (81)	57% (84)	81 (89)	22% (85)	49% (85)	73 (84)	49 (85)
	20,048 (79)	2.5% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 (79)	42 (79)
OMAN	1,412 (89)	3.1% (90)	56 (89)	1,413 (81)	14% (86)	107 (89)	12% (85)	51% (85)	114 (84)	4 (85)
	934 (79)	5.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	90 (79)	3 (79)
POLAND	38,170 (89)	0.5% (90)	70 (89)	541 (82)	67% (80)	21 (89)	. .	58% (85)	196 (84)	119 (85)
	35,257 (79)	0.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	21 (79)	. .	. .	185 (79)	113 (79)
PORTUGAL	10,460 (89)	0.7% (90)	74 (89)	499 (81)	78% (80)	15 (89)	. .	60% (85)	308 (84)	110 (85)
	9,725 (79)	0.3% (79)	72 (79)	. .	. .	26 (79)	. .	. .	298 (79)	107 (79)
SPAIN	39,417 (89)	0.5% (90)	77 (89)	362 (82)	. .	11 (89)	. .	55% (85)	125 (84)	76 (85)
	37,200 (79)	0.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	14 (79)	. .	. .	118 (79)	74 (79)
TUNISIA	7,935 (89)	2.4% (89)	69 (89)	3,621 (81)	89% (84)	41 (89)	41% (85)	48% (85)	91 (84)	44 (85)
	6,295 (79)	2.4% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	79 (79)	38 (79)
TURKEY	55,489 (89)	2.2% (90)	65 (89)	1,534 (82)	67% (80)	77 (89)	62% (85)	56% (85)	134 (84)	64 (85)
	44,223 (79)	2.1% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	113 (79)	56 (79)
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	8,106 (86)	3.1% (90)	48 (89)	7,120 (81)	31% (83)	132 (89)	3% (85)	45% (85)	93 (84)	41 (85)
	5,271 (79)	2.5% (79)	43 (79)	. .	. .	162 (79)	. .	. .	82 (79)	35 (79)
SUMMARY (MRY)	253,772 *	1.7% #	67 #	2,541 #	72% #	57 #	45% #	53% #	242 ●	84 ●
(1979)	212,860 *	1.8% #	57 #	536 #	61% #	58 #	. #	. #	225 ●	78 ●

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ALGERIA		24,946 (89)	3.0% (90)	65 (89)	.	77% (80)	73 (89)	37% (85)	41% (85)	53 (84)	9 (85)
		18,267 (79)	3.1% (79)	57. (79)	2,631 (79)	.	116 (79)	.	.	41 (79)	8 (79)
BAHRAIN		497 (89)	3.1% (90)	72 (89)	956 (80)	100% (85)	22 (89)	.	63% (85)	4,020 (84)	695 (85)
		336 (79)	4.1% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,310 (79)	552 (79)
IRAN		53,867 (89)	3.3% (90)	62 (89)	2,896 (81)	71% (85)	93 (89)	39% (85)	48% (85)	73 (84)	27 (85)
		37,664 (79)	3.3% (79)	59 (79)	.	.	104 (79)	.	.	63 (79)	23 (79)
IRAQ		18,074 (89)	3.8% (90)	66 (89)	1,808 (81)	80% (85)	69 (89)	87% (85)	42% (85)	163 (84)	37 (85)
		12,768 (79)	3.6% (79)	62 (79)	.	.	84 (79)	.	.	135 (79)	29 (79)
KUWAIT		2,008 (89)	3.5% (90)	73 (89)	614 (82)	100% (85)	14 (89)	63% (85)	56% (85)	.	96 (85)
		1,292 (79)	6.2% (79)	.	.	.	31 (79)	.	.	.	73 (79)
LIBYA		4,080 (89)	3.0% (90)	66 (89)	645 (82)	90% (83)	70 (89)	50% (85)	44% (85)	24 (84)	2 (85)
		2,860 (79)	5.8% (79)	60 (79)	.	.	93 (79)	.	.	20 (79)	2 (79)
SAUDI ARABIA		16,109 (89)	4.0% (90)	65 (89)	1,804 (81)	93% (83)	74 (89)	.	51% (85)	13 (84)	5 (85)
		9,470 (79)	7.3% (79)	55 (79)	.	.	111 (79)	.	.	10 (79)	4 (79)
SYRIA		12,011 (89)	3.8% (90)	68 (89)	2,185 (81)	71% (84)	41 (89)	43% (85)	41% (85)	72 (84)	56 (85)
		8,412 (79)	3.3% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 (79)	46 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	131,590 *	3.4% #	64 #	2,329 #	77% #	76 #	47% #	45% #	631 ●	116 ●
	(1979)	91,069 *	3.8% #	59 #	2,631 #	. #	103 #	. #	. #	520 ●	92 ●
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	385,362 *	2.3% #	66 #	2,478 #	74% #	64 #	46% #	50% #	378 ●	96 ●
	(1979)	303,929 *	2.4% #	58 #	2,324 #	61% #	75 #	. #	. #	328 ●	83 ●

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REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
CANADA	26,311 (89)	0.8% (90)	77 (89)	550 (81)	97% (82)	7 (89)	. .	61% (85)	33 (84)	3 (85)
	23,791 (79)	1.0% (79)	. .	. .	. .	11 (79)	. .	. .	33 (79)	2 (79)
FRANCE	55,994 (89)	0.3% (90)	76 (89)	460 (81)	. .	9 (89)	. .	55% (85)	176 (84)	101 (85)
	53,606 (79)	0.4% (79)	74 (79)	. .	. .	10 (79)	. .	. .	168 (79)	98 (79)
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLI	60,977 (89)	0.0% (90)	76 (89)	420 (81)	. .	7 (89)	. .	63% (85)	508 (84)	246 (85)
	61,337 (79)	0.0% (79)	. .	. .	. .	14 (79)	. .	. .	498 (79)	247 (79)
ITALY	57,558 (89)	0.2% (90)	77 (89)	750 (81)	. .	8 (89)	. .	56% (85)	332 (84)	190 (85)
	56,368 (79)	0.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	15 (79)	. .	. .	320 (79)	187 (79)
JAPAN	123,220 (89)	0.5% (90)	79 (89)	735 (82)	. .	5 (89)	99% (85)	63% (85)	2,223 (84)	324 (85)
	115,890 (79)	0.8% (79)	76 (79)	. .	. .	8 (79)	. .	. .	2,118 (79)	311 (79)
SWEDEN	8,401 (89)	0.1% (90)	77 (89)	410 (81)	. .	6 (89)	99% (85)	57% (85)	. .	19 (85)
	8,294 (79)	0.2% (79)	. .	. .	. .	7 (79)	. .	. .	. .	18 (79)
UNITED KINGDOM	57,028 (89)	0.2% (90)	75 (89)	680 (81)	. .	9 (89)	. .	61% (85)	302 (84)	231 (85)
	56,228 (79)	0.1% (79)	. .	. .	. .	13 (79)	. .	. .	305 (79)	230 (79)
UNITED STATES	248,231 (89)	0.9% (90)	75 (89)	500 (81)	. .	11 (89)	99% (85)	59% (85)	55 (84)	26 (85)
	225,055 (79)	1.1% (79)	74 (79)	. .	. .	14 (79)	. .	. .	53 (79)	24 (79)
SUMMARY (MRY)	637,720 *	0.5% #	76 #	574 #	97% #	8 #	99% #	60% #	518 ●	142 ●
(1979)	600,569 *	0.7% #	74 #	. #	. #	12 #	. #	. #	499 ●	140 ●
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	637,720 *	0.5% #	76 #	574 #	97% #	8 #	99% #	60% #	518 ●	142 ●
(1979)	600,569 *	0.7% #	74 #	. #	. #	12 #	. #	. #	499 ●	140 ●

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
AFGHANISTAN		.	.	.	.	28.9 (88)	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	10.6 (79)	.	.	.
BANGLADESH		160 (87)	.	.	23.4% (88)	109.6 (88)	1.09% (87)	0.84% (87)	9.3% (87)
		120 (79)	.	.	10.8% (79)	207.6 (79)	.	.	.
BURMA		.	.	.	59.3% (87)	11.0 (88)	.	.	.
		.	.	.	19.4% (79)	4.8 (79)	.	.	.
FIJI		1,570 (87)	.	.	12.1% (87)	.	.	0.09% (87)	.
		1,580 (79)	.	.	2.9% (79)	.	.	.	.
INDIA		300 (87)	53.5% (87)	1194.9% (87)	32.6% (88)	135.2 (88)	0.06% (87)	0.02% (87)	0.7% (87)
		190 (79)	43.4% (79)	736.7% (79)	9.5% (79)	228.7 (79)	.	.	.
INDONESIA		490 (87)	58.4% (86)	.	28.0% (87)	71.1 (88)	0.18% (87)	0.05% (87)	1.8% (87)
		410 (79)	25.0% (79)	.	13.5% (79)	226.1 (79)	.	.	.
KAMPUCHEA		.	.	.	.	1.8 (88)	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEPAL		160 (87)	.	499.1% (85)	9.7% (87)	16.4 (88)	0.68% (87)	0.72% (87)	12.7% (87)
		130 (79)	.	.	1.4% (79)	16.8 (79)	.	.	.
PAKISTAN		350 (87)	61.2% (86)	639.7% (86)	31.0% (87)	726.6 (88)	1.84% (87)	0.26% (87)	2.4% (87)
		250 (79)	56.0% (79)	576.5% (79)	23.9% (79)	50.9 (79)	.	.	.
PHILIPPINES		590 (87)	.	.	23.2% (87)	268.7 (88)	1.15% (87)	0.67% (87)	2.2% (87)
		590 (79)	.	.	12.4% (79)	103.8 (79)	.	.	.
SRI LANKA		400 (87)	88.3% (87)	420.6% (87)	19.2% (87)	55.4 (88)	0.90% (87)	0.54% (87)	7.5% (87)
		230 (79)	68.9% (79)	235.8% (79)	6.6% (79)	50.0 (79)	.	.	.
THAILAND		840 (87)	39.0% (87)	156.0% (87)	13.6% (87)	77.8 (88)	0.19% (87)	0.05% (87)	1.1% (87)
		590 (79)	24.0% (79)	122.4% (79)	4.7% (79)	57.5 (79)	.	.	.
SUMMARY	(MRY)	352 #	56.4% &	469.0% &	18.8% &	1502.5 *	0.68% &	0.24% &	3.2% &
	(1979)	253 #	37.4% &	325.8% &	7.6% &	956.8 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING		DEBT SERVICE RATIO	TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS		US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
CHINA	290 (87)	. .	. .	7.1% (87)	0.1 (82)	. .	. .	0.5% (87)
	250 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2,690 (87)	14.8% (87)	37.1% (87)	21.9% (87)	1.6 (88)	0.00% (87)	-0.02% (87)	0.0% (87)
	1,510 (79)	11.5% (79)	48.4% (79)	13.1% (79)	279.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
MALAYSIA	1,810 (87)	109.4% (87)	182.6% (87)	14.3% (87)	0.9 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	1.2% (87)
	1,400 (79)	45.3% (79)	82.9% (79)	4.4% (79)	10.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
SINGAPORE	7,940 (87)	87.1% (86)	70.5% (86)	1.3% (87)	0.0 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	0.1% (87)
	3,880 (79)	66.6% (79)	44.0% (79)	1.2% (79)	0.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
VIETNAM	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY (MRY)	419 #	74.7% &	79.6% &	7.7% &	2.7 *	0.00% &	-0.02% &	0.2% &
(1979)	320 #	50.0% &	53.0% &	4.5% &	289.9 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	383 #	71.8% &	134.6% &	10.7% &	1505.2 *	0.14% &	0.17% &	0.9% &
(1979)	285 #	47.5% &	95.7% &	5.7% &	1246.8 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
HUNGARY		2,240 (87) 1,680 (79)	. .	34.3% (87) .	26.7% (87) .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,240 #	. % &	34.3% &	26.7% &	. *	. % &	. % &	. % &
	(1979)	1,680 #	. % &	. % &	. % &	. *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ALBANIA		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GREECE		4,020 (87)	34.0% (81)	301.2% (81)	33.9% (87)	344.1 (88)	0.79% (87)	-0.01% (87)	0.1% (87)
		3,870 (79)	27.4% (79)	279.5% (79)	9.8% (79)	172.3 (79)	.	.	.
ROMANIA		.	.	.	12.1% (86)	0.7 (79)	.	.	.
		.	.	.	0.5% (79)	.	.	.	.
USSR		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA		2,480 (87)	.	.	13.3% (87)	0.1 (88)	0.00% (87)	.	0.1% (87)
		2,870 (79)	.	.	5.6% (79)	10.0 (79)	.	.	.
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,938 #	34.0% &	301.2% &	26.0% &	344.9 *	0.49% &	-0.01% &	0.1% &
	(1979)	3,171 #	27.4% &	279.5% &	8.0% &	182.3 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,772 #	34.0% &	205.7% &	26.2% &	344.9 *	0.49% &	-0.01% &	0.1% &
	(1979)	2,795 #	27.4% &	279.5% &	8.0% &	182.3 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REGION: NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
CYPRUS	5,200 (87)	47.6% (88)	267.5% (88)	13.4% (87)	10.0 (88)	0.42% (87)	0.46% (87)	. .
	. .	24.2% (79)	97.5% (79)	4.5% (79)	16.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
EGYPT	670 (87)	. .	. .	17.1% (87)	2174.9 (88)	6.43% (87)	3.16% (87)	4.9% (87)
	410 (79)	. .	. .	19.1% (79)	2588.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
IRELAND	6,040 (87)	. .	. .	. .	35.0 (88)	0.16% (87)	. .	. .
	4,120 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ISRAEL	6,810 (87)	217.3% (86)	811.3% (86)	17.8% (87)	3000.0 (88)	10.07% (87)	3.59% (87)	3.6% (87)
	4,730 (79)	222.5% (79)	844.0% (79)	16.9% (79)	4790.1 (79)	. .	. .	. .
JORDAN	1,560 (87)	. .	. .	22.7% (88)	51.9 (88)	3.50% (87)	2.27% (87)	12.0% (87)
	1,090 (79)	. .	. .	7.9% (79)	210.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
LEBANON	. .	. .	. .	. .	12.3 (88)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	46.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
MOROCCO	620 (87)	91.0% (85)	509.9% (85)	31.0% (87)	140.3 (88)	1.01% (87)	0.53% (87)	2.4% (87)
	760 (79)	38.9% (79)	323.8% (79)	31.5% (79)	73.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
OMAN	5,830 (87)	20.0% (85)	72.2% (87)	5.6% (87)	13.1 (88)	0.19% (87)	. .	0.2% (87)
	3,150 (79)	14.6% (79)	22.5% (79)	9.1% (79)	0.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
POLAND	1,920 (87)	. .	. .	14.3% (87)	6.8 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
PORTUGAL	2,810 (87)	. .	. .	37.8% (87)	117.1 (88)	0.78% (86)	-0.05% (87)	0.2% (87)
	2,050 (79)	. .	. .	14.5% (79)	66.2 (79)	. .	. .	. .
SPAIN	5,970 (87)	39.8% (86)	331.7% (86)	. .	5.6 (88)	0.05% (87)	. .	0.0% (87)
	4,380 (79)	15.5% (79)	165.5% (79)	. .	171.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
TUNISIA	1,210 (87)	43.8% (84)	193.7% (84)	27.2% (87)	70.3 (88)	0.95% (87)	0.38% (87)	2.9% (87)
	1,080 (79)	36.4% (79)	147.6% (79)	11.0% (79)	53.2 (79)	. .	. .	. .
TURKEY	1,200 (87)	31.3% (81)	253.5% (87)	31.7% (87)	525.6 (88)	0.94% (87)	-0.06% (87)	0.6% (87)
	1,370 (79)	23.1% (79)	670.5% (79)	23.9% (79)	250.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	590 (87)	18.8% (79)	3857.3% (79)	111.3% (87)	35.7 (88)	0.97% (87)	0.95% (87)	8.2% (87)
	360 (79)	. .	. .	4.6% (79)	18.6 (79)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY (MRY)	2,146 #	81.7% &	453.8% &	19.7% &	6198.7 *	2.19% &	1.63% &	2.2% &
(1979)	1,844 #	81.9% &	395.1% &	15.0% &	8285.2 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ALGERIA		2,680 (87)	. .	. .	47.8% (87)	0.1 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	0.3% (87)
		1,680 (79)	. .	. .	27.6% (79)	0.6 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BAHRAIN		. .	16.1% (87)	18.1% (87)	. .	0.1 (79)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	8.9% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
IRAN		. .	. .	. .	. .	0.1 (79)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
IRAQ		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KUWAIT		14,870 (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (87)
		18,350 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
LIBYA		5,500 (87)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (87)
		8,300 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SAUDI ARABIA		6,950 (86)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (87)
		8,680 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SYRIA		1,640 (87)	. .	. .	16.5% (87)	1.9 (81)	. .	. .	2.8% (87)
		1,240 (79)	. .	. .	12.5% (79)	110.8 (79)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	4,240 #	. % &	. % &	36.0% &	2.2 *	0.00% &	. % &	0.2% &
	(1979)	4,237 #	. % &	. % &	21.2% &	111.4 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,546 #	81.7% &	453.8% &	21.8% &	6200.9 *	2.06% &	1.83% &	1.1% &
	(1979)	2,294 #	81.9% &	395.1% &	16.0% &	8396.6 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
CANADA	15,160 (87)	45.8% (86)	179.2% (86)					
	10,040 (79)	27.6% (79)	108.9% (79)					
FRANCE	12,790 (87)							
	10,030 (79)							
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC	14,480 (87)		84.7% (87)					
	11,560 (79)		65.4% (79)					
ITALY	10,360 (87)	81.4% (87)	547.8% (87)		0.1 (87)	0.00% (87)		
	6,090 (79)	51.7% (79)	233.7% (79)		3.6 (79)			
JAPAN	15,760 (87)							
	8,620 (79)							
SWEDEN	15,630 (87)	53.8% (87)	189.3% (87)					
	12,530 (79)	24.3% (79)	94.9% (79)					
UNITED KINGDOM	10,430 (87)		247.5% (86)					
	6,450 (79)		219.3% (79)					
UNITED STATES	18,560 (87)	41.4% (88)	628.4% (88)					
	11,150 (79)	26.8% (79)	360.1% (79)					
SUMMARY (MRY)	15,476 #	52.7% &	316.9% &	. % &	0.1 *	0.00% &	. % &	. % &
(1979)	9,664 #	30.0% &	171.1% &	. % &	3.6 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	15,476 #	52.7% &	316.9% &	. % &	0.1 *	0.00% &	. % &	. % &
(1979)	9,664 #	30.0% &	171.1% &	. % &	3.6 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
AFGHANISTAN		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 (88)
					.	.	.	.	-100 (79)
BANGLADESH		0.3% (87)	3.8% (87)	11.1% (87)	.	-1,767 (88)	.	.	-287 (88)
					.	.	.	.	-83 (79)
BURMA		.	.	.	.	-228 (88)	15.8% (86)	2.9% (86)	-203 (85)
					.	-229 (79)	-16.5% (79)	3.6% (79)	-359 (79)
FIJI		2.2% (87)	.	5.8% (87)	26.1% (85)	-5 (85)	.	.	32 (88)
					25.5% (79)	-55 (79)	.	.	-67 (79)
INDIA		1.8% (87)	4.6% (87)	7.7% (87)	23.1% (87)	-6,881 (88)	35.4% (87)	3.8% (87)	-4,627 (86)
					14.8% (79)	-2,159 (79)	29.9% (79)	2.9% (79)	52 (79)
INDONESIA		4.5% (87)	3.6% (87)	8.5% (87)	25.4% (86)	1,924 (87)	4.0% (87)	2.4% (86)	-1,187 (88)
					23.5% (79)	3,329 (79)	9.8% (79)	3.3% (79)	975 (79)
KAMPUCHEA		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					.	.	.	.	.
NEPAL		0.5% (87)	4.7% (87)	8.8% (87)	.	-288 (88)	41.6% (84)	1.1% (85)	-282 (88)
					.	-77 (79)	20.2% (79)	0.9% (79)	-11 (79)
PAKISTAN		2.5% (87)	6.6% (87)	7.3% (87)	19.8% (88)	-2,855 (88)	27.6% (88)	6.5% (86)	-561 (87)
					17.3% (79)	-2,121 (79)	37.2% (79)	5.4% (79)	-1,112 (79)
PHILIPPINES		1.7% (87)	-0.5% (87)	16.7% (87)	15.3% (88)	228 (88)	.	.	-374 (88)
					11.7% (79)	-1,640 (79)	.	.	-1,496 (79)
SRI LANKA		3.0% (87)	4.6% (87)	11.8% (87)	31.8% (87)	-702 (87)	29.4% (88)	3.1% (87)	-345 (87)
					37.1% (79)	-405 (79)	31.7% (79)	0.8% (79)	-229 (79)
THAILAND		3.9% (87)	5.6% (87)	2.8% (87)	18.9% (87)	43 (87)	12.2% (87)	3.5% (87)	-1,672 (88)
					17.3% (79)	-1,841 (79)	21.1% (79)	4.1% (79)	-2,083 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.3% ●	4.1% ●	8.9% ●	23.1% &	-528 &	20.0% &	3.5% &	-817 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	21.5% &	-459 &	23.0% &	3.3% &	-525 &

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REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GCVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
CHINA		5.2% (87)	10.4% (87)	4.2% (87)	19.3% (88)	. .	. .	. .	300 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		6.4% (87)	8.6% (87)	5.0% (87)	. .	10,302 (87)	6.2% (88)	4.6% (87)	14,189 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-4,680 (79)	9.1% (79)	5.1% (79)	-4,156 (79)
MALAYSIA		4.1% (87)	4.5% (87)	1.1% (87)	26.0% (88)	3,667 (88)	24.9% (87)	5.8% (81)	1,884 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	29.0% (79)	937 (79)	11.8% (79)	3.7% (79)	929 (79)
SINGAPORE		7.2% (87)	5.4% (87)	1.3% (87)	28.9% (86)	. .	-3.9% (86)	5.7% (86)	1,660 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	19.7% (79)	. .	-9.9% (79)	4.9% (79)	-735 (79)
VIETNAM		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	5.7% ●	7.2% ●	2.9% ●	28.1% &	7,634 &	2.5% &	5.5% &	4,308 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	22.2% &	-1,978 &	-1.2% &	4.7% &	-1,153 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.3% ●	5.2% ●	7.1% ●	26.5% &	3,396 &	5.5% &	5.1% &	2,892 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	21.9% &	-1,101 &	3.9% &	4.4% &	-917 &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
HUNGARY		3.8% (87)	1.7% (87)	5.7% (87)		768 (88)	6.0% (87)	2.3% (87)	-612 (87)
						-627 (79)	.	.	-942 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.8% @	1.7% @	5.7% @	. % &	768 &	6.0% &	2.3% &	-612 &
	(1979)	. % @	. % @	. % @	. % &	-627 &	. % &	. % &	-942 &

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REGION: EASTERN EUROPE
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ALBANIA									
BULGARIA									
CZECHOSLOVAKIA									
GREECE		3.1% (87)	1.4% (87)	19.7% (87)	38.3% (87)	-3,685 (88)	27.1% (81)	4.3% (81)	-903 (88)
					24.3% (79)	-3,002 (79)	11.4% (79)	5.7% (79)	-1,889 (79)
ROMANIA					29.6% (85)				1,489 (86)
					52.8% (79)				-1,652 (79)
USSR									
YUGOSLAVIA		3.7% (87)	1.5% (87)	57.2% (87)		-1,434 (83)	-0.5% (87)	3.9% (86)	1,249 (87)
						-6,247 (79)	3.1% (79)	4.7% (79)	-3,665 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.4% ●	1.5% ●	38.5% ●	38.3% &	-2,826 &	16.6% &	4.1% &	-82 &
	(1979)	. % ●	% ●	. % ●	24.3% &	-4,384 &	7.9% &	5.3% &	-2,645 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.5% ●	1.5% ●	27.5% ●	38.3% &	-1,905 &	13.9% &	3.7% &	-218 &
	(1979)	. % ●	% ●	. % ●	24.3% &	-3,634 &	7.9% &	5.3% &	-2,305 &

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REGION: NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
CYPRUS		.	.	6.8% (87)	27.7% (88)	-115 (88)	14.1% (88)	0.9% (87)	90 (87)
					26.7% (79)	-339 (79)	23.3% (79)	2.0% (79)	-215 (79)
EGYPT		3.5% (87)	6.3% (87)	9.2% (87)	39.3% (87)	-6,700 (87)	12.8% (87)	8.0% (87)	-318 (87)
					41.7% (79)	-2,960 (79)	29.5% (79)	3.3% (79)	-1,543 (79)
IRELAND		2.0% (87)	.	10.2% (87)	52.0% (87)	1,966 (87)	.	1.6% (86)	-636 (87)
					46.4% (79)	-2,659 (79)	.	.	-2,099 (79)
ISRAEL		2.5% (87)	2.2% (87)	159.0% (87)	67.4% (86)	-6,567 (87)	-1.2% (86)	18.4% (86)	-1,040 (87)
					77.3% (79)	-3,600 (79)	18.0% (79)	28.9% (79)	-814 (79)
JORDAN		.	4.3% (87)	2.8% (87)	46.4% (87)	-1,481 (87)	.	.	-347 (87)
					51.6% (79)	-1,615 (79)	.	.	-5 (79)
LEBANON		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					.	.	.	.	.
MOROCCO		1.8% (87)	3.2% (87)	7.3% (87)	31.9% (86)	-1,577 (86)	26.5% (86)	4.8% (86)	175 (87)
					34.2% (79)	-1,844 (79)	27.6% (79)	5.6% (79)	-1,521 (79)
OMAN		8.0% (87)	12.7% (87)	-6.5% (87)	63.0% (85)	1,607 (85)	10.9% (87)	23.8% (86)	852 (87)
					.	760 (79)	-15.0% (79)	20.9% (79)	549 (79)
POLAND		.	.	29.2% (87)	.	2,290 (87)	4.2% (87)	.	-372 (87)
					.	.	.	.	-3,364 (79)
PORTUGAL		3.2% (87)	1.4% (87)	20.8% (87)	43.4% (84)	-747 (86)	24.4% (82)	2.7% (83)	-601 (88)
					36.3% (79)	-2,199 (79)	26.9% (79)	2.8% (79)	-57 (79)
SPAIN		2.3% (87)	2.1% (87)	10.7% (87)	.	-3,794 (88)	14.7% (86)	1.9% (85)	-52 (87)
					.	268 (79)	12.7% (79)	1.3% (79)	1,134 (79)
TUNISIA		3.6% (87)	3.6% (87)	8.2% (87)	39.4% (84)	5 (88)	11.9% (84)	3.1% (84)	212 (88)
					33.7% (79)	-359 (79)	12.8% (79)	5.0% (79)	-307 (79)
TURKEY		2.6% (87)	5.2% (87)	37.4% (87)	24.3% (83)	-3,451 (81)	15.2% (86)	2.9% (86)	1,539 (88)
					27.7% (79)	-2,899 (79)	21.6% (79)	3.3% (79)	-1,413 (79)
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC		.	5.6% (87)	11.4% (87)	36.7% (87)	-864 (88)	60.3% (87)	7.7% (87)	-452 (87)
					31.4% (79)	-1,679 (79)	19.3% (79)	14.3% (79)	-242 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.3% ●	4.7% ●	23.6% ●	49.9% &	-1,406 &	11.8% &	8.6% &	-173 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	51.1% &	-1,628 &	12.7% &	12.8% &	-428 &

● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ALGERIA		3.2% (87)	3.8% (87)	5.6% (87)	. .	490 (88)	. .	. .	141 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-490 (79)	. .	. .	-1,631 (79)
BAHRAIN		. .	. .	. .	41.5% (87)	245 (87)	4.3% (87)	5.3% (87)	-153 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	105 (79)	-7.8% (79)	5.3% (79)	-223 (79)
IRAN		. .	. .	. .	23.5% (85)	-1,585 (85)	40.1% (86)	3.1% (85)	-414 (84)
		. .	. .	. .	32.9% (79)	11,915 (79)	11.5% (79)	5.0% (79)	11,968 (79)
IRAQ		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KUWAIT		-4.0% (87)	-1.1% (87)	-4.6% (87)	. .	836 (87)	. .	6.8% (87)	4,713 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	12,165 (79)	. .	3.3% (79)	14,032 (79)
LIBYA		-2.3% (87)	. .	0.1% (87)	. .	625 (82)	. .	. .	-54 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	6,685 (79)	. .	. .	3,771 (79)
SAUDI ARABIA		4.0% (87)	-5.3% (87)	-2.8% (87)	. .	-7,038 (87)	. .	. .	-9,570 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	11,829 (79)	. .	. .	11,167 (79)
SYRIA		3.3% (87)	0.3% (87)	11.0% (87)	. .	-2,780 (87)	16.4% (81)	14.4% (86)	-187 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,675 (79)	-2.0% (79)	15.9% (79)	946 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.8% @	-0.6% @	1.9% @	. % &	-1,147 &	16.4% &	7.6% &	106 &
	(1979)	. % @	. % @	. % @	. % &	9.895 &	-2.0% &	4.1% &	10.043 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.4% @	3.2% @	17.5% @	49.9% &	-1,292 &	12.0% &	8.3% &	-51 &
	(1979)	. % @	. % @	. % @	51.1% &	5.510 &	11.8% &	8.3% &	6,058 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA). . . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	* GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
CANADA		2.7% (87)	2.9% (87)	5.0% (87)	24.3% (86)	2,438 (88)	16.9% (86)	1.9% (86)	-9,043 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	20.7% (79)	1,528 (79)	18.0% (79)	1.6% (79)	-4,152 (79)
FRANCE		2.7% (87)	1.6% (87)	7.7% (87)	. .	1,242 (88)	1.7% (87)	2.8% (85)	-4,086 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	3,479 (79)	3.8% (79)	2.8% (79)	5,163 (79)
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC		2.5% (87)	1.6% (87)	2.9% (87)	. .	. .	3.5% (87)	2.8% (84)	48,502 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6.8% (79)	2.8% (79)	-5,594 (79)
ITALY		2.7% (87)	2.1% (87)	11.5% (87)	39.5% (87)	-1,440 (87)	28.0% (85)	1.7% (87)	-1,059 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	33.5% (79)	-2,293 (79)	22.5% (79)	1.3% (79)	5,477 (79)
JAPAN		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	79,627 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-8,708 (79)
SWEDEN		1.8% (87)	1.3% (87)	7.9% (87)	. .	3,310 (87)	-4.4% (87)	2.8% (87)	-1,182 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,080 (79)	16.6% (79)	3.1% (79)	-2,404 (79)
UNITED KINGDOM		1.7% (87)	2.6% (87)	5.7% (87)	. .	. .	4.6% (86)	. .	-26,100 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14.6% (79)	. .	-897 (79)
UNITED STATES		1.5% (87)	3.1% (87)	4.3% (87)	. .	-107000 (88)	13.4% (88)	6.0% (87)	-135185 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-25,100 (79)	6.9% (79)	4.4% (79)	-956 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.2% *	2.2% *	6.4% *	30.5% &	-26,155 &	8.7% &	3.2% &	-9,215 &
	(1979)	. % *	. % *	. % *	25.5% &	-5,159 &	12.0% &	2.8% &	-1,868 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.2% *	2.2% *	6.4% *	30.5% &	-26,155 &	8.7% &	3.2% &	-9,215 &
	(1979)	. % *	. % *	. % *	25.5% &	-5,159 &	12.0% &	2.8% &	-1,868 &

* = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW
ASIA NEAR EAST AND EUROPE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	416,456	406,933	404,480
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	416,456	406,933	404,480
Economic Support Fund	2,816,358	2,971,285	2,636,000
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	2,816,358	2,971,285	2,636,000
Other*	5,092	159,312	500,000
TOTALS	3,237,906 a/	3,537,530 b/	3,540,480 c/
P.L. 480	730,560	580,970	544,693
Title I	467,000	427,400	395,000
Title II	263,560	153,570	149,693
TOTALS	3,968,466	4,118,500	4,085,173

Title II levels for FY 1989 include contributions to the World Food Program. Title II levels for FY 1990 do not include the World Food Program. See Main Volume PL 480 Tables for country breakout of the World Food Program.

a/ The FY 1989 total includes the following:

$3.750 million FY 1988 deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.
$58.146 million FY 1989 deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1989.
$296.355 million ESF carry-forward from 1988. $23.million of Emergency Refugee and Migration Affairs funds transferred for Afghanistan.
$3 million of International Disaster Assistance transferred from DOD.

b/ The FY 1990 total includes the following:

$145,885 million ESF carry-forward from FY 1989. $5.512 million no-year reobligated funds. $159.312 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines from the Special Assistance Initiatives.
The Environmental/Global Climate Change Reserve includes $3.0 million in FY 90 and $4.0 million in FY 91 to be allocated to the Pakistan Forestry project.

c/ The FY 1991 total includes the following:

$500 million for the Special Assistance Initiatives: $200 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines and $300 million for East European Regional Economic Stabilization support.

ASIA, NEAR EAST AND EUROPE

The National Interests of the United States

The Asia, Near East, and Europe (ANE) region spans a strikingly heterogeneous group of nations. At the end of the 1980s, however, these nations shared a growing commitment to greater political and economic freedoms for their people. For the nations of Eastern Europe, sudden political liberalization, driven by popular demand, has created the conditions for more open markets. Elsewhere in the region, measured but profound social and economic progress, supported by developmental assistance provided by the United States, has improved substantially the quality of life of the poor and laid the foundations for more open societies.

A.I.D. programming for the ANE region in the 1990s builds on these powerful, global trends encouraging the development of open markets and open societies throughout the region. The A.I.D. agenda for ANE is based on the premise that open markets and open societies offer the best hope of eliminating the root causes of poverty which lie in the inequitable structure of government policies and the inefficiencies of non-market allocation of both public and private resources.

In Eastern Europe, the focus of A.I.D. assistance is on the dual and mutually reinforcing process of building economic pluralism and political democracy through (1) facilitating the transition to a market economy, and (2) support for political institution building for key democratic processes such as elections, legislative assemblies, local government, the media and private economic interest groups. In East Asia, the Near East, and South Asia, A.I.D.'s emphasis will be upon accelerating open market progress, and extending open society gains. As such, the A.I.D. program for ANE is fully consistent with the broad, Agency-wide efforts to ensure that U.S. assistance to the developing countries results in:

> --economic growth that is broad based and sustainable, in both economic and environmental terms;
>
> --human capacity development, with particular emphasis on those health and education levels that are required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress; and
>
> --pluralism, including the promotion of democracy and the promotion of freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation.

Regional Overview

The broad interests of the United States have been served by the progress achieved throughout the region. American humanitarian and developmental goals have been met, in part, through the provision of economic assistance by the United States. This assistance has lowered infant and child mortality, and total fertility rates throughout the region, and increased agricultural production, literacy and primary school enrollment rates, and per capita incomes. Further, increased levels of political stability, moderation and popular participation in government have helped forward foreign policy objectives of the United States.

The economic benefits for America, however, have not been symmetrical. Throughout the ANE region, the United States has lost market share in an increasingly competitive economic environment. This trend is cause for real concern since of all A.I.D. assisted regions, that of ANE is by far the most important potential market for American exports.

Substantial economic and social progress within the ANE region has created a demand for the ideas, products and services of the developed nations, and increased the potential value to the United States of continued developmental cooperation. The growing success of the ANE countries, however, increasingly enables them to meet their demands through international markets. Accordingly, A.I.D. programming for the 1990s gives increased emphasis to promoting U.S. ideas, products, and services through open markets, and encouraging the ANE countries to become responsible participants in international markets.

This regional overview describes the social and economic progress achieved by the ANE countries over the past 20 years, and A.I.D. efforts to respond to these changes by developing programs which will help to open markets and societies, and by restructuring its resource management systems to emphasize country and program performance.

Progress and Prospects to the Year 2000.

During 1989, the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Romania, East Germany, and Czechoslvakia broke the bonds of communist oppression creating new political and economic opportunities. In the countries of Asia and the Near East, change has been less dramatic, but steady social and economic progress has profoundly and positively shaped prospects for development. By the year 2000, many of the Asian and Near East countries will have surpassed A.I.D.'s developmental targets in such fields as health, population, education, and economic growth. These accomplishments open new opportunities.

Regional Overview

A. Eastern Europe.

The commitment to political and economic reform in Poland and Hungary led Congress and the Administration to propose assistance for these countries to sustain political liberties, and to foster economic and social restructuring. As events unfolded in late 1989, the desire to provide assistance to other Eastern European countries became apparent, and assistance in democratic initiatives and food aid was proposed as appropriate in the region.

The challenge of Eastern Europe is immense. The changes called for by the peoples and governments of these countries and supported by the United States involve fundamental changes in the structure of the political and economic systems in the countries of Eastern Europe. History provides no proven formula to guide the transition from centrally planned to market based economies. A.I.D., however, has devoted much of its global efforts in the 1980s to restructuring socialist, third world economies along market oriented lines. This experience is proving invaluable as A.I.D. addresses Eastern Europe.

Both Poland and Hungary are experiencing serious economic crises. Poland is burdened with a massive debt of $39 billion and living standards that have stagnated over the past decade. To address these problems and rekindle Polish growth, the government has introduced far-reaching programs to control hyper-inflation, reduce subsidies and initiate plans to privatize state-owned enterprises, and establish liberal trade and investment regimes. No developing country has undertaken an economic reform program as sweeping or as fast-paced as that which Poland has begun.

A modest assistance program to Poland since 1985 has been helpful in fostering both political and economic pluralism. Support to Solidarity since 1987, to human rights groups, and to small publishing companies have helped encourage movement toward political reform and a representative government. Funding from the United States assisted Solidarity in building a nationwide network of support for trade union rights as well as other human and political rights. These resources helped expand the openings created when the Polish Government began to allow more scope for trade unions, private and voluntary organizations, and the Catholic Church to participate in the development of pluralistic economic and political systems.

Modest assistance activities through private voluntary groups also provided openings in economic systems and social service delivery. These activities helped demonstrate to a broad spectrum of Polish people that decentralized and open market alternatives were viable and attractive options to centrally planned operations. The provision of health services was strengthened through Solidarity's Social Fund and assistance to hospitals and rural clinics through private voluntary organizations. Assistance in agriculture made essential supplies and equipment available to private

Polish farmers on a commercial basis. The local currency generated from these sales provided potable water supply systems to 245 villages serving 15,170 farm families. Food aid from the United States also has been used to build pluralism through the United States-Polish Joint Commission, which channels local currency proceeds to support such groups as the Church Agricultural Committee and the Jagiellonian University.

The Hungarian economic situation is characterized by deteriorating living conditions, inflation, and budget and balance-of-payments deficits. Hungary's current account imbalance for 1989 could be as large as $1.5 billion. Massive economic reforms are now being planned in Hungary to stimulate local entrepreneurship, privatization, private investment and tax revenue. Hungary, however, has not yet completed the political transition to a fully democratic government. Accordingly, A.I.D. is actively engaged in Hungarian democratic initiatives leading to the first democratic election in Eastern Europe in 1990.

B. East Asia, South Asia, and the Near East.*

1. Economic Development. Long-range prospects for economic growth among the Asian and Near East countries are generally good. Between 1950 and 1986, only four of these countries failed to achieve A.I.D.'s performance target of 2% annual growth in per capita gross domestic product (GDP). These were the South Asian countries of Sri Lanka (1.7%), India (1.7%), Bangladesh (0.9%), and Nepal (0.6%).

Recent growth data, however, suggest new trends (Figure 1). On average, for the period 1986-1988, South Asian per capita GDP growth, led by strong Indian performance, has climbed above A.I.D.'s targeted rate of 2% annually, although annual rates are still highly volatile. East Asian growth returned to robust levels following a temporary downturn in the early 1980s as these economies responded to earlier structural changes. Average per capita GDP growth rates in the Near East, particularly for Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia, have dropped sharply, however, suggesting a need to address new structural adjustment problems, or for continued adherence to existing programs.

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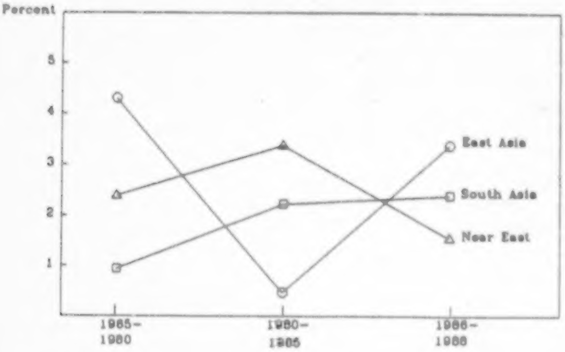
*The countries included in these subregions are: East Asia (Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand); South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka); and the Near East (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen). Portugal, Turkey and Israel are not included because U.S. assistance to these countries is primarily related to U.S. security rather than developmental interests. Assistance to the Afghanistan, West Bank/Gaza, Lebanon and Noncommunist Cambodian Resistance Forces programs is also excluded because of the special nature of these programs. Individual country analyses for all ANE programs, however, follow in this volume.

Figure 1
Average Annual Per Capita GDP Growth
By Subregion



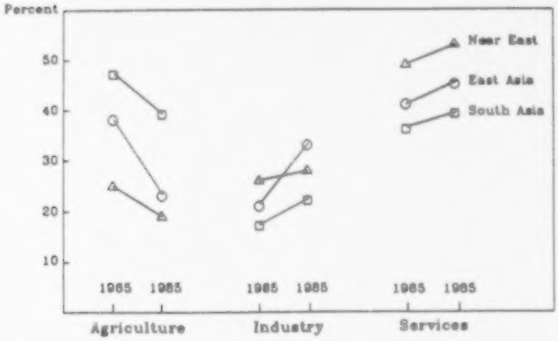
The prospects for the 1990s are for continued growth. GDP growth is expected to range from 4% to 6% in Asia and from 3% to 5% in the countries of the Near East.

Past growth has had a clear impact on poverty levels. Virtually across the board in Asia and the Near East, the incidence of poverty has declined relative to the mid 1970s, often by 30% to 40%. Even in the most populous countries of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the incidence of poverty declined by over a third. Continued economic growth combined with the projected slowing of population growth in the next decade will give further opportunity to improve the plight of the impoverished.

Associated with these growth rates have been structural changes in the economies of the Asian and Near East countries. The region-wide trend has seen an expansion of the manufacturing and service sectors as a percentage of GDP. Such changes have been most profound in East Asia, where between 1965 and 1985, industry's contribution to GDP increased by approximately 11 percentage points, while agriculture's share fell by 15 percentage points to under 30% (Figure 2). By 1985, industry's share of GDP in East Asia was significantly greater than that of agriculture. Agriculture's share of GDP in South Asia and the Near East also fell over the same time period. Only in Nepal did agriculture's share of GDP remain significantly greater than that of other sectors in 1985 (62% versus 35% respectively).

If these trends continue, by the year 2000, the agricultural sector will account for more than 30% of GDP in only two countries, Bangladesh and India. Elsewhere, manufacturing and services will account for over three-quarters of the national economy. Similarly, by the year 2000, agricultural workers will comprise more than half of the labor force in only five countries compared to 11 such countries in 1970. Twenty years ago, only one ANE country enjoyed a pattern of such economic diversity.

Figure 2
Structural Change by Subregion:
Sectoral Shares of GDP



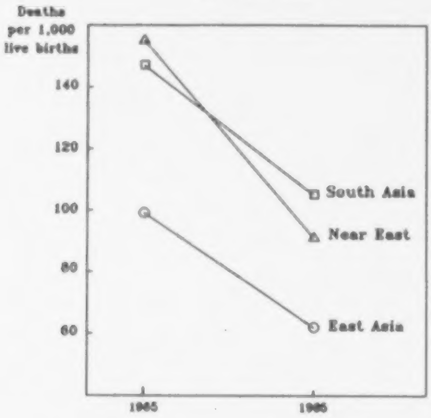
2. Agriculture and Food Production. By 1987, nearly half of the major aid recipients in Asia and the Near East were net food exporters. In a related trend, food and agriculture's share of value added in the manufacturing sector is consistently higher in the countries of the region than it was in 1970. Indeed, in India, Pakistan, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand, that value added represents a significant portion of manufacturing growth. In addition, dietary patterns within countries are shifting to increased consumption of non-cereal foods. Hence, agribusiness and food processing and distribution are clearly growth industries for the countries of Asia and the Near East in the 1990s. The growth of these industries will stimulate off-farm employment and income opportunities.

3. Health. Economic growth in the countries of Asia and the Near East has contributed to significant progress in quality of life indicators. By 1985, A.I.D.'s infant mortality target of not more than 75 deaths per thousand live births had been achieved by Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Thailand, Jordan and Tunisia. Substantial progress was made by the other Asian and Near East countries as well. The infant mortality rate in Egypt, for example, declined by 51% between 1965 and 1985. Relatively speaking, reductions in infant mortality rates have been slowest in South Asia (Figure 3). If current rates of progress are maintained, by the year 2005, all but four Asian and Near East countries will have achieved the A.I.D. goal for infant mortality. The exceptions are Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, and North Yemen.

Similarly, life expectancy in the countries of Asia and the Near East has improved. Half of all these countries currently have life expectancies over 60 years of age. Only two, Nepal and North Yemen, continue to languish in the 40 year range which characterized the entire region in the 1960s.

In line with these infant mortality and life expectancy trends, disease patterns in the region are also changing. While comprehensive data for the region are not available, higher standards of living and the changing age

Figure 3
Infant Mortality by Subregion
1965 vs. 1985

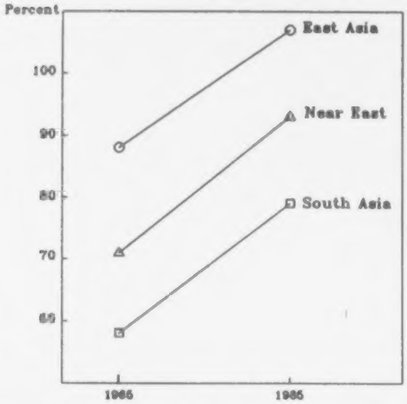


structure of populations will increase the prevalence of chronic and degenerative diseases. Simple technological solutions will not be available in the fight against growing killers such as hypertension or diabetes. It can be expected that the costs of health care programs will grow. New managerial and payment solutions will be crucial to keep costs and expenditures in line with available resources. Otherwise, gains in basic health care are not likely to be sustained.

4. Education. In the last 20 years, the countries of Asia and the Near East have made considerable progress in expanding literacy and basic education. By 1985, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Jordan and Tunisia had achieved the A.I.D. educational target of 90% of primary school age children enrolled (Figure 4). Even among those countries which have not achieved this target, substantial progress has been made. Between 1965 and 1985, primary enrollments in Yemen jumped by over 600%. In Nepal, they increased more than 300%. Again, primary school enrollment gains have been slowest in South Asia. As of 1985, only 47% of the primary school age children in Pakistan and 60% of those in Bangladesh were enrolled.

Despite such progress, three significant and persistent problems remain. First, quality and sustainability of the educational process is low. Although initial enrollments in primary school are high, five countries have less than 40% of these children completing primary school. Second, female literacy and enrollment continue to lag behind that of males in most countries. In many, the gap between growth in male literacy and that of women is growing. Third, education beyond primary school continues to lag. Eight countries in Asia and the Near East have less than 40% of their 12-15 year old children in secondary schools. Yet, as jobs move out of the agricultural sector and into the industrial and service sectors, there is a growing need for new skills in business, science, and engineering which can only be met through secondary and university level education.

Figure 4
Primary School Enrollment By Subregion, 1965 vs. 1985



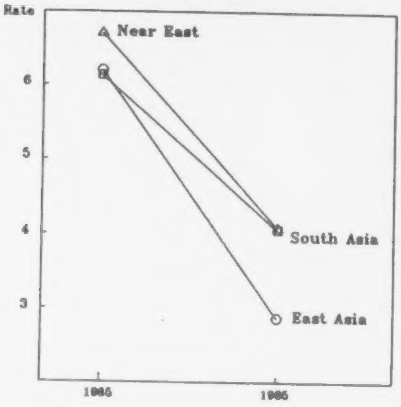
5. Demographics. Change and progress in the Asian and Near East countries also have reduced total fertility rates and altered population structures. On average, fertility rates among the Asian and Near East countries fell approximately 28% between 1965 and 1985. Declines have been greatest in East Asia and the Near East (Figure 5). Over this period, however, fertility rates in Nepal, Pakistan and Jordan have remained largely unchanged.

One result of declining fertility and increasing life expectancy is the largely unrecognized shift in the age structure of Asian and Near East populations. In the coming 20 years, national populations will be increasingly dominated by working age adults, not by dependent children. Indeed, by the year 2010, some countries in the region will have greater portions of their populations in working age groups than Japan, France or the United Kingdom.

In a related trend, the median age of the region is increasing. Early in the next century, the median age of Asian countries will approximate that of the West in the 1970s and the Four Tigers of Asia (Hongkong, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan) in the 1980s. Taken together, these demographic trends point up the importance of the continued economic growth necessary for adequate job creation. If that happens, these countries will face a significant opportunity early in the next century to increase their economic productivity, savings, and investment, and accordingly, ground their economies firmly in sustainable growth.

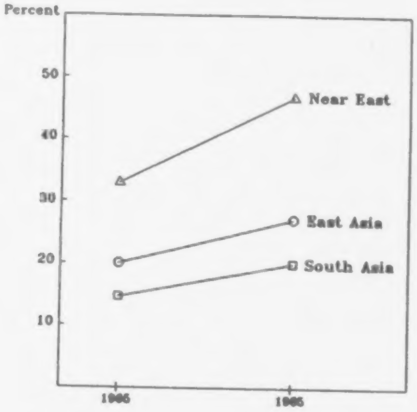
Not only has the age structure of Asian and Near East populations changed over the past two decades, but their location has shifted as well. The number of people living in urban areas increased approximately 35% between 1965 and 1985 (Figure 6). By the year 2000, half of the 35 largest cities in the world will be in ANE countries. The rapid growth of urban populations place greater demands on local environments and exacerbate problems related to inadequate urban infrastructure.

Figure 5
Total Fertility Rates in
ANE Region, 1965 vs. 1985



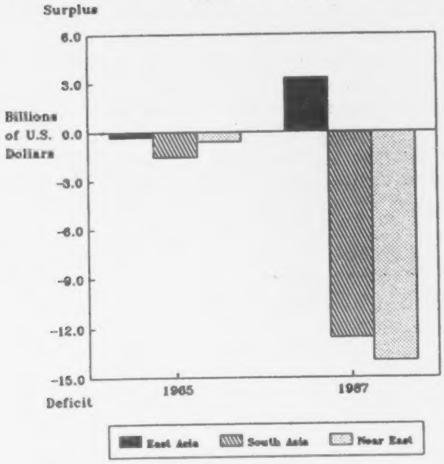
6. Trade. Growth in the Asian and Near East countries is increasingly being driven by international trade. In 1987, exports from the East Asian countries were 17 times higher than in 1965. Near East exports increased nine-fold, and South Asian exports, seven-fold between 1965 and 1987. On average, exports generated almost 26% of GDP in the East Asian and Near Eastern countries, and approximately 14% of GDP in the South Asian countries in 1987. Imports by these countries also increased. Import levels for the East Asian and Near Eastern countries were approximately 13 times greater in 1987 than in 1965. South Asian country imports were up more than seven times.

Figure 6
Urban Share of Population
1965 vs. 1985



Unweighted average across countries.

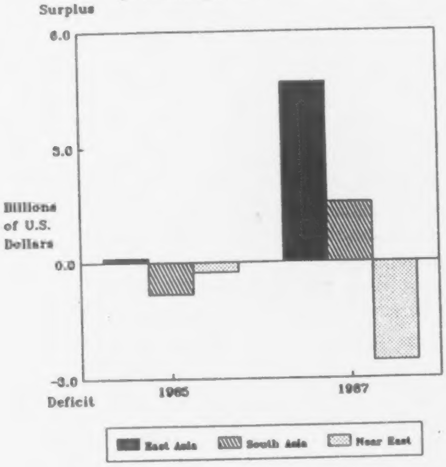
Figure 7
Trade Balances by Subregion
1965 vs. 1987



The results of expanded international trade were most favorable for East Asia which generated an international trade surplus in 1987. The international trade deficits of South Asia and the Near East, on the other hand, were substantially higher in 1987 than in 1965 (Figure 7).

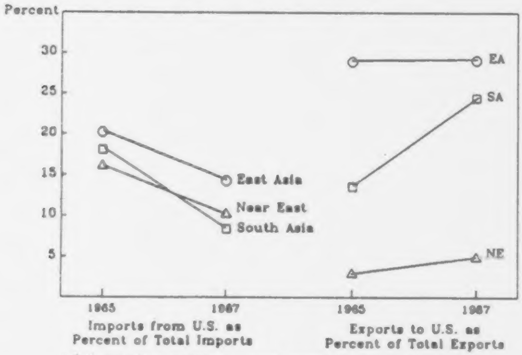
There has also been a reversal in the trading patterns of the United States and the countries of Asia and the Near East. In 1965, the United States generated trade surpluses with these countries. By 1987, however, the United States ran trade deficits with the countries of East and South Asia (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Trade Balances with United States
by Subregion, 1965 vs. 1987



Moreover, the United States has lost market share throughout the Asian and Near East countries. The United States' share of East Asian imports, for example, fell from 20% in 1965 to approximately 14% in 1987. It fell from 18% of South Asian imports in 1965 to 8% in 1987. Comparable numbers for Near East country imports are 16% and 10%, respectively (Figure 9). This trend is cause for real concern since the large economies of Asia and the Near East are by far the most important potential markets for American exports of all A.I.D.-assisted regions.

Figure 9
Trade: Average Market Shares 1/



1/ Unweighted average across countries in each subregion.

Programming Targets for the 1990s: Open Markets, Open Societies.

A.I.D. programming for the ANE region in the 1990s builds on the past successes of U.S. developmental assistance. It recognizes that the ANE countries have experienced profound social, economic and political changes, and that these changes have positively shaped prospects for development. It is rooted in the concept of choice, because, as the eminent economist Sir Arthur Lewis observed:

> The advantage of economic growth is not that wealth increases happiness, but that it increases the range of human choice. The case for economic growth is that it gives man greater control over his environment and thereby increases his freedom.

Regional Overview

If the history of the 1980s has taught any lesson, it is that the call of freedom carries extraordinary power. Unleashed by dramatic political events or more gradual economic and social progress, the demand for freedom uncovers in the spirits of all peoples the desire to assume responsibility for their own destiny and to strive for a better, more prosperous life. Throughout the ANE region, people are opting for choice and responsibility. Centralized planning, closed markets, and oppression are increasingly being pushed aside by open societies and open markets.

The pathway to a stable and flourishing future is far from smooth. A.I.D., however, believes that choice is best advanced by open markets and open societies. Open markets lead to the proliferation of trade, investment, and jobs, and allow people to choose what they produce and consume, where they work, what they invest in, and where they live. Open societies lead to the proliferation of groups formed to meet individual needs, including trade unions, cooperatives, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), and professional and business associations. Such groups are important counterweights to central governments. Both open markets and open societies depend upon, among other things, the rule of law, the protection of property, freedom of expression and association, and public and private sector cooperation. These conditions encourage entrepreneurship, the primal force of growth.

The focus of A.I.D. programming for the ANE countries in the 1990s is choice. Its purpose is to encourage the development of open markets and open societies. It is keyed to the pace of growth achieved by the countries of the region. The most rapid change has occurred in the countries of Eastern Europe. In these countries, A.I.D. assistance will focus on the transformation of planned economies and the growth of democratic institutions.

In the majority of ANE countries, particularly those in which steady social and economic progress has profoundly changed the nature of development, A.I.D. assistance will focus on promoting further progress towards open markets and open societies. In those ANE countries where social and economic progress lags behind Asian and Near East standards, notably, Bangladesh, Nepal, and North Yemen, A.I.D. will continue to pursue programming targets more closely approximating those of the past in such fields as health, population and education. However, the open markets and open societies objectives that characterize broader A.I.D. programming for the ANE region will be woven into these more traditional country programs. Policy dialogue to encourage economic freedoms, private sector growth, and the private provision of social services are examples of how A.I.D.'s open markets and open societies objectives will be pursued in these more traditional programs.

In addition, the A.I.D. agenda for the ANE region in the 1990s will include continuing balance of payments support for Israel, Portugal, and Turkey. These resources are being used to support the overall political relationships between the United States and these countries as well as the economic reform measures each country is taking to establish viable and sustainable economies. The A.I.D. agenda will also provide continuing support for important humanitarian programs in the West Bank/Gaza and for the Afghan people as well as assistance to the Noncommunist Cambodian Resistance Forces. Such programs are especially supportive of the foreign policy objectives of the United States. More detailed information on all ANE programs and their accomplishments follow in this volume.

A. The Countries of Eastern Europe.

The Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 provides the framework for assistance to Poland and Hungary. It addresses the following two broad objectives: (a) development of durable democratic institutions supportive of political pluralism; and (b) fostering market-oriented economies and free enterprise. While the Act is limited to Poland and Hungary, legislation is pending to extend its objectives throughout Eastern Europe.

The goal of the United States Government in Eastern Europe is to promote sustained growth of market economies. In pursuing this goal, A.I.D. will foster open markets and open societies, concentrating our efforts in five major areas. These are:

1. establishing macroeconomic and political policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and other relevant aspects of governance conducive to the growth of market economies;

2. mobilizing private sector resources through such activities as enterprise funds, guarantees, trade and investment, and financial market development;

3. developing human resources for a free market economy through technical training and scholarships in relevant areas (e.g., management, banking, economics, accounting, privatization);

4. encouraging democratic pluralism by providing assistance designed to strengthen newly established participatory institutions, such as democratically elected legislatures, and nongovernmental organizations, such as indigenous PVOs or professional associations; and

5. strengthening the management of natural resources and improved environment consistent with economic growth by, for example, supporting clean coal energy projects and clean water supplies in polluted areas.

A.I.D. has already taken initial steps to implement this program. Design efforts are underway to develop activities to accomplish these objectives. A.I.D. plans an assistance program that will be streamlined; that will facilitate the flow of nongovernmental and private sector resources; and that will limit direct A.I.D. management, oversight, and administrative responsibilities and costs. Eastern Europe is not the third world. A.I.D. assistance mechanisms are being designed to take advantage of the relative sophistication and competence of Eastern European institutions.

In addition, A.I.D. will adopt a regional rather than a country focus for Eastern Europe. Specific levels of assistance will not be committed on a country basis in advance. Within the five areas of program focus, availability of resources will be geared to the pace and performance of each country. Decisions about the size and composition of each country package will be made after technical review and consultation within the United States Government and with the recipient countries.

B. The Countries of Asia and the Near East.

As has been noted throughout this overview, the growth path of many Asian and Near Eastern countries is carrying them to new levels of development. This, in turn, provides A.I.D. with new opportunities for assistance which will satisfy the economic and social needs of the recipient countries and the interests of the United States in seeing that progress in these countries takes the form of open societies and open markets. Six core concerns will guide programming for these countries.

1. Democratic Pluralism. A.I.D. initiatives will stress voice, choice and governance. Voice activities will include projects designed to encourage civic participation, and association or advocacy. Programs will support a variety of private sector groups that influence government and political processes. These include PVOs, labor unions, civic associations, universities, independent think tanks, and business and professional organizations. If they are genuinely independent, these groups can be both watchdogs on corruption and participants in the formation of economic policies and public debate in these areas.

Special emphasis will be given to nongovernmental organizations formed to enhance the capacity of the poor to take advantage of economic opportunities created by more open markets and societies. Experience throughout the world confirms the importance of opening channels of advocacy and the articulation of economic concerns in breaking down the institutional causes of poverty.

Choice activities include support for free and fair elections. Projects in this area will include: the funding of computer hardware and software for conducting elections; the establishment of autonomous electoral commissions to assure efficiency and fairness in elections; the training of citizen information groups and others in voter registration, getting out the vote, and monitoring elections through poll watching and ballot counting; and training of political party members, the press and independent organizations in polling and in organizing campaigns.

Governance activities include projects aimed at strengthening institutional performance in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of governments. Program activities will include support for policies which advance economic reforms and encourage open markets essential to sustainable economic development, strengthen long-term legal protection of political and economic liberties, and enhance local government institutions.

2. Economic Freedom. Freedom for individuals to affect their destiny, to save and invest, to be entrepreneurs, and to reap the benefits of their efforts is the key to continued social and economic progress.

A.I.D. will support programs which create or strengthen the conditions of economic freedom in the countries of Asia and the Near East. This includes support for business and jobs development and for the expansion of financial markets and resource mobilization. A.I.D. will also provide assistance for privatization, for agribusiness expansion, for women's education to encourage their full participation in economic and social progress, for factory-based skills training to ensure the quality of human resources essential to economic vitality, for the expansion of research, development and engineering capacities as economies become more sophisticated and diversified, and for sound management of national environments to allow sustainable growth.

Another initiative in this area will be increasing A.I.D. involvement in issues of urbanization. Of particular interest will be support for the private provision of urban infrastructure, such as electrical power generation, through regulatory reform, expanded financial markets, private investment, and capital projects, thereby contributing both to the development goals of the Asian and Near Eastern countries and expansion of U.S. business opportunities.

3. Equity of Public Policies. Long term economic growth is the only sustainable cure for poverty. A.I.D. seeks to support the development of public policies which are supportive of both growth and equity. This requires public policies which encourage the full participation of all social groups in development. Accordingly, A.I.D. will work with public sector officials and other interested parties to create transparent policy-making procedures and neutral policy environments.

As appropriate, support will be provided for, among other things, tax reforms which facilitate the growth of small businesses, the passage of laws which protect public and private property, the dissolution of public monopolies and restrictive licensing arrangements, and public policies which encourage free foreign exchange rates, market-determined interest rates, and the reduction of trade barriers. A.I.D. will also work with public officials to develop equitable regulatory policies and mechanisms which encourage open markets while protecting public interests. It will help promote freedom of access to public information, regulatory hearings, independent counsels, and other devices which promote the transparency of public policy making, and ensure the accountability of public sector entities.

4. International Investment and Trade. International market access will be as important to the continued growth of the Asian and Near Eastern countries as their own domestic economic performance. Their growing participation in international trade and the role of international investment in their domestic economies are critical to their own growth, the American private sector, and the stability of the world trading system.

Accordingly, A.I.D. will undertake programs and policy dialogue to encourage this group of countries to become more responsible players in the international marketplace. Included among these programs may be activities to enhance intellectual property rights providing, thereby, additional incentives to entrepreneurs to apply their individual skills. A.I.D. will also support work to establish liberal trade and investment regimes throughout the region, and increased trade and investment linkages between U.S. and regional businesses.

Opportunity is the key to open markets, and A.I.D. plans to help indigenous and American businesses discover, remove obstacles to, and take advantage of business opportunities. It will be proactive, going directly to private businesses, business organizations, and other private intermediaries to develop relationships and mechanisms to seize opportunities, and show, by example, the benefits of private sector involvement in development. It will actively encourage private investment in production, processing and distribution systems. By mobilizing additional private capital, A.I.D. will implement its mandate to expand private sector involvement in development.

A.I.D. recognizes that, as the region's countries become more active in the international economy, the likelihood increases that trade disputes between individual countries and the United States or among countries within the region will arise. A.I.D. will consider developing a capability to provide technical assistance to the countries of Asia and the Near East to help resolve disputes such as those which have emerged over intellectual property rights. The ultimate emphasis will be on contributing to the resolution of bilateral trade disputes with the United States which could prove damaging to the progress of both the Asian and Near East countries countries and the United States.

5. Social Services Reform. The improved quality of life in the countries of Asia and the Near East as measured by lower infant mortality rates, increased life spans, and higher primary school enrollments has created new challenges for the provision of social services and for ensuring their financial sustainability. The changing age structure of ANE populations (as seen in the increase in the size of the working age population), for example, is creating demands for increasingly expensive and technologically sophisticated health services. Similarly, increasing industrialization is creating a demand for more technologically oriented and, therefore, more expensive secondary and university education. Effective involvement of the private sector in the provision of social services provides an important mechanism to ensure that scarce public resources are focused on the

provision of such services to the poor, while maintaining access by other social groups to adequate health care, education, and other critical social services.

A.I.D. supports activities that promote the private provision of social services. It is already actively engaged in helping governments shift costly medical service for the middle and upper classes (e.g., kidney dialysis, CAT scanning) out of the free public health system in order to release budgetary resources to pay for medical services for the poorest sectors of society. A.I.D. will continue to pursue such initiatives. It will also promote public policies which improve efficiency, cost containment, financial sustainability, and reform management of public programs delivering social services, and that focus public resources on those least able to pay for them. It will be looking to expand the financial base and management of social services beyond the public sector. Sustaining the social gains of the 1980s while addressing the more expensive problems of the 1990s will be the major challenge facing the countries of Asia and the Near East over the next decade.

6. Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources. Future economic growth in the countries of Asia and the Near East will require increased inputs of natural resources. Increased urbanization and industrial growth are placing large new demands on the natural resource bases and environments of these countries. It is clear that during the 1990s and beyond, they will be under increasing pressure to reduce inefficiencies and waste in the use of their natural resources, including energy, and to deal with the growing pollution and degradation of their environments.

The countries of Asia and the Near East have come to recognize the importance of sound economic management of the environment, and are making significant policy and financial commitments to ensure this end. Of critical importance in this regard is the creation of open, efficient markets that reflect the real cost of goods and services, including environmental costs, and the establishment of democratic systems that allow for increased private and popular participation in economic decisions affecting the environment.

Accordingly, A.I.D. environmental programming for these countries through the 1990s will focus on five policy and institutional areas. These are: (a) improving market mechanisms; (b) removing policy distortions and subsidies; (c) defining appropriate public and private roles, and strengthening institutional capabilities; (d) improving the analytical and information bases from which countries can formulate appropriate policies and programs; and (e) increasing popular participation in environmental decision-making.

Energy is an especially vital input to the economic growth process, and the countries of Asia and the Near East will continue to see rapid increases in energy demand, particularly for electrical power. Given the large capital needs for power expansion and the inefficiencies of parastatal utilities,

Regional Overview

ANE governments are seeking alternatives to the public provision of power, including greater reliance upon the private sector. A.I.D. has adopted a strategy to encourage greater private sector participation in the provision of electrical power. This strategy supports: (a) policy reform; (b) institutional restructuring; (c) expanded linkages between the private power industry of the United States and those of the ANE countries; and (d) technical and financial support for private power project and energy efficiency technologies.

A.I.D. Operations: Targets for the Year 2000.

Beginning in FY 1991, A.I.D. is proposing to Congress revisions in the Agency's budgeting process. These revisions will acknowledge the substantial differences which exist among the three regions in the Agency and permit A.I.D. to reward performance.

Powerful currents of economic and political change are driving development in the countries of the ANE region. As a consequence, changes in A.I.D.'s programming and budgeting systems are required to ensure the continued effectiveness of our assistance. A.I.D. must build sufficient flexibility into its budgeting system to concentrate resources on those countries and programs which are performing best, and to create a capacity to respond to new opportunities quickly. Accordingly, the resource allocation system A.I.D. is developing for the ANE region will have three facets:

- new criteria for assessing country performance and allocating additional resources to those which are demonstrating the most rapid progress in achieving broad-based sustainable growth;
- improved assessment of program performance, including development of a more rigorous system specifying objectives and progress indicators and concentration of resources in those sectors which are having the greatest impact on a country's growth; and
- a fund to enable A.I.D. to respond quickly to opportunities to stimulate open markets and open societies.

Country performance assessment will be based on a new set of indicators which attempt to measure directly progress toward open markets and open societies. The six indicators A.I.D. expects to utilize are:

1. degree of political pluralism and civil liberties;
2. economic freedom and the local investment climate;

3. equity of the public policy framework;
4. openness to international trade;
5. climate for foreign investment; and
6. willingness and capacity to resolve international economic disputes.

A.I.D. has selected these indicators for several reasons. First, they measure the effects of government policies on the capacity of the poor to initiate and sustain economic and political activities which can improve their lives. Second, these indicators reflect actions wholly within the control of governments. The benefits of appropriate government actions on these measures can be negated by natural disasters, for example. However, governments cannot control such variables and should not be held responsible for them in the same way that, for example, they can be held responsible for policies which subsidize urban wage earners at the expense of farmers by setting agricultural prices below market value. Third, these indicators incorporate open market and open society principles which strike at the root causes of poverty --inequitable government policy and the inefficiencies of non-market allocations of public and private resources. Finally, as a set, these indicators can measure change on a short-term basis. They are, therefore, especially appropriate to use in determining annual resource allocations.

As it gains more experience with performanced-based resource allocations, A.I.D. will adjust and adapt its set of indicators. Obviously, other factors such as foreign policy interests will influence resource allocation also. Nevertheless, the objective will be to increase the share of resources allocated to countries which are performing best.

Program performance also will be systematically factored into resource allocation decisions. A.I.D. field missions have been asked to specify . program objectives and to identify indicators which can be used to assess progress toward achievement of those objectives. The goal is to focus on what the United States is attempting to achieve in each country over the medium- to long-term, in the range of at least five years and preferably longer. Thus these objectives will be broader than those of a single A.I.D. project, but will be designed so they do not overstate A.I.D.'s potential impact. Indicators of program performance will be objective and verifiable and subject to regular reporting. Issues of sustainability will be addressed at the project design stage. A.I.D.'s premise is that projects designed using open markets and open societies principles will be sustainable because they will be demand driven.

Once the program performance system is operational, A.I.D. will be in a better position to shift regular budgetary resources to those ANE programs which are performing well and to use deobligations and reobligations to restructure those performing less well.

Regional Overview

A.I.D. proposes to use $50.0 million in FY 1991 to create an ANE Performance Fund. These monies will be allocated to support progress toward open markets and open societies. In large measure, this Fund was created by reducing incremental funding for ongoing programs in the region. As a result, many country programs proposed for FY 1991 show reductions from previous years. However, as performance is demonstrated and projects identified which promote open markets and open societies, some countries will receive increased assistance.

The Performance Fund will provide resources to reward and catalyze change in the programming areas described above. This may include stimulation of policy reform, pilot testing of systems for private provision of social services, codification of commercial law to encourage micro and small enterprise development, or demonstration of environmentally sound systems for expanding production for agribusiness. Innovation will be encouraged and the typical lead time necessary to obtain approval of A.I.D. projects shortened. The current system, which calls for identification of ideas as much as two years before they can be funded, is simply not flexible enough to respond to the rapid pace of change that the region is currently undergoing.

There is a real opportunity to increase the impact of U.S. assistance, even with constrained resources, and now is the time to seize that opportunity. Like the transformation in Eastern Europe, it is impossible to predict precisely the outcome of change throughout the region. However, an effective U.S. role is clearly important to our interests and deserving of broad support.

FY 1991 Budget Request

To fund its programs for the 1990s in Asia, the Near East and Europe, A.I.D. is requesting FY 1991 appropriations of $404,480,000 of Development Assistance Funds, $2,636,000,000 of Economic Support Funds, $544,693,000 of PL 480 Funds (Title I, $395,000,000 and Title II, $149,693,000), and Special Assistance Initiative Funds in the amount of $500,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 593 Million (1950-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.27 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings........ (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) .

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) . % (.) . %

Population (.) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) . % (15-64yrs) . % (65+ yrs) . %

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (.) .

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1981) 1%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD SUPPLIES;PETROLEUM PRODS;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1981) 2%

Major Exports(1987)NATURAL GAS;FRUITS & NUTS;CARPETS

Trading Partners: USSR; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 101% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Tea & mate; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) 2831

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(.) Total . Male . Female .
(1970) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (.)

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 27% (1987) Measles 31% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 25% (1987) Polio(3) 25% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female 8%

Afghanistan

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance	22,500	34,629	35,000
Loan	------	------	------
Grant	22,500	34,629	35,000
Economic Support Fund	45,500	34,850	35,000
Loan	------	------	------
Grant	22,500	34,850	35,000
Other[a] 1/	23,000	------	------
2/	2,500	------	------
TOTALS	70,500	69,479	70,000
P.L. 480	57,382	815	27,469
Title I	------	------	------
Title II	57,382	815	27,469
TOTALS	127,882	70,294	97,469

1/ Funds transferred to A.I.D. from the Dept. of State budget under the Emergency Refugee Migration Assistance (ERMA) program.

2/ Funds transferred to A.I.D. from the Dept. of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief program.

3/ See Main Volumne PL 480 tables for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
U.S. National	18.8	18	18
part-time	-.-	1	1
Foreign National	3.0	5	5
TOTALS	21.8	24	24

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]		42	42		42	42		20	20
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS		42	42		42	42		20	20

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AFGHANISTAN

Introduction

Already poor and undeveloped prior to 1978, a decade of war has destroyed most of Afghanistan's physical infrastructure, laid waste to cultivated land, and eliminated existing education and health services. When conditions permit refugees to return home, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs will be extensive. Given the enormity of the task, multilateral agencies should take the lead in financing relief efforts. However, U.S. interest in demonstrating support for a free Afghanistan will mandate a significant continuing A.I.D. program.

A.I.D. Assistance Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s cross border humanitarian assistance (CBHA) program for war-affected Afghans supports the U.S. Government's long-standing policy of establishing a free, self-governing non-aligned Afghanistan; relieves the suffering of the many Afghans who have been unable or unwilling to leave their war-torn country; and helps to ensure that conditions inside Afghanistan are such that the population is able to sustain itself and begin the enormous task of rebuilding a nation.

Much has been accomplished in the short life of the program. Agriculture, health and primary education services, equipment and supplies, as well as food and other essential commodities, are being provided to targeted regions throughout Afghanistan. Afghans have been involved in planning and implementing the program, coordinating with A.I.D. initially through the seven-party Alliance of the Afghan resistance, and since early 1989, through the emerging Afghan Interim Government (AIG).

Providing food security is a core objective of A.I.D.'s strategy. The PL 480 Title II emergency food program has provided 223,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat in Afghanistan since FY 1986. The bulk of the wheat is distributed through the seven resistance parties, although small amounts have been handled by local councils (shuras). A test of market mechanisms for supplying food inside Afghanistan also is being developed.

The Agriculture Sector Support Project (306-0204) looks beyond hostilities and is designed to provide technical assistance over six years. The project will work with local shuras to plan and execute the rehabilitation of traditional food surplus areas and provide key inputs. An agribusiness component will promote trade in high-value export crops to Pakistan. To date, reports indicate that rehabilitation of over 500 small irrigation systems has been completed which will irrigate approximately 107,600 acres, 185 MT of improved seed has been delivered, and 9,000 MT of fertilizer is positioned to be delivered for the next crop year.

The Health Sector Support Project (306-0203) provides training and supplies for small health care facilities inside Afghanistan which provide basic health services to the civilian population in mujahideen-controlled areas. Since 1986 more than 1,430 basic health workers have been trained and are working in Afghanistan. During FY 1989 almost 43,000 inoculations were reportedly given inside Afghanistan, and a significant maternal and child health care program was begun.

The Education Sector Support Project (306-0202) supports Afghanistan's shattered educational system with technical assistance. Begun in 1986, this project is administered by the Education Council of Afghanistan (ECA), a component of the Education Ministry of the Afghan Interim Government. It expands primary education, promotes literacy among the mujahideen, and enables Afghan professionals to upgrade their skills in the United States. In FY 1989, instruction in construction-related trades and office skills was added. A.I.D. also supports the Weber Scholarship Program, which was named after the University of Nebraska Chancellor who has solicited scholarships from U.S. colleges and universities for Afghans students. By the end of FY 1989, the ECA had supplied 1,209 primary schools with textbooks and instructional materials reaching more than 120,000 students, and 30,000 mujahideen have reached a third grade reading level.

The Commodity Export Program (306-0205) consists of: (a) commodity procurement, storage, accounting and monitoring; (b) transport and road repair, embodied in the Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit (ACLU); and (c) specialized studies and consultancies. Other activities recently carried out under the aegis of the project were a mine detection dog and handlers training program, assistance to the AIG's Information Ministry, and narcotics awareness and control pilot activities.

A.I.D. has financed private and voluntary organization (PVO) activities inside Afghanistan in health, food aid, education and agricultural production since the start of the program. A.I.D. currently makes grants to PVOs through two projects: the PVO Co-financing Project (306-0201) and the Rural Assistance Project (306-0208). The two projects provide support to both U.S. and European PVOs and operate in 30 districts of 13 provinces of Afghanistan.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will begin a Narcotics Awareness and Control Project which will increase awareness of drug problems among refugees, help to reduce poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and provide analysis to guide future anti-narcotics efforts.

Other Donors

The U.S. Government supports the United Nations-led relief and resettlement effort with expertise and financial assistance. The United Nations (UN) has received approximately $980 million from 24 donors in response to its October 1988 appeal. In FY 1989, the U.S. contributed $89 million to UN activities, $29 million through the UN Coordinator's Office. A.I.D. collaborates with UN specialized agencies in providing and distributing food and health services inside Afghanistan. Cooperation in the areas of mine clearing, narcotics, agricultural pest control and analysis of agricultural conditions will be important in FY 1990. A.I.D. also is prepared to assist in filling humanitarian commodity gaps. The experience gained and the projects in place under the A.I.D. program are important resources in facilitating the start-up of multilateral and bilateral donor assistance.

FY 1991 Program

The FY 1991 program request for Afghanistan is $70.0 million. This includes $35.0 million of Development Assistance and $35.0 million of Economic Support Funds. In addition $27.4 million is requested in P.L. 480 Title II funds for a voluntary agency sponsored food-for-work and a Section 206 program. Emergency food relief also may be required, depending on the conditions at the time. During the resettlement and rehabilitation period, A.I.D. assistance will focus on immediate needs of millions of refugees and internally displaced persons, and will continue the anti-narcotics initiative. The A.I.D. program will support activities complementary to the multilateral efforts of the United Nations.

A.I.D. Representative: Larry Crandall

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
306-0200 TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORT													
ES	G	86	92	1,873	1,873	1,873	1,090	---	588	---	194	---	---
FN	G	86	92	1,378	1,378	---	---	678	380	400	698	300	---
HE	G	89	92	2,100	2,100	---	---	100	36	1,000	598	1,000	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,351	5,351	1,873	1,090	778	1,004	1,400	1,490	1,300	300
306-0201 PVO CO-FINANCING													
ES	G	86	91	10,000	24,750	8,723	8,711	6,000	902	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
HE	G	86	91	12,199	12,199	4,699	3,746	1,000	1,587	2,600	1,641	2,600	3,600
PN	G	86	91	7,106	7,106	7,106	2,789	---	4,317	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,305	44,055	20,528	15,246	7,000	6,806	7,600	6,641	7,600	8,600
306-0202 EDUCATION SECTOR SUPPORT													
EH	G	86	91	20,490	20,490	3,190	190	7,000	2,831	2,500	9,649	7,800	6,800
ES	G	86	91	10,136	10,682	4,682	2,228	---	2,454	6,000	3,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,626	31,172	7,872	2,418	7,000	5,285	8,500	12,649	7,800	6,800
306-0203 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT													
ES	G	86	91	24,200	24,200	4,200	3,500	5,000	2,759	5,000	7,000	8,000	5,000
HE	G	86	91	21,250	21,750	4,500	1,958	8,750	3,726	3,500	4,413	5,000	6,124
PN	G	86	91	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,458	---	1,619	---	923	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				52,450	52,950	15,700	9,916	13,750	8,104	8,500	12,336	13,000	11,124
306-0204 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT													
ES	G	87	91	30,000	31,000	1,500	832	12,500	2,692	7,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
FN	G	87	91	15,100	24,600	3,500	2,725	2,100	1,132	12,500	5,795	6,500	8,000
HE	G	87	91	557	557	557	---	---	557	---	---	---	---
PN	G	87	91	443	443	443	---	---	443	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,100	56,600	6,000	3,557	14,600	4,824	19,500	15,795	16,500	20,000
306-0205 COMMODITY EXPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	86	91	63,060	63,210	28,060	18,179	15,000	14,702	10,150	10,000	10,000	13,000
FN	G	86	91	6,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	222	18	1,729	1,204	1,500	2,100
HE	G	86	91	7,350	7,350	---	---	2,650	1,639	2,700	2,399	2,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				76,410	76,560	30,060	20,179	17,872	16,359	14,579	13,603	13,500	18,100
306-0208 RURAL ASSISTANCE													
ES	G	88	91	15,100	15,100	---	---	7,000	1,142	1,700	5,600	2,000	2,000
FN	G	88	91	7,700	7,700	---	---	---	---	4,400	1,858	3,300	5,000
HE	G	88	91	3,000	3,000	3,000	145	---	5,710	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
OLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR-EAST

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,800	25,800	3,000	145	7,000	6,852	6,100	6,858	5,300	7,000
306-C209 NARCOTICS AWARENESS & CONTROL													
FN	G	90	91	9,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,500	5,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,500	5,000	3,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				275,042	301,488	85,033	52,551	68,000	49,234	69,479	70,872	70,000	74,924
GRANTS:				275,042	301,488	85,033	52,551	68,000	49,234	69,479	70,872	70,000	74,924
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BANGLADESH

Total U.S. Aid $ 3,133 Million (1972-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.86 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 16.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 2,548 (1987) 3,006 (1988) 3,193

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -1,158 (1987) -1,455 (1988) -1,466

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 46.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1988) 274
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1988) 23.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 110,000

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 3.1% (1990) 2.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.4% (15-64yrs) 52.2% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1989) 32.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.1 (1989) 5.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1982) 12.0%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1986) Total 52.0% Urban 56.0% Rural 51.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 59%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1,544(87) -1,576(88) -1,767

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 2,587(87) 2,876(88) 3,253
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 8%

Major Imports(1988)FOODGRAINS;PETROLEUM PRDS;EDIBLE OILS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,043(87) 1,301(88) 1,486
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 35%

Major Exports(1988)GARMENTS;JUTE & JUTE GDS;LEATHER PRDTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 43%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 94% (1985)
Agriculture: 91% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1988)JUTE; FROZEN SHRIMP; FISH, FROG LEGS
Ag. Imports:(1988) WHEAT; RICE; EDIBLE OILS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1918

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 50.7 Male 51.1 Female 50.4
(1970) Total 47.1 Male 48.0 Female 46.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 120

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunised Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 15% (1988) Measles 7% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 10% (1988) Polio(3) 10% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1983)	Total	58.1	Male	66.3	Female	41.0
Secondary	(1981)	Total	19.8	Male	31.0	Female	7.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	2.3	Male	3.8	Female	0.7

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 43% (1985) Female 22%

BANGLADESH

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant	71,753 1/	52,500	56,100
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant			
Other*	577 2/		
TOTALS	72,330	52,500	56,100
P.L. 480	102,630	77,460	76,482
Title I	80,000	60,000	60,000
Title II	22,630	17,460	16,482
TOTALS	174,960	129,960	132,582

Footnotes:

1/ FY 1989 includes $9,774,000 of reobligated funds.

2/ International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	34	34	34
Foreign National	54	54	54
TOTALS	88	88	88

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	24	82	106	46	82	128	58	90	148
Regional [e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	8	125	133	32	206	238	45	170	215
Regional [e]									
TOTALS	32	207	239	78	288	366	103	260	263

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BANGLADESH

Introduction

Bangladesh is among the five least developed countries in the world. With over 1,900 people per square mile, it is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Urban growth is expanding at a rate in excess of 9% per annum, more than three times the national growth rate. About 50% of the rural and 40% of the urban population are unemployed or underemployed. The country is plagued with recurring natural disasters evidenced by the floods of 1987 and 1988, the latter reported to be the worst in recorded history. The development constraints are of such magnitude that a long-term assistance framework will be needed to bring Bangladesh to the economic development level of other countries in the region.

Despite these problems, Bangladesh is making progress toward economic and social development. Bangladesh has dramatically expanded exports of non-traditional products such as clothing and shrimp. It is making progress against the causes of poverty. Infant mortality has been reduced by one-third. During the late-1970s, 30% of children died before they were five years old as compared to 19% today; life expectancy is currently 50.7 years compared to 48 years a decade ago; the literacy rate is 32.5% as compared to 17% ten years ago; and the contraceptive prevalence rate is 32.8% compared to 7.7% in 1975.

The Bangladesh Government is aware of the development challenges it faces. It is deeply concerned about the rate of population growth that affects all aspects of economic and social development and the possibility that food production in the next 10-20 years may not keep pace with this growth. The Government's policy framework has appropriately advocated private domestic and foreign investment in industry, led to privatization of many state-owned enterprises and fostered increased private trade. These measures, however, must be sustained.

U.S. interests in Bangladesh are guided by a concern to help the Government resolve these fundamental problems. Grant economic assistance remains the U.S. Government's principal means of providing that support. Where appropriate, A.I.D. collaborates with other donors such as Japan and the World Bank to maximize policy leverage and coordinates closely with the International Monetary Fund on its structural adjustment program.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Sustainable economic growth that promotes poverty alleviation is the central theme of the Bangladesh Government's Fourth Five-Year Plan and of the A.I.D. strategy. The A.I.D. assistance strategy for Bangladesh emphasizes three specific objectives: reduction in fertility and infant mortality; increased food production; and increased private sector activity within a competitive market environment. A.I.D. objectives within this strategy include: greater private sector participation in the economy, trade and investment, institutional strengthening, education and training, women in development, improved management of the country's natural resource base, infrastructural improvement and support for democratic pluralism. Continued stable levels of annual grant economic and food aid assistance, tied to technical assistance and training, will allow A.I.D. to sustain its efforts to support Bangladesh in achieving its development goals. Development assistance and P.L. 480 programs will focus resources where they can achieve policy results and impact on growth.

The latest population surveys indicate continuing progress. In addition to increased contraceptive prevalence, infant mortality has declined from 130 live births per thousand in 1985 to 120, and the fertility rate has declined from 7.1% in 1970 to 5.0%. As the leading bilateral donor to family planning in Bangladesh, A.I.D. has helped to bring about these accomplishments.

A.I.D.'s agricultural research projects have led donor contributions to strengthen the national research system, including support of three research institutes and 25 farming system research sites to produce and extend technologies and crop varieties. Also in support of increasing agricultural productivity, A.I.D. is the only donor in Bangladesh to have promoted private sector involvement in marketing and distribution of fertilizer. As a result, the private sector is now responsible for 60% of all fertilizer sold in the country, a reversal of the situation where fertilizer sales were totally controlled by the Government. This has led to greater use of fertilizer available at lower prices.

A.I.D. has played a major role in providing direct assistance to the private sector by providing loans to small businesses. For example, the Women's Entrepreneurship Development project under the Rural Industries project (388-0042) has been increasing credit availability and productivity of women-owned or managed rural micro-enterprises. The Enterprise Development project (388-0066) also has been providing financing and technical assistance to small-scale enterprises. Studies of industry performance done under the Enterprise Policy Reform (388-0067) and Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis projects are providing A.I.D. the means to encourage a policy environment supportive of small-scale industries. A.I.D. will now begin implementing the Industrial Promotion project (388-0076) to enhance credit availability to small industries through a guarantee facility, expand and upgrade business advisory services, and strengthen government policy analysis capability. The Private Rural Initiatives project (388-0072) will continue work toward stronger local private and voluntary organizations.

Other Donors

Donor coordination will continue to be an important part of the A.I.D. program in the 1991-1995 period. A.I.D. has been cooperating with the

World Bank and the United Nations Development Program in areas of improved A.I.D. utilization to help the Bangladesh Government address problems related to design, monitoring, and implementation of donor-funded activities. In the agriculture sector, A.I.D. and Japan have been implementing a project to strengthen the Institute of Post Graduate Studies in Agriculture. This cooperation will continue. To encourage crop diversification, A.I.D. will provide technical assistance for a seed study that will complement a World Bank study aimed at developing a private sector maize seed industry and improving the Bangladesh Government's capabilities to support such an industry. In population and health, A.I.D. coordinates closely with the World Bank and other donors, particularly on commodity procurement. Finally, following the floods of 1987 and 1988, A.I.D. began active coordination with other donors on activities designed to help Bangladesh better prepare for natural disasters.

FY 1991 Program

A total of $56.1 million in development assistance is requested for FY 1991 to support ongoing project activities and to maintain critical policy dialogue efforts. Funds are requested to continue support for the Family Planning and Health Services project (388-0071), through Government channels, a nationwide network of private and voluntary organizations, and a Social Marketing project which distributes most of the country's contraceptives and a large portion of its oral rehydration salts. The Higher Agricultural Education (388-0075) and Fertilizer Distribution and Improvement II (388-0060) projects will continue to strengthen capabilities for increased food productivity. Responding to ANE's "open markets and open societies" themes, funds also are requested for the Industrial Promotion (388-0076), Financial Sector Credit (388-0078), and Private Rural Initiatives (388-0072) projects, to continue to increase private sector activity. The Financial Sector Credit project may be amended to allow collaboration with the World Bank on agricultural credit policy reform, as well. The Rural Electrification III (388-0070) and Local Government Infrastructure and Services (388-0077) projects will continue to improve infrastructure in rural areas, while strengthening management capabilities within local governments and cooperatives. A new project, Women's Enterprise Support (388-0082), will continue women's entrepreneurship activities begun under the Rural Industries project. To amplify the impact of the A.I.D. program, Technical Resources II (388-0074) will continue to provide training and technical assistance. Support also will continue for the Institutional Development of Civic Participation project (388-0079) to help nurture the growth of democratic institutions by providing training and technical assistance to the parliament, the judiciary, the media, and rural self-help organizations. Finally, $76.4 million of P.L. 480 resources will be required to provide rural employment, rehabilitate rural infrastructure, and support A.I.D.'s policy dialogue with the Government.

Mission Director: Priscilla M. Boughton

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
388-0024	FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT													
	FN	G	78	83	203,000	190,600	190,024	189,968	---	56	---	---	---	---
	FN	L	78	83	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,356	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				235,000	222,600	222,024	220,324	---	56	---	---	---	---
388-0027	TECHNICAL RESOURCES													
	EH	G	79	87	1,350	1,350	1,310	926	---	83	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	79	87	12,150	12,150	8,000	5,430	---	597	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				13,500	13,500	9,310	6,356	---	680	---	---	---	---
389-0037	RURAL FINANCE													
	FN	G	83	85	75,000	75,000	75,000	74,678	---	107	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				75,000	75,000	75,000	74,678	---	107	---	---	---	---
388-0042	RURAL INDUSTRIES													
	FN	G	81	89	5,000	4,786	4,786	4,333	200	174	---	400	---	79
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	4,786	4,786	4,333	200	174	---	400	---	79
388-0046	AGRO-CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR													
	FN	G	81	90	10,400	10,400	7,400	7,124	1,000	156	2,000	1,500	---	1,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,400	10,400	7,400	7,124	1,000	156	2,000	1,500	---	1,500
388-0050	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES													
	CS	G	81	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,441	---	605	---	1,954	---	---
	HE	G	81	86	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,351	---	---	---	179	---	---
	PN	G	81	86	153,336	144,684	144,658	123,667	---	4,761	---	14,230	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				159,866	151,214	151,188	127,459	---	5,366	---	16,363	---	2,000
388-0051	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II													
	FN	G	81	89	46,500	46,500	39,300	27,280	7,200	2,446	---	4,500	---	5,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				46,500	46,500	39,300	27,280	7,200	2,446	---	4,500	---	5,000
388-0054	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II													
	FN	G	81	85	50,000	50,000	50,000	47,382	---	1,740	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	50,000	47,382	---	1,740	---	---	---	---
388-0056	FEEDER ROADS MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT													
	FN	G	81	85	21,700	13,510	13,510	11,257	---	1,737	---	30	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
◻ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,700	13,510	13,510	11,257	---	1,737	---	30	---	---
388-0060 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II													
FN	G	84	93	32,000	41,110	21,110	1,976	3,500	6,799	9,500	14,100	7,000	7,000
FN	L	84	93	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	3,484	---	6,500	---	3,016
PROJECT TOTAL:				65,000	54,110	34,110	1,976	3,500	10,283	9,500	20,600	7,000	10,016
388-0061 FOOD FOR WORK III													
FN	G	85	90	5,400	9,395	6,295	4,314	1,800	2,143	1,300	2,000	---	938
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,400	9,395	6,295	4,314	1,800	2,143	1,300	2,000	---	938
388-0066 ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	86	90	500	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
SD	G	86	90	7,500	6,500	3,500	590	1,500	1,164	1,500	2,000	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	7,000	4,000	590	1,500	1,664	1,500	2,000	---	1,500
388-0067 ENTERPRISE POLICY REFORM													
FN	G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,923	---	510	---	567	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	1,923	---	510	---	567	---	---
388-0068 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
EH	G	87	94	15,000	15,000	6,500	1	---	12	---	2,000	1,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	6,500	1	---	12	---	2,000	1,500	2,500
388-0070 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III													
FN	G	86	94	60,000	54,142	35,342	2,437	4,000	12,736	---	8,300	2,000	12,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	54,142	35,342	2,437	4,000	12,736	---	8,300	2,000	12,000
388-0071 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH SERVICES													
CS	G	87	92	15,000	15,000	4,000	---	4,000	100	3,000	1,000	2,500	2,000
HE	G	87	92	13,000	13,000	3,500	134	5,000	617	2,500	1,000	1,300	2,500
PN	G	87	92	148,000	152,500	69,860	16,270	27,479	20,419	24,800	25,100	22,700	22,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				176,000	180,500	77,360	16,404	36,479	21,136	30,300	27,100	26,500	26,900
388-0072 PRIVATE RURAL INITIATIVES													
EH	G	88	92	1,000	1,000	300	---	---	---	200	100	300	150
FN	G	88	92	2,500	2,500	538	---	462	---	---	590	---	300
SD	G	88	92	1,300	1,500	500	---	---	252	---	200	300	250

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	1,338	---	462	252	200	890	600	700
388-0073 URBAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM													
	CS G	86	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	157	---	1,200	---	1,000
	HE G	86	87	2,000	2,000	2,000	805	---	1,195	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	4,500	805	---	1,352	---	1,200	---	1,000
388-0074 TECHNICAL RESOURCES II													
	EH G	88	92	3,000	3,000	500	---	840	353	1,000	500	300	500
	FN G	85	92	17,070	17,070	4,278	---	9,582	2,846	---	3,500	1,500	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,070	20,070	4,778	---	10,422	3,199	1,000	4,000	1,800	4,500
388-0075 *HIGHER EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE													
	FN G	91	96	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000
388-0076 INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION													
	FN G	89	92	8,000	8,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,400	1,000	2,000	1,000
	SD G	89	92	5,452	5,452	---	---	850	50	300	500	1,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,452	13,452	---	---	1,850	50	1,700	1,500	3,500	2,000
388-0077 *LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVIC													
	FN G	91	95	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	500
388-0078 FINANCIAL SECTOR CREDIT TA													
	FN G	90	93	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	4,700	500	4,400	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,500	---	---	---	---	4,700	500	4,400	2,000
388-0079 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING/CIVIC PARTIC													
	EH G	89	93	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	200
	FN G	89	93	2,150	2,150	---	---	1,340	66	---	300	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,150	3,150	---	---	1,340	66	300	400	600	500
388-0081 *FOOD FOR WORK IV													
	FN G	91	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: BANGLADESH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
383-0092 WOMEN ENTERPRISE SUPPORT													
FN	G	91	95	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	150
388-C083 HKI-DISASTER PREPAREDNESS													
HE	G	89	89	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	300	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	300	---	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,001,538	1,017,229	749,741	554,643	71,753	65,865	52,500	94,150	56,100	76,683
GRANTS:				956,538	972,229	704,741	524,287	71,753	62,381	52,500	87,650	56,100	73,667
LOANS:				45,000	45,000	45,000	30,356	---	3,484	---	6,500	---	3,016

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Food for Work IV		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 2,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000
Number 388-0081 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To assist the Government of Bangladesh and its local entities to plan, develop, and maintain technically, economically, and environmentally sound, sustainable rural transport infrastructure.

Project description: A.I.D. experience indicates that food aid should move beyond an exclusive relief orientation to a focus on developmental impact. This project will implement, through CARE, road and related construction that enhances development by assuring: 1) continuous alignments passable by jeep in the dry season; 2) environmental soundness, especially with regard to construction that allows unimpeded drainage; 3) connection of economically vital points; and, 4) a continuing maintenance program funded by local revenues.

Sustainability: Project methodology and benefits will survive the project because: 1) the project will identify and implement mechanisms for expanded local revenue collection; 2) in coordination with other A.I.D. activities, the project will train local government personnel in management skills needed to continue the flow of project services and benefits; 3) the project-assisted infrastructure, by definition a justifiably high community priority, will elicit a commitment to its maintenance; and, 4) local government credibility and stability will accure from governments' successful use of rational procedures and sound selection criteria.

Relationship of project to A.I.D. country strategy: Continuously passable rural roads contribute directly to A.I.D's three major strategy goals of increasing agricultural production, increasing private sector activity, and reducing fertility and mortality.

Host country and other donors: The World Food Program (WFP) undertakes food aid-supported rural road improvement, canal re-excavation and flood control embankments using wheat donated by Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, and the UN (which is mostly U.S. wheat). The United Kingdom, the EEC, Germany and Australia monetize wheat to build structures. Canada finances a program to maintain Food for Work roads using local currency from monetized wheat. The Bangladesh Government also supports a small Food for Work activity.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include road construction workers who receive PL-480 Title II wheat, local officials who receive in-service training, and rural communities that benefit from improved roads and enhanced management capabilities, and rural communities. Indirect beneficiaries are rural residents who participate in or benefit from the economic activity derived from soundly planned and managed infrastructure.

Major outputs: Major outputs include: continuous rural road alignments including coordinated structures; upgraded planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation skills of local governments; improved local revenue generation techniques; and, pilot activities in appropriate technologies for improved rural infrastructure and in community mobilization.

A.I.D.-financed inputs:	LOP
Technical Assistance (includes in-service training)	8,000
Commodities	500
Training	900
Evaluation/Studies	600
Total	10,000
PL-480 Title II (Food for Work), 600,000 metric tons over 5 years, value based on 1989 value	95,000
PL-480 Title III	100,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	8,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Local Government Infrastructure and Services		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 3,500	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 3,500 DA	Life of Project Funding 15,000
Number 388-0077 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To assist the Government improve the implementation and sustainability of rural roads and other local infrastructure projects undertaken by local governments.

Project description: This project will support rural economic growth and the sustainability of development improvements by: (1) strengthening planning and implementation; (2) strengthening revenue generation capacity—revenue collection; (3) strengthening accountability—by improving monitoring and evaluation of local infrastructure projects; (4) providing grants for infrastructure construction and maintenance; and (5) carrying out policy analysis and dialogue to enhance the central government to monitor and support decentralization efforts.

Sustainability: The project addresses revenue generation enhancement, and technical assistance and training will strengthen local governments to plan, design, implement, and evaluate infrastructure investment and maintenance endeavors.

Relationship of project to A.I.D. country strategy: Rural infrastructure, especially roads, is a major contributor in achieving A.I.D.'s three major strategy goals: increasing agricultural production, increasing employment, and reducing fertility. During the last decade A.I.D. has been a major financer of rural road development.

Host country and other donors: The host government recently has articulated its plans and policies bearing on this project. The Planning Commission's Rural Development Strategy includes the paving of 6,000 miles of feeder roads over the next 10 years and assigns maintenance responsibility to local governments. Donors have supported the Government's initiatives, notably the IBRD with a $102 million loan for a Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance project, and the Asian Development Bank with a $99.8 million loan for a Rural Infrastructure Development project. These efforts, and this project, will support the government's initiatives to provide needed infrastructure to strengthen local governments to plan, finance, implement, and maintain that infrastructure.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include local government officials, rural residents using infrastructure constructed and maintained, and rural communities benefiting from local governments' enhanced planning and management capabilities.

Major outputs: Major outputs will include: enhanced local government planning, implementation, management, and revenue generation capacity for rural infrastructure investment, maintenance, and service delivery; improved local government accountability; better roads and other infrastructure; and, pilot experiments in innovative local planning, implementation, and revenue generation techniques.

A.I.D.-financed inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	11,000
In-country training	500
Local costs of field experiments	1,000
Local government studies and analysis	1,000
Grants to local governments	1,500
Total	15,000
P.L. 480 Title III in local currency	60,000
P.L. 480 Title II for (Food-for-Work)	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,500	11,500	15,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Women's Enterprise Support Project	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 1,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 200	Life of Project Funding 1,000
Number 388-0082 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the quality of life of Bangladeshi women by empowering them economically through increased participation in viable commercial enterprises.

Project Description: This project follows the Rural Industries I project (388-0042) which directly assisted over 14,000 rural women to participate in enterprises by providing them with training, credit and advisory services.. The project has been successful in the context of similar projects in Bangladesh. It not only benefited a large number of women and their families, but also helped institutionalize a women-managed structure within a parastatal organization. Evaluation results indicate that the project is now mature enough to explore newer, more innovative avenues in micro and pre-small scale sectors.

The new project will help women entrepreneurs to build viable enterprises which can generate employment for assetless men and women. The focus of the project will be on three key areas: a) enterprise development by targeting women who can successfully own and operate profitable enterprises, better management training for these women, larger loans and market research; b) institutional strengthening through better trained personnel involved in project management and placement of a strong structure within the the Government that can function effectively without A.I.D. intervention; c) sustainability through reduced overhead costs, unsubsidized lending, building a Revolving Loan Fund, a savings fund and a group insurance fund (loan loss reserve).

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Increased private sector activity within a competitive market environment is one of the three components of AID's strategy; it leads to increased employment and incomes which help decrease fertility since working women tend to have fewer children.

Host Country and Other Donors: Employment generation, particularly in the off-farm sector, and the growth of micro and small industries are major areas of host country emphasis. Other donors active in this sector are Norway (Agricultural Development Project for Women - $20 million), the Grameen Bank ($61 million in disbursements, with over 80% of clients female) and Canada (Rural Development XII - $50 million, with about a third of the clients female).

Direct Beneficiaries will include women who, through their economic empowerment will play a more positive role in the development of Bangladesh. Their increased status will directly impact on their living conditions, including housing, literacy and nutritional levels.

Major Outputs: (a) enhanced awareness of gender issues within the Government, b) moving away from a "relief handout" outlook towards a "commercial-cum-development" one, c) increased capability of amount, d) significant number of women owners-managers and e) improved quality of life for direct and indirect beneficiaries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	LOP
Program Support	400
Training	200
Credit	300
Misc. (Research, evaluation, etc.)	100
	1,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	200	800	1,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CAMBODIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 996 Million (1955-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.24 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 6,838

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) -1.9% (1990) 2.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.2% (15-64yrs) 61.7% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.9 (1989) 4.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 50%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 74%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .

Major Imports(1987)INT'L FOOD AID;FUELS;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)NATURAL RUBBER;RICE;PEPPER

Trading Partners: SINGAPORE; JAPAN; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Dairy products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2603

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 48.3 Male 46.8 Female 49.8
(1970) Total 42.9 Male 41.5 Female 44.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 131

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	–	–	–
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,078	7,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	5,000	5,078	7,000
Other*	500	–	–
TOTALS	5,500	5,078	7,000
P.L. 480	1,255	2,490	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	1,255	2,490	–
TOTALS	6,755	7,568	7,000

Footnotes:

* Funds transferred to A.I.D. from the Department of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	0	1	1
TOTALS	2	3	3

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–		–	–		–	20	20
Regional[e]	–	–		–	–		–	5	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–		–	–		–	10	10
Regional[e]	–	–		–	–		–	5	5
TOTALS								40	40

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

NON-COMMUNIST CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

Introduction

Under special legislative authority enacted in 1985, A.I.D. has provided non-lethal training and supplies to the forces of the Cambodian Non-Communist Resistance (NCR). The primary purpose of this assistance has been to demonstrate U.S. support for the efforts of the NCR and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to persuade Vietnam to accept a comprehensive negotiated settlement that will include the right of genuine self-determination for the Cambodian people. This assistance has gone to the Sihanouk National Army (ANS) and the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF). No U.S. Government assistance has been, or will be, provided to the Khmer Rouge. While it is not expected that this U.S. support will change the military balance, continued U.S. assistance is essential to strengthen the position of the non-communists in anticipation of a return to negotiations to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of this conflict. We believe that this will help to assure that the Khmer Rouge do not regain power.

A.I.D. Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The cornerstone of A.I.D.-supported NCR activities has been the medical program which has supported the operation of two field hospitals, the training of nearly 450 medics, the establishment of approximately eight NCR first-aid stations, and the operation of 20 mobile surgical teams in the interior. Additionally, there is a malaria prevention program composed of prophylaxis, spraying of uniforms with a mosquito repellent, use of stick repellents, and the purchase of anti-malarial drugs.

To date, over 6,000 Cambodians have been trained in medicine and civic action-related subjects. The civic action training program is centered on training personnel in a variety of activities that are broadly characterized as civic action including, for example, agriculture, mechanics, electricity, public administration, psychological operations, and media propaganda. Nearly 4,000 NCR personnel have been trained under the civic action component of the program, and the remaining 2,000 have received medical training.

Other Donors

Other donors providing non-lethal assistance include China, Japan and the ASEAN countries.

FY 1991 Program

Economic Support Funds in the amount of $7 million are requested. The FY 1991 program will continue to provide non-lethal assistance in support of the NCR forces and to civilians in areas under NCR control. This assistance will include medical training and pharmaceuticals for the NCR medical program as well as commodity and transportation support.

Technical assistance and training also will be provided to NCR forces and non-communist Cambodian civilians personnel in agriculture, administration, community development and democratic institution building and open market economics. Small projects to repair existing infrastructure in villages controlled by the NCR also are planned.

A.I.D. Representative: William B. Erdahl

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
442-0100 CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE													
ES	G	86	C	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,078	5,078	7,000	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,078	5,078	7,000	6,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,078	5,078	7,000	6,000
GRANTS:				---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,078	5,078	7,000	6,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CYPRUS

Total U.S. Aid $ 266 Million (1961-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 36.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 22.13 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 5,200

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 27.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 936 (1987) 1,116 (1988) 1,220

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -112 (1987) -156 (1988) -173

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
13.5 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 38.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 260
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 13.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 700

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.9% (1978) 0.5% (1990) 1.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 25.8% (15-64yrs) 63.4% (65+ yrs)10.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.5 (1989) 2.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 21%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -105(87) -8(88) -115

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,496(87) 1,758(88) 2,173
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 6%

Major Imports(1987)CONSUMER GOODS;PETROLEUM & LUB;FOOD/FEED GRAIN

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,392(87) 1,750(88) 2,058
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 3%

Major Exports(1987)CLOTHING;FOOTWEAR;GRAPES

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 8%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 47% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Tobacco; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Tobacco; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 77.1 Male 74.5 Female 79.7
(1970) Total 69.8 Male 69.2 Female 70.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 8

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 0% (1986) Measles 91% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 93% (1987) Polio(3) 93% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 100%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	79.4	Male	79.7	Female	79.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	79.4	Male	76.5	Female	79.5
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	2.7	Male	3.3	Female	2.1

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

CYPRUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	20,000	14,936	3,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	20,000	14,936	3,000
Other*			
TOTALS	20,000	14,936	3,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	20,000	14,936	3,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

b. Program is managed by A.I.D./Washington

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	287	35	342	239	36	275	172	36	208
Regional [e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional [e]									
TOTALS	287	35	342	239	36	275	172	36	208

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CYPRUS

Introduction

The economy of Cyprus was severely disrupted by the hostilities of 1974. Approximately 200,000 Cypriots -- almost one third of the total population -- were displaced. Today per capita income for the 550,000 persons in the south is estimated to be about $8,000.

In the North, economic development has been slower; living standards of the population of 150,000 persons are below those of the south, and unemployment is believed to be higher, per capita income is approximately $2,000.

U.S. assistance demonstrates our active interest in promoting cooperation between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities and to encourage and support bicommunal confidence building projects.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Between FY 1975 and FY 1988, the United States provided approximately $250 million to Cyprus. Of this amount, $50.8 million was committed for the Cyprus-American Scholarship Program begun in 1981, which enables Cypriots to study at educational institutions in the United States. Over 1,000 undergraduates and some 270 graduate students have been trained under this program. Funds have also been utilized to assist 250 short-term participants. The remainder supported United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) programs of housing construction, construction and equipping of health and educational facilities, agricultural development and social services. For the past several years, the UNHCR program has been entirely funded by the United States.

Of the $15 million provided in FY 1989, $10 million funded the UNHCR programs and the remaining $5 million was used for the scholarship program. 40% of the the UNHCR funds allocated to the two communities are to be expended on bicommunal projects involving the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities (the Nicosia sewer system, Nicosia master plan, rehabilitation seminars and training, forestry and educational surveys). There is a continuing effort to identify and develop projects which have a distinctly bicommunal character. UNHCR project are channeled through the Red Cross for both the Greek and Turkish communities and are submitted for review and approval to UNHCR in consultation with the U.S. Government.

Other Donors

No other donors contribute to UNHCR or the Cyprus-American Scholarship Programs.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $3 million of Economic Support Funds in FY 1991 to continue supporting bicommunal development activities in Cyprus.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Richard M. Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
233-0001 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES													
	ES G	75	91	186,666	205,000	180,000	153,538	10,000	---	10,936	5,000	3,000	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				186,666	205,000	180,000	153,538	10,000	---	10,936	5,000	3,000	2,500
233-0002 SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM													
	ES G	81	90	50,855	66,855	50,855	21,103	10,000	---	4,000	7,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,855	66,855	50,855	21,103	10,000	---	4,000	7,000	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				237,521	271,855	230,855	174,641	20,000	---	14,936	12,000	3,000	2,500
GRANTS:				237,521	271,855	230,855	174,641	20,000	---	14,936	12,000	3,000	2,500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

EGYPT

Total U.S. Aid $ 15,189 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 65.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 24.33 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 670

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 39.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 24,770 (1986) 29,339 (1987) 29,231

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -4,913 (1986) -6,650 (1987) -3,733

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.9 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 101%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 1,495
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 17.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 52,805

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.7% (3) 2.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.4% (15-64yrs) 56.2% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 37.6%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.7 (1989) 4.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 27%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 36%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -4,866(86) -4,716(87) -6,700

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 14,291(86) 13,336(87) 15,600
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 18%

Major Imports(1987)FOODS;MACHINERY/EQUIP;FERTILIZERS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 9,426(86) 8,620(87) 8,900
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 3%

Major Exports(1987)RAW COTTON;CRUDE/REF PETRO;COTTON YARN

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 20%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 76% (1985)
Agriculture: 114% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fibers; Cotton lint; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3172

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 59.8 Male 59.2 Female 60.4
(1970) Total 46.7 Male 46.7 Female 46.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 93

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1987) Measles 76% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1987) Polio(3) 88% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1981) 90%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total	64.0	Male	69.0	Female	59.0
Secondary	(1987)	Total	49.0	Male	54.0	Female	42.0
Post Secondary	(1987)	Total	37.0	Male	48.0	Female	26.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1987) Male 62% (1987) Female 38%

EGYPT

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	815,000	926,495	815,000
Loan			
Grant	815,000	926,495	815,000
Other*			
TOTALS	815,000 1/	926,495 2/	815,000
P.L. 480	178,187	153,000	150,000
Title I	177,000 3/	153,000	150,000
Title II 4/	1,187	---	---
TOTALS	993,187	1,079,495	965,000

Footnotes:
1/ FY 1989 total includes $115 million carried over from FY 1988.
2/ FY 1990 total includes $115 million carried over from FY 1989.
3/ Includes forward funding of $7 million of FY 1990 level.
4/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 tables for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]						
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)		FY 1990 (Estimated)		FY 1991 (Request)	
	USAID	IG	USAID	IG	USAID	IG
U.S. National	112	13	105*	13	104**	13
Foreign National	81	9	81	9	81	9
TOTALS	193	22	186	22	185	22

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* *includes 4 IDI's; **includes 3 IDI's.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	203	908	1,111	223	1,165	1,388	245	1,281	1,526
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants	9	10	19	14	10	24	8	12	20
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	212	918	1,130	237	1,175	1,412	253	1,293	1,546

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

EGYPT

Introduction

U.S. economic assistance supports Egypt's search for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Serious economic problems endanger the political and economic stability that Egypt requires to sustain this quest for peace. U.S. assistance helps Egypt confront the economic problems which threaten its stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development objectives are to support Egypt's long-term economic growth and to bring about improvement in the lives of its people. To achieve these objectives, A.I.D. supports: economic policy reform to bring about structural adjustment and to promote broad-based economic growth; increased productivity through investments in agriculture, private enterprise, and energy; sustainable improvements in the quality of life through investments in human capacity development; expansion and improvement of the urban public utilities needed for private investment growth and quality of life; and promotion of a more pluralistic approach to participation in the Egyptian development process.

Support of Economic Policy Reform: A.I.D. supports economic policy reform by providing fast-disbursing assistance, commodity financing and policy-based projects in agriculture and energy. These policy based programs and Commodity Import Program (CIP) help to relieve balance-of-payment pressures which constrain Egypt's ability to implement structural reforms.

The Private Sector CIP supports private sector growth directly by expanding the access of Egyptian private sector firms to imports from the United States. U.S.-supplied food assistance under P.L. 480 Title I helps to meet the food needs of a growing population.

A.I.D.'s sectoral policy dialogue, supplemented by performance-based projects, has encouraged the relaxation of agricultural price controls and the reduction of some energy subsidies. The Agricultural Production and Credit project (APC, 263-0202) has provided support for agricultural liberalization measures and market incentives. The Government of Egypt (GOE), under this project, has removed price, area, and procurement controls for all but three agricultural crops. In the power sector, A.I.D. recently approved the Power Sector Support project (263-0215) in response to an electricity price increase that raised prices for most public-sector industries by 66%.

Increased Economic Productivity: A.I.D. supports increased productivity through investments in agriculture, private enterprise and energy. In agriculture, the National Agricultural Research project (NARP, 263-0152) is helping to create new, appropriate technology for Egypt's three million farmers. The Irrigation Management Systems project (263-0132) facilitates the provision of water resources that will allow production increases of 25%-100%, depending upon the crop. The APC project will shift agricultural input supply and distribution from GOE agricultural banks to private firms. Over the past two years, agricultural productivity has increased 26% in areas where the GOE had removed, at A.I.D.'s urging, price, area, and procurement controls.

A.I.D.'s objective for private industry is to eliminate the constraints to increased private investment. The Technical Cooperation and Feasibility Studies project (263-0101) will assist in privatizing governorate-owned assets and the Small and Micro Enterprise Development project (263-0212) uses private foundations as intermediaries to provide credit to small and micro entrepreneurs.

To bring about productivity gains, A.I.D. completed construction of two large power plants last year which provide electricity to 11 million people. A.I.D.-supported improvements at the Aswan High Dam also have brought uninterrupted power to an additional 8.4 million people. However, Egypt's electricity subsidy remains large and continues to be one of A.I.D.'s central policy reform objectives.

Human Capacity Development: A.I.D. continues to improve the quality of life. Official infant mortality rates continue to decline, furthering the 50% decrease over the past eight years. More than 80% of children under one year of age are immunized, and more than 60% of women utilized oral-rehydration salts (ORS) for diarrheal disease affecting their children. Cost recovery has been introduced to make health programs more financially sustainable. The Control of Diarrheal Diseases project (263-0137) utilizes funds recovered from the sale of ORS to produce, package and distribute the salts, and the Cost Recovery for Health project (263-0170) will recover costs through fee-for-service and pre-payment systems.

Egypt's Family Planning program has suffered from uncoordinated service delivery and poor links with community leaders. Recently, however, government and religious leaders have begun to speak publicly and strongly in favor of family planning, and public and private sector service programs have improved. While the population growth rate is still close to 3%, contraceptive use has increased by 26% and fertility rates declined by 10% over the last five years. A.I.D.'s Population project (263-0144) is supporting expansion of service delivery programs emphasizing fees for services.

A.I.D. assists the GOE in improving the quality of education, enhancing access to educational opportunities and improving efficiency in managing resources. Under the Basic Education project (263-0139), construction of more than 1,000 rural schools has increased first grade enrollment of girls in project areas by 23%. A.I.D. is encouraging financial sustainability by ensuring that 10% of the construction costs for preparatory schools are raised from the local beneficiaries to be used for maintenance purposes.

Pluralism in Development: In addition to activities supporting competitive forces in the private sector, A.I.D. supports a more pluralistic development process in its programs. The Local Development II Program (263-0182) provides funds to local governments for basic services and expands democratic participation in development by utilizing popularly elected local councils to select, implement and monitor development projects. The new PVO Development project (263-0220) will develop technical and management capacities of promising Egyptian PVOs to undertake development activities.

Infrastructure Development: While continuing to expand and improve public utilities, A.I.D. is emphasizing institutional sustainability through a substantial program of operations and maintenance (O&M), institutional development and training. For example, up to $90 million of A.I.D.'s total investment in the water and wastewater sector is targeted for these purposes. Financial sustainability is being addressed through establishing appropriate tariff structures. Excellent progress in achieving financial viability of the telephone system is a good example. Egypt's National Telephone Organization has increased rates as services to customers improve and is now able to meet its O&M costs and debt service requirements from user fees.

Other Donors

The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Egypt. A.I.D. collaborates closely with the other donors. In the area of policy dialogue, International Monetary Fund and World Bank participation are critical, particularly in energy and agriculture. At the technical level, activities of other donors complement A.I.D. programs. In child survival, for example, ORS and other commodity interventions have been buttressed by a nationwide United Nations Children's Fund immunization program. In water and wastewater, A.I.D. has been collaborating for over ten years with Great Britain on rehabilitation of the Greater Cairo sewer system.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, an economic assistance program consisting of $815 million in Economic Support Funds and $150 million in P.L. 480 assistance is planned for Egypt. Title I self-help provisions will continue incentives to increase agricultural production. Follow-on efforts will include Irrigation Management Systems, Local Development II and the Family Planning II projects. Balance-of-payments support through $200 million in CIP programs coupled with a macro-economic policy based program will be integral parts of the portfolio. A new initiative, University Development (263-0222), will enhance the capabilities of selected Egyptian universities to upgrade their programs. The Nurses Training project (263-0221) will improve the capacity of technical schools to provide high-quality, pre-service education.

Mission Director: Marshall D. Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
263-K606 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	83	83	301,055	301,055	301,055	296,541	---	336	---	3,123	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				301,055	301,055	301,055	296,541	---	336	---	3,123	---	---
263-K610 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	90	90	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	---	---	60,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	---	---	60,000
263-K612 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	86	86	155,400	155,400	155,400	125,348	---	8,502	---	21,550	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				155,400	155,400	155,400	125,348	---	8,502	---	21,550	---	---
263-K615 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	87	87	100,000	100,000	100,000	41,668	---	2,408	---	23,175	---	13,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	100,000	100,000	41,668	---	2,408	---	23,175	---	13,900
263-K616 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	88	88	10C,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	45,087	---	32,500	---	22,413
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	100,0C0	100,000	---	---	45,087	---	32,500	---	22,413
263-K617 CASH TRANSFER													
ES	G	89	89	115,000	115,000	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				115,000	115,000	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---	---	---
263-K618 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
ES	G	89	89	100,000	100,000	---	---	100,000	---	---	29,000	---	40,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10C,000	100,000	---	---	100,000	---	---	29,000	---	40,000
263-K619 CASH TRANSFER FY 89													
ES	G	90	90	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---
263-K621 CASH TRANSFER													
ES	G	90	90	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---
263-K691 *CASH TRANSFER FY 91													
ES	F	91	91	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
@Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000
263-XX91	-COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM FY 91													
	ES	G	91	91	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
263-0012	SUEZ RECONSTRUCTION-CEMENT PLANT													
	ES	G	76	86	105,000	104,609	104,609	104,532	---	76	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				105,000	104,609	104,609	104,532	---	76	---	---	---	---
263-0030	SHOUBRA EL KHEIMA THERMAL POWER PLANT													
	ES	G	79	86	263,000	263,000	263,000	247,985	---	5,909	---	6,800	---	2,306
	PROJECT TOTAL:				263,000	263,000	263,000	247,985	---	5,909	---	6,800	---	2,306
263-0033	URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION													
	ES	G	77	85	51,188	51,188	51,188	24,396	---	23,314	---	2,750	---	728
	ES	L	77	85	46,012	46,012	46,012	45,360	---	265	---	387	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				97,200	97,200	97,200	69,756	---	23,579	---	3,137	---	728
263-0038	CAIRO WATER SUPPLY													
	ES	G	77	86	67,400	67,400	67,400	62,538	---	4,661	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				67,400	67,400	67,400	62,538	---	4,661	---	---	---	---
263-0048	CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE													
	ES	G	78	83	109,000	105,981	105,981	105,681	---	95	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				109,000	105,981	105,981	105,681	---	95	---	---	---	---
263-0052	QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT													
	ES	L			---	---	94,730	94,730	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	94,730	94,730	---	---	---	---	---	---
263-0061	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES													
	ES	G	78	84	22,800	22,800	22,792	22,075	---	146	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				22,800	22,800	22,792	22,075	---	146	---	---	---	---
263-0065	URBAN HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS													
	ES	G	80	85	45,553	43,060	43,060	41,511	---	1,410	---	121	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				43,553	43,060	43,060	41,511	---	1,410	---	121	---	---
263-0066 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY UPGRADING													
	ES G	78	81	80,000	76,073	76,073	75,634	---	52	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				80,000	76,073	76,073	75,634	---	52	---	---	---	---
263-0090 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	80	81	39,000	33,824	33,824	33,147	---	310	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,000	33,824	33,824	33,147	---	310	---	---	---	---
263-0091 CAIRO SEWERAGE													
	ES G	78	81	129,000	128,925	128,925	128,370	---	2	---	133	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				129,000	128,925	128,925	128,370	---	2	---	133	---	---
263-0097 PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT FUND													
	ES G	79	85	33,000	33,000	33,000	14,097	---	3,224	---	9,000	---	6,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,000	33,000	33,000	14,097	---	3,224	---	9,000	---	6,200
263-0100 ALEXANDRIA WASTEWATER SYSTEMS EXPANSION													
	ES G	79	91	262,400	318,419	262,319	144,632	---	23,349	29,100	57,790	27,000	41,155
PROJECT TOTAL:				262,400	318,419	262,319	144,632	---	23,349	29,100	57,790	27,000	41,155
263-0101 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
	ES G	78	81	98,555	83,555	83,555	52,922	---	7,936	---	7,519	---	11,784
	ES L	78	81	46,445	46,445	46,445	36,972	---	3,220	---	2,008	---	3,750
PROJECT TOTAL:				145,000	130,000	130,000	89,894	---	11,156	---	9,527	---	15,534
263-0102 TECH COOPERATION & FEASIBILITY STUDIES													
	ES G	83	88	50,000	39,116	39,116	11,076	---	5,010	---	4,000	---	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	39,116	39,116	11,076	---	5,010	---	4,000	---	5,000
263-0105 MINERAL, PETROLEUM & GROUNDWATER ASSESS.													
	ES G	80	87	37,200	33,700	33,700	20,001	---	7,013	---	6,685	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,200	33,700	33,700	20,001	---	7,013	---	6,685	---	---
263-0110 PEACE FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM													
	ES G	80	85	60,000	60,000	60,000	58,653	---	859	---	280	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	60,000	60,000	58,653	---	859	---	280	---	---
263-0112 PRIVATE SECTOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES													
ES	G	79	86	8,000	8,000	8,000	3,575	---	680	---	1,360	---	2,385
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	8,000	3,575	---	680	---	1,360	---	2,385
263-0117 TELECOMMUNICATIONS III													
ES	G	80	82	122,000	122,000	122,000	120,488	---	801	---	575	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				122,000	122,000	122,000	120,488	---	801	---	575	---	---
263-0118 UNIVERSITY LINKAGES													
ES	G	80	89	27,500	27,500	20,500	18,828	7,000	1,531	---	4,735	---	2,406
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,500	27,500	20,500	18,828	7,000	1,531	---	4,735	---	2,406
263-0123 ENERGY POLICY PLANNING													
ES	G	82	88	32,600	25,800	25,800	10,909	---	3,121	---	5,400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,600	25,800	25,800	10,909	---	3,121	---	5,400	---	---
263-0125 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
ES	G	85	95	109,000	109,000	31,500	5,478	10,500	7,118	9,000	12,125	15,000	17,150
PROJECT TOTAL:				109,000	109,000	31,500	5,478	10,500	7,118	9,000	12,125	15,000	17,150
263-0132 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS													
ES	G	81	93	340,000	340,000	250,000	83,571	---	26,294	38,000	38,368	10,000	49,738
PROJECT TOTAL:				340,000	340,000	250,000	83,571	---	26,294	38,000	38,368	10,000	49,738
263-0136 SUEZ COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING													
ES	G	80	85	17,100	15,900	15,900	15,215	---	3	---	622	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,100	15,900	15,900	15,215	---	3	---	622	---	---
263-0137 CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES													
ES	G	81	87	36,000	36,000	36,000	22,055	---	1,666	---	3,527	---	5,082
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	36,000	22,055	---	1,666	---	3,527	---	5,082
263-0139 BASIC EDUCATION													
ES	G	81	89	190,000	190,000	166,000	91,300	24,000	23,787	---	30,600	---	33,759

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G Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				190,000	190,000	166,000	91,300	24,000	23,787	---	30,600	---	33,759
263-0140 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	86	95	136,750	136,750	41,040	1,315	14,000	2,303	5,000	6,632	10,000	18,135
PROJECT TOTAL:				136,750	136,750	41,040	1,315	14,000	2,303	5,000	6,632	10,000	18,135
263-0142 AG DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS													
ES	G	80	80	5,000	4,820	4,820	4,715	---	---	---	105	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	4,820	4,820	4,715	---	---	---	105	---	---
263-0143 DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT FUND,													
ES	G	80	82	50,000	50,000	50,000	49,647	---	352	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	50,000	49,647	---	352	---	---	---	---
263-0144 POPULATION PROJECT/FAMILY PLANNING II													
ES	G	83	91	102,600	102,000	74,000	29,328	10,000	14,990	12,000	13,000	6,000	15,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				102,600	102,000	74,000	29,328	10,000	14,990	12,000	13,000	6,000	15,400
263-0147 PRODUCTION CREDIT													
ES	G	82	85	88,000	88,000	88,000	87,019	---	233	---	511	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				88,000	88,000	88,000	87,019	---	233	---	511	---	---
263-0152 NATIONAL AG RESEARCH PROGRAM													
ES	G	85	95	300,000	300,000	100,000	10,806	---	11,298	40,000	18,700	16,000	39,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				300,000	300,000	100,000	10,806	---	11,298	40,000	18,700	16,000	39,500
263-0159 BUSINESS SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT													
ES	G	83	83	9,100	3,482	3,482	3,351	---	129	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,100	3,482	3,482	3,351	---	129	---	---	---	---
263-0160 ASWAN HIGH DAM REHABILITATION													
ES	G	82	87	140,000	140,000	140,000	74,167	---	5,762	---	13,700	---	16,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				140,000	140,000	140,000	74,167	---	5,762	---	13,700	---	16,900
263-0161 DECENTRALIZATION PAAD													
ES	G	83	84	385,000	394,000	373,701	281,956	---	9,108	---	72,374	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				585,000	594,000	373,701	281,956	---	9,108	---	72,374	---	---
263-0165 SAFAGA GRAIN SILOS COMPLEX													
ES	G	82	82	80,000	71,310	71,310	63,590	---	5,259	---	808	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				80,000	71,310	71,310	63,590	---	5,259	---	808	---	---
263-0170 COST RECOVERY HEALTH													
ES	G	88	95	95,000	95,000	10,000	---	10,000	38	---	1,094	5,000	16,285
PROJECT TOTAL:				95,000	95,000	10,000	---	10,000	38	---	1,094	5,000	16,285
263-0173 CAIRO SEWERAGE II													
ES	G	84	95	555,000	816,000	421,800	108,451	110,000	92,441	67,200	121,850	23,000	159,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				555,000	816,000	421,800	108,451	110,000	92,441	67,200	121,850	23,000	159,200
263-0174 CANAL CITIES WATER & WASTEWATER PHASE II													
ES	G	87	93	380,000	380,000	109,400	1,455	---	3,127	---	4,210	70,000	16,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				380,000	380,000	109,400	1,455	---	3,127	---	4,210	70,000	16,800
263-0176 WATER/WASTEWATER INSTITUTIONAL DEV													
ES	G	85	91	15,000	15,000	10,000	214	---	2,413	---	4,045	5,000	5,295
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	10,000	214	---	2,413	---	4,045	5,000	5,295
263-0177 TELECOMMUNICATIONS IV													
ES	G	88	88	40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	1,140	---	15,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	1,140	---	15,200
263-0182 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II													
ES	G	85	95	381,000	491,000	281,000	151,387	60,000	101,618	61,495	83,654	65,000	90,451
PROJECT TOTAL:				381,000	491,000	281,000	151,387	60,000	101,618	61,495	83,654	65,000	90,451
263-0187 BASIC EDUCATION II													
ES	G	90	95	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	15,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	15,000	---
263-0193 CAIRO WATER III													
ES	G	88	91	104,000	104,000	96,000	---	---	---	---	15,340	8,000	38,440

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				104,000	104,000	96,000	---	---	---	---	15,340	8,000	38,440
263-0194 ALEXANDRIA ELECTRIC													
ES	G	89	92	50,000	50,000	---	---	15,500	---	4,500	120	15,000	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	---	---	15,500	---	4,500	120	15,000	800
263-0196 TALKHA COMBINED CYCLE													
ES	G	86	86	65,000	65,000	65,000	55,404	---	7,228	---	2,088	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				65,000	65,000	65,000	55,404	---	7,228	---	2,088	---	---
263-0201 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CREDIT (CIP)													
ES	G	86	93	509,550	710,000	310,000	60,292	200,000	112,156	100,000	144,000	100,000	200,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				509,550	710,000	310,000	60,292	200,000	112,156	100,000	144,000	100,000	200,000
263-0202 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT													
ES	G	86	93	123,000	283,000	120,000	74,683	3,000	5,751	50,000	74,501	55,000	62,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				123,000	283,000	120,000	74,683	3,000	5,751	50,000	74,501	55,000	62,500
263-0203 CHILD SURVIVAL													
ES	G	85	95	67,941	54,942	26,000	1,909	---	1,123	5,000	5,412	5,000	14,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				67,941	54,942	26,000	1,909	---	1,123	5,000	5,412	5,000	14,400
263-0209 PUBLIC FINANCE ADMINISTRATION													
ES	G	88	93	16,200	16,200	5,000	---	---	22	5,200	2,565	---	3,840
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,200	16,200	5,000	---	---	22	5,200	2,565	---	3,840
263-0211 UNIVERSITY LINKAGES II													
ES	G	90	95	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	4,000
263-0212 SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES													
ES	G	88	92	20,000	20,000	10,000	---	---	212	5,000	914	---	2,502
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	10,000	---	---	212	5,000	914	---	2,502
263-0213 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR PROG.													
ES	G	90	95	---	130,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	---	40,000	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EGYPT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	130,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	---	40,00C	---
263-0214 WATER/WASTEWATER O & M SUPPORT													
ES	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	2,000
263-0215 ENERGY SECTOR SUPPORT													
ES	G	89	91	336,000	336,000	---	---	136,000	---	100,000	8,000	100,000	39,320
PROJECT TOTAL:				336,000	336,000	---	---	136,000	---	100,000	8,000	100,000	39,320
263-C218 SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL													
ES	G	90	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	5,00C	---	---	1,000
263-0220 PVO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
ES	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,850
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,850
263-C221 *NURSING EDUCATION													
ES	G	91	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,00C	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,00C	---
263-0222 *UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	91	95	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,00C	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				7,438,349	9,229,266	5,378,437	3,218,975	815,000	698,748	926,495	1,128,896	815,000	1,196,574
GRANTS:				7,345,892	9,021,809	5,191,250	3,041,913	815,000	695,263	926,495	1,126,501	815,000	1,077,824
LOANS:				92,457	92,457	187,187	177,062	---	3,485	---	2,395	700,000	3,750

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Macro-Economic Based Program (Cash Transfer)		**Funding Source** ESF 115,000	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 115,000	**Life of Project Funding** 115,000
Number 263-K691 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1991 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 1991

Purpose: To provide immediately available foreign exchange resources to support Egyptian efforts to stabilize its economy and to promote economic adjustment and growth.

Project Description: The FY 1991 macro-economic policy based program (cash transfer) will demonstrate the continuity of U.S. support for the Government of Egypt (GOE) and its efforts to reach a comprehensive and durable peace settlement in the Middle East. Over the longer term, U.S. government policy is to support a satisfactory evolution of political and economic relations among all countries in the region. The active participation of Egypt, the largest Arab country, is essential for these purposes. The continuing ability and willingness of Egypt to proceed toward this ultimate goal will depend on its economic strength, and its ability (a) to sustain domestic political stability; (b) to avoid short-term deterioration in the standard of living of the population; and (c) to obtain sufficient foreign resources to foster economic and social development aided by a vigorous economic reform effort.

Egypt is currently working with the donor community to implement a comprehensive economic reform program to revitalize its economy and help improve the daily life of the country's poor. By providing quick-disbursing foreign exchange resources, this program will help the Egyptian Government, as it pursues its economic reform program, to cushion the adjustment burden on Egypt's populace.

Sustainability: This macro-economic policy based program (cash transfer) will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the GOE to plan, execute and finance its public investment program. The associated policy reforms will also accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: In providing this assistance to ease Egypt's adjustment burden, the United States demonstrates its continued support of moderate Egyptian leadership and helps assure domestic stability and development through an economic reform program.

Beneficiaries: The Egyptian people will benefit from the imports made possible as a result of this assistance as well as from the long-term economic growth made possible by the GOE's current economic reform program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Egypt is receiving economic assistance from a number of other bilateral donors totalling approximately $1.0 billion per year.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved GOE capacity for economic reform	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
U.S. Dollar Foreign Exchange	115,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	115,000	0	115,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Nursing Education	Funding Source ESF 5,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 5,000	Life of Project Funding 30,000	
Number 263-0221 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1999

Purpose: To increase the quality and cost-effectiveness of nursing and health services in Egypt.

Project Description: This project seeks to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of health services through improved nursing practices within the public and private health care systems. The project will design and implement new curricula for both pre-service and in-service nurses' training. Renovation of teaching facilities and improvements in instructional equipment and materials will occur in 120 existing educational facilities. Technical assistance will support Egyptian nursing professionals in implementing a coordinated program of curriculum reform, faculty training, introduction of appropriate instructional technologies and upgrading standards of nursing practice.

Sustainability: The project will undertake analysis of the recurring budgetary costs for maintaining adequate nursing services and training programs by public and private health institutions. The project will demonstrate improved, cost-effective management patterns for utilizing nurses as part of the health care team. Training programs to upgrade the individual skill of nurses will improve productivity. Improvements in productivity, more effective use of nursing skills and realistic budgetary allocations to support nursing services will contribute to the sustainability of project activities.

Project Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) places major emphasis on improving the overall productivity of health care systems. A key input to sustainability is the provision of cost-effective, quality health services for which the publicwill pay. Improvements in nursing services are essential to improved quality of care and cost recovery. The project will further the objectives of the CDSS by improving the standards and quality of nursing care which are prime factors in achieving sustainable cost recovery.

Host Country and Other Donor: The project will complement and expand upon a current activity funded by the U.N. Development Program which will convert ten nursing schools into model centers for faculty and student training. The Government of Egypt will upgrade an additional 50 nursing schools for a total of 170 schools.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project are the approximately 30,000 secondary technical nurses currently practicing in Egypt and the 6,000 new nurses who graduate each year. Over 90% of these nurses are lower and lower-middle class females. The ultimate beneficiaries are all persons receiving health care services in Egypt.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nurses trained in cost-effective health delivery techniques	42,000
Maternal and Child Health facilities providing quality services	3,600
Nursing schools providing improved training	120

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,000
Commodities and Local Support	5,000
Renovation	9,000
Training	13,000
Total	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	5,000	25,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title University Development	Funding Source ESF 5,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 5,000		Life of Project Funding 50,000
Number 263-0222 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998

Purpose: To raise the quality and market relevance of higher education in selected disciplines critical to Egypt's development.

Project Description: This project will provide the resources necessary to upgrade the quality and relevance of selected programs in the higher education system through linkages with U.S. universities. The project will support institutional upgrading focused on: community-based curricula that address market requirements; participative learning and problem-solving approaches; modern educational technologies and techniques; and linkages with industry and end-users responding to labor market demands and skill-mix requirements. These efforts address pluralism since they represent a cross-cutting involvement of both the private and public sectors in shaping a responsive higher education system. This community approach is based on lessons learned from the Suez Canal University Faculty of Medicine project which successfully raised the quality of graduating physicians.

Sustainability: The project promotes management sustainability by involving Egyptian university administrators in the planning and implementation processes. Significant training and technical assistance will be provided by U.S. universities. It also addresses financial sustainability through the requirement of matching Government of Egypt (GOE) contributions, thereby increasing the likelihood of sustaining the support needed by the educational system to maintain the quality and relevance of the supported programs. As has already been shown in the Suez Canal project, organized group practices and community services by faculty members will result in at least partial recovery of program costs.

Project Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the A.I.D. Country Development Strategy Statement emphasis on economic growth and sustainability as well as increasing productivity by addressing educational quality issues at the post-secondary level, thus improving the quality of the work force and the responsiveness of the educational system to market demands.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOE contributions will include facilities, laboratories and salaries of teaching and support staff.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project are the Egyptian students who will be better equipped for employment by a more relevant, high-quality education. In addition, the institutions themselves will be upgraded and better equipped to prepare students for employment in the labor market. In general, the Egyptian economy will benefit from the availability of more adequately prepared employees in the work force.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Model programs developed that are more responsive to labor market needs	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	17,400
Training	11,800
Institutional Upgrading Support	9,700
Commodities	11,100
Total	50,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	5,000	45,000	50,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Public Sector Commodity Import Program		Funding Source ESF 100,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 100,000	Life of Project Funding 100,000
Number 263-XX91 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To finance U.S. imports needed to increase domestic production and to maintain essential public services.

Project Description: The Commodity Import Program (CIP) provides balance of payments support and contributes to Egyptian stability and productivity by financing much needed commodity imports from the United States. Egypt does not possess the foreign exchange earnings it needs to finance the goods required to increase its economic growth.

The CIP supplements discrete A.I.D. projects. It finances imports essential to the industrial and agricultural sectors and to development of infrastructure and social services. In addition, significant funds have been used to finance capital equipment and replacement elements for a broad grouping of public sector organizations. FY 1975-1989 Commodity Import Program allocations centered on:

Industry	$1,594 million
Agriculture	$1,441 million
Basic Human Needs	$ 442 million
Infrastructure	$ 409 million
Transportation	$ 398 million
Other	$ 79 million
Total	$4,363 million

The current program is financing machinery, equipment, spare parts, raw materials, semi-finished goods and consumables.

Sustainability: The resources provided under this program contribute to the sustainability of all development activities undertaken by Egypt by (1) alleviating the pressure on Egypt's balance of payments, thereby making foreign exchange imports more readily available; and (2) providing necessary and appropriate commodities, especially spare parts and raw materials.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: By continuing to fund the Commodity Import Program, the U.S. demonstrates its active support of moderate Egyptian leadership while helping to ensure domestic stability and development, and making available basic goods to the Egyptian economy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Japan, France and West Germany have previously provided similar assistance for commodity imports. At present, however, the United States is the only country known to be funding a Commodity Import Program.

Beneficiaries: The commodities imported under this program affect the lives of a significant portion of Egyptian consumers and users of public services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved GOE capacity for economic reform	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
U.S. Dollar Foreign Exchange	100,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	100,000	0	100,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

FIJI

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,870

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 26.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
12.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 29.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 62
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 12.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 748

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1980) 1.9% (1989) 1.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.2% (15-64yrs) 58.8% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 4.3 (1989) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1983) 33%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 44%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -61(84) -13(85) -5

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 551(84) 517(85) 511
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1985) 6%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;PETROLEUM PRODS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 490(84) 504(85) 506
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1985) 8%

Major Exports(1987)SUGAR;COPRA;PROCESSED FISH

Trading Partners: AUSTRALIA; UNITED KINGDOM; NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 19%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 135% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Sugar; Vegetable oils; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(.) Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2872

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 67.4 Male 65.9 Female 69.1
(1970) Total 59.4 Male 58.3 Female 60.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 23

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 96% (1987) Measles 61% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 73% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 83%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary .	(1981)	Total 116.0	Male 117.7	Female 115.9
Secondary	(1981)	Total 48.7	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 2.4	Male 3.8	Female 1.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 90% (1985) Female 81%

FIJI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	–	–	–
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Economic Support Fund	–	–	300
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	300
Other*	34		
TOTALS	–	–	300
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	34	–	300

Footnotes:

*International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	See South Pacific Regional Program (879) which administers the Fiji bilateral program		
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]		See South Pacific Regional Program (879) which administers the Fiji bilateral program							
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

FIJI

Introduction

Fiji is a commercial hub between island nations and the more developed countries of the Pacific rim. Most of the population of 740,000 resides on two large islands, about 60% in rural areas. About 45% of the labor force relies on fishing, agriculture or forestry for their livelihood. Per capita income was about $1,800 per year in 1987, though this figure is skewed by the relatively high-income urban segment of the population. The population is divided among two large ethnic groups, Fijians of Indian descent (47.5%) and indigenous Melanesian Fijians (47.5%), with the balance made up of other Pacific islanders and those of European or Chinese descent.

Following independence from Britain in 1970, Fiji enjoyed Commonwealth status and was a stable, parliamentary democracy, fostering relative interracial harmony and economic progress. In 1987, after an Indian-dominated government came to power, the military staged a bloodless coup and appointed an interim civilian government which has sponsored the drafting of a constitution that is currently under review. The government has pointed to possible elections within two years.

Although the Fiji economy is recovering from severe disruptions after the coup, investor confidence still lags. The government has strived to accomplish growth through support of the private sector, establishment of tax-free zones for certain export manufacturers, soft loans for entrepreneurs, and a campaign to attract foreign investment.

The United States immediately suspended its assistance program following the May 1987 coup, as did Australia and New Zealand. With a civilian government and moves towards constitutional reform, assistance relationships have been restored. In December 1988, the United States became the last donor to resume aid to Fiji. Australia and Japan contributed over 70% of Fiji's bilateral assistance in 1988, and in 1989 France expanded both civil and military aid.

U.S. interests in Fiji include: (1) encouraging the return of constitutional representative government; (2) limiting Soviet influence in the South Pacific; (3) maintaining access to the region's ports for United States warships and aircraft; (4) preserving access to the region's fisheries resources; and (5) ensuring continued support for United States positions in regional and international fora.

Fiji consistently has been the strongest and most influential island state advocate of both United States regional and global interests, although its influence has been eroded by recent political events. On issues ranging from the rescue operations in Grenada to international terrorism, Fiji has spoken out publicly in support of U.S. positions and urged its island neighbors to do likewise. Fiji, in the past, has welcomed U.S. warships to its ports and has questioned the wisdom of New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies in regional fora. Fiji has provided peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, the Sinai, Afghanistan and Namibia in support of U.S. and international initiatives.

FIJI

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Until 1986, A.I.D. assistance to Fiji was provided under the South Pacific Regional program. Assistance focused primarily on the agriculture and health sectors, with additional activities in private sector development and training. In FY 1986, a bilateral Commodity Import Program (CIP) grant agreement (882-0001) was signed with the Fiji Government to provide inputs of commodities and commodity-related services to meet Fiji's long-term development needs. Before commodities were provided, assistance was suspended in accordance with the provisions of Section 513 of the FY 1986 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act. A.I.D.'s activities during the suspension were limited to the Sugar Quota Reduction Compensation Program, amounting to $2.6 million, and disaster assistance excluded from the Section 513 suspension provisions. Under the CIP program, resumed in December 1988, A.I.D. procured health commodities for hospitals, School of Medicine and rural health centers providing services to all population groups of Fiji.

The Fiji program has already had considerable positive effect, despite the suspension from 1987 into 1989. The Fiji Government realized a small foreign exchange saving from the wheat assistance, and the local currency generated from it provided a much appreciated source of development project counterpart funding at a time when the Government was hard pressed for development funds. Preserving the Commodity Import Program funds also served as a focal point for diplomatic dialogue between Fiji and the United States during the critical first year of effort to mark a path for restoring democratic rule after the coup.

Other Donors

Two donors, Australia and Japan, together contributed over 70% of Fiji's bilateral assistance in 1988. The United States, New Zealand, France, the U.K. and a number of smaller bilateral donor programs follow. The two fastest-growing donor programs are those of Japan and France. The United Nations, Asian Development Bank and World Bank all provided multilateral assistance to Fiji in 1988.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. will continue to assist Fiji as it makes the political transition to constitutional democracy. In FY 1991, $300,000 of Economic Support funds are being requested for the Export Support Services project (882-0003), which will help transfer new treatment technologies to increase horticultural exports from Fiji to Pacific rim countries

Regional Director: John Woods

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: FIJI

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
882-C001 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	86	90	957	957	957	---	---	---	---	400	---	539
	HE G	86	90	400	400	400	---	---	---	---	200	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,357	1,357	1,357	---	---	---	---	600	---	739
882-C003 *EXPORT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	ES G	91	91	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,657	1,657	1,357	---	---	---	---	600	300	1,039
GRANTS:				1,657	1,657	1,357	---	---	---	---	600	300	1,039
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

CLevel of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: FIJI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Export Support Services		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 300	Life of Project Funding 300
Number 882-0003 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1991

Purpose: To increase horticultural exports from Fiji to Pacific rim countries.

Project Description: Fiji's agribusiness community has been increasing its level of horticultural exports in recent years. Increasingly stringent phytosanitary requirements are being demanded by Fiji's Pacific rim importers. Fiji's plant protection services have not kept pace with the changes in phytosanitary requirements, and produce shipments are being impounded and banned by importers. Thus Fiji's commercial investment in these produce exports is being severely threatened.

The project will assist in transferring new treatment technologies for tropical produce being developed in Hawaii by the United States to Fiji's agribusiness community. The primary treatment method of interest is the dry heat methodology. As part of this technology transfer process, the project will work with Fiji's Ministry of Primary Industries (agriculture) to privatize the plant protection services treatment facilities at Suva (for produce shipments by sea) and at Nadi (for produce shipments by air).

Sustainability: The proposed privatization of the two treatment facilities will assist in the long-term financial sustainability of this key factor in developing a viable produce export industry.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will support increased produce exports which reinforces A.I.D.'s strategy at support to the productive sectors of the South Pacific's economies.

Host Country and Other Donors: Increased exports is a goal of the Fijian government and it recognizes the important role played by the plant protection services. The South Pacific Commission's Plant Protection Services regional unit is based in Suva and provides adaptive research services, data information and training functions to Fiji.

Beneficiaries: The project's beneficiaries will be the processors and producers who sell produce through the commercial export firms.

Major Outputs: The output of the project will be disease and pest-free produce to Fiji's export markets.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Production facilities	70
Technical Assistance: short-term	70
Training:	
Technical	50
Managerial	25
Commodities	85
	300

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989				N/A
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990				
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			▨	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	300	0	300	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

INDIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 11,982 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.24 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 18.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1987) 56,990 (1988) 56,112

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1987) -4,488 (1988) -5,197

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.0 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 15.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1988) 6,115
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1988) 32.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 828,415

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.3% (1990) 1.9%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.6% (15-64yrs) 60.0% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1980) 32.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.9 (1989) 3.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1984) Total 36.9% Urban 27.7% Rural 39.9%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 69%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -6,277(87) -5,784(88) -4,881

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 19,954(87) 22,727(88) 23,618
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 9%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;PETROLEUM PRDS;GEMS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 13,677(87) 16,488(88) 18,737
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 19%

Major Exports(1987)GEMS & JEWELRY;TEXTILES;GARMENTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; U.S.S.R.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 111% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Sugar; Fruit & vegs

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2238

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 57.2 Male 56.4 Female 58.1
(1970) Total 47.8 Male 48.4 Female 47.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 92

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1988) Measles 44% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 73% (1988) Polio(3) 64% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 54%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	92.0	Male	107.0	Female	76.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total	35.0	Male	45.0	Female	24.0
Post Secondary	(1984)	Total	9.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 57% (1985) Female 29%

INDIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant	44,424	22,473	22,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant			
Other*			
TOTALS	44,424 1/	22,473	22,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II	118,078	83,204	71,621
TOTALS	162,502	105,677	93,621

Footnotes:
1/ FY 89 total includes $20,424,000 of reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	21.5 #	22 #	22 #
Foreign National	38.4	48	48
TOTALS	59.90	70	70

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* # includes one IDI.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	20	282	302	37	371	408	37	271	308
Regional[e]	2	–	2	–	4	4	–	–	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	5	22	27	–	46	46	–	12	12
Regional[e]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
TOTALS	27	304	331	37	421	458	37	283	320

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

INDIA

Introduction

As the century draws to a close, India is a growing political and economic power. Its vibrant democratic system, the world's largest, demonstrates that freedom and economic development can proceed together. The continued strengthening of the U.S.-India relationship through trade, investment and scientific advancement will greatly benefit both countries.

Recent Indian policy changes, leading to increased economic liberalization, have bolstered private sector development and are strengthening its industrial competitiveness. Coupled with a growing and economically influential middle class, the adoption of a more outward-looking orientation makes India an important market for U.S. trade and investment; we are India's largest trading partner and foreign investor. In 1988 trade increased 34% and U.S. investment over 200% from the previous year. These trends continued in 1989 and total trade is expected to exceed $6 billion last year.

India's industrial sector now ranks as the tenth largest in the world. Its scientific cadre is world class. Increasing scientific and technological collaboration between the United States and India serves the interests of both countries.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

India presents a unique development situation. It contains many elements of a modern society - with a middle class of 150 million people and top quality human resources - but over 300 million of its citizens live below the poverty line and it accounts for 25% of the world's infant mortality. A.I.D.'s India program reflects this unique environment.

The program focuses on enhancement of the country's scientific and technological capability to promote sustainable, broad-based development. Thus, the program includes projects which stimulate efficient, market-oriented research and development linked to commercialization of technologies; enrich the existing human resource base through collaborative research and scientific exchange with leading U.S. institutions; expand safe and effective health services; and apply state-of-the-art resource planning and management technologies to optimize investments affecting the long-term productivity of natural resources.

Policy initiatives to encourage a greater role for the private sector in India's development as well as to promote joint ventures between U.S. and Indian organizations are integral to all these initiatives. In specific instances, A.I.D.'s development assistance efforts are coupled with P.L. 480 Title II food assistance and with Housing Guaranty loans to redress the most serious consequences of poverty prevalent throughout the country - widespread malnutrition and woefully inadequate housing. In addition, A.I.D.'s efforts to support scientific research are augmented by coordinating them with complementary rupee financing from the U.S.-India Fund.

As part of the strategy to accelerate India's economic growth through science and technology, A.I.D. will continue promoting the adaptation of U.S. models of industrial and scientific collaboration in the commercialization of technological advances. A.I.D. has had significant success in this under the Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT, 386-0496) project (20 joint ventures of which four are nearing commercialization). In the energy field similar objectives are being met under the Program for the Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research (PACER, 386-0494) project (six technical collaborations, the most noteworthing being support to private industry Research and Development of an energy efficient regenerative burner). A.I.D. is building on this success with the FY 1989 Center for Technology Development (CTD, 386-0507) project, which mobilizes business, scientists and bankers into industrial focus groups as part of a broader effort to accelerate the pace and improve the quality of technology development and its commercial applications.

A.I.D. clearly recognizes the developmental importance to India of scientific exchanges with the United States, as well as the benefits accruing to our country from such collaboration. Consequently, under the FY 1988 Technical Assistance and Support project (TASP, 386-0487), A.I.D. will finance the concluding phase of the Science and Technology Initiative (STI), established by former President Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 under which the genes responsible for nitrogen fixation have been identified, and also will support the initial two-year, Gandhi-Reagan Fellowship Program, signed in 1988, to promote high-level scientific exchanges. Additionally, the Development and Management Training project (386-0487) is financing short-term exchanges for U.S. and Indian scientists with the collaboration of the Indian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the U.S. National Science Foundation.

Training and technical support in management and policy aspects of urban development continue to buttress the extremely successful promotion of sound policies related to urban planning and housing finance. One such example is the National Housing Bank's adoption of a policy to require lending at positive interest rates. A.I.D.s efforts combine studies, international conferences and seminars, with Housing Guaranty loans aimed at developing an important role for the private sector in the financing and construction of housing affordable to lower-income groups.

In addressing maternal and child health, A.I.D. funds several initiatives to develop and apply the latest health technologies. An oral rehydration therapy Plan of Action with a performance-based disbursement system has been approved by the government. A.I.D.'s initiatives include research on vaccines and contraceptives, testing of social marketing techniques and other endeavors related to the private provision of health services, and the improvement of epidemiology and management information systems. An FY 1990 addition to the health portfolio is the Quality Control of Health Technologies (QCHT 386-0514) project whose purpose is to create an independent biological testing laboratory with capabilities similar to that of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The goal is to improve the quality of preventive health care by ensuring that safe and effective vaccines are delivered to children and mothers.

OTHER DONORS

A.I.D. is collaborating with the World Bank in a number of natural resources management initiatives and will also jointly fund an energy sector assessment. A.I.D. also works with a number of United Nations organizations to maximize the benefits of its resources. These collaborations provide an excellent opporunity for ensuring that lessons learned from our past experience, as well as key concerns for future program development, are shared with and reflected in the new investments of India's largest donors.

FY 1991 PROGRAM

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $22 million of development assistance for India. This will be a year in which the India program will focus its attention on pursing the theme of open markets. Funds will be directed at ensuring the financial viability of the highly successful PACT program - not in order to institutionalize it as an A.I.D. project but rather as a dynamic and profitable approach to stimulation of private sector creativity. This theme will be further advanced through commercialization of energy technologies via joint ventures under the PACER project. Additionally, A.I.D. will support private sector efforts to create policy, infra-structural, and educational environments favorable to the growth of new industry through the CTD project. The Resource Management and Analysis Technologies (RMAT, 683-0516) project will seek private sector approaches to sustainable natural resource use through introduction of U.S. technology and through systems conducive to private sector management. A $5 million Housing Guaranty program is proposed each year for FY 1990 and FY 1991. A PL 480 Title II food program in the amount of $71.6 million is planned for FY 1991.

Mission Director, Robert Bakley

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
386-XX90 PRIVATE FAMILY PLANNING													
	FN G	90	90	---	1,473	---	---	---	---	1,473	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,473	---	---	---	---	1,473	400	---	---
386-0470 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
	FN G	83	87	20,000	20,000	20,000	4,538	---	2,288	---	9,319	---	3,298
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	4,538	---	2,288	---	9,319	---	3,298
386-0474 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	82	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	779	---	286	---	300	---	135
	SD G	82	86	5,500	5,500	5,500	3,075	---	252	---	505	---	768
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	3,854	---	538	---	805	---	903
386-0475 MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY													
	FN L	81	85	16,805	16,731	16,805	16,616	---	116	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,805	16,731	16,805	16,616	---	116	---	---	---	---
386-0476 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES													
	FN G	83	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	2,814	---	212	---	1,000	---	1,773
	FN L	83	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,803	---	989	---	1,000	---	1,208
	HE G	83	85	4,200	4,200	4,200	2,086	---	762	---	1,000	---	351
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,000	17,000	17,000	8,703	---	1,963	---	3,000	---	3,332
386-047[illegible] MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY													
	FN G	82	82	5,000	2,000	2,000	685	---	334	---	350	---	---
	FN L	82	82	25,000	25,000	19,000	18,609	---	101	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	27,000	21,000	19,294	---	435	---	350	---	---
386-0481 MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT													
	FN G	82	82	3,000	2,787	2,875	2,246	---	542	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	2,787	2,875	2,246	---	542	---	---	---	---
386-0483 MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION													
	FN G	83	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	622	---	171	---	1,300	---	1,500
	FN L	83	84	41,000	41,000	41,000	11,953	---	9,296	---	6,000	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,000	46,000	46,000	12,575	---	9,467	---	7,300	---	7,500
386-0484 IRRIGATION WATER RES MGNT & TRNG													
	FN G	83	92	41,000	41,000	21,700	9,850	14,300	5,663	---	7,000	---	9,400

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

Ⓛ Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN L	83	92	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,901	---	437	---	2,000	---	2,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				51,000	51,000	31,700	12,751	14,300	6,305	---	9,000	---	11,600
386-0435 FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG													
	PN G	83	89	23,724	23,724	22,700	2,858	1,024	4,853	---	5,915	---	6,053
PROJECT TOTAL:				23,724	23,724	22,700	2,898	1,024	4,858	---	5,915	---	6,053
386-0487 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
	EH G	82	93	5,750	3,700	3,700	1,959	---	353	---	765	---	623
	FN G	82	93	4,276	4,126	4,126	1,795	---	210	---	518	---	515
	HE G	82	94	1,050	850	850	313	---	26	---	212	---	299
	SD G	82	88	1,100	800	800	49	---	146	---	205	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,976	9,476	9,476	4,116	---	735	---	1,700	---	1,837
386-0489 HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	84	[illegible]	4,000	4,000	4,000	573	---	692	---	560	---	1,020
	FN L	84	93	48,000	38,000	38,000	6,332	---	4,334	---	6,900	---	8,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				52,000	42,000	42,000	6,905	---	5,026	---	7,460	---	9,620
386-0490 MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION													
	FN G	84	95	4,000	4,000	4,000	928	---	820	---	1,122	---	600
	FN L	84	95	46,000	43,000	43,000	23,800	---	5,561	---	8,600	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	47,000	47,000	24,728	---	6,381	---	9,722	---	3,600
386-0492 BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT													
	HE G	85	85	9,300	9,300	9,300	682	---	570	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,300	9,300	9,300	682	---	570	---	1,000	---	1,000
386-0494 PROG FOR ACCELERATION OF COMM ENEGY RESE													
	SD G	87	92	20,000	20,000	7,000	---	---	556	3,000	1,460	4,000	4,750
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	7,000	---	---	556	3,000	1,460	4,000	4,750
386-0495 NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY													
	FN G	85	89	18,633	18,508	4,808	1,975	13,700	652	---	4,084	---	6,796
	FN L	85	89	48,900	48,900	48,900	34,545	---	4,775	---	9,579	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				67,533	67,408	53,708	36,520	13,700	5,427	---	13,663	---	6,796
386-0496 PROG. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TECH													
	FN G	85	93	1,174	2,174	1,174	---	---	---	---	474	1,000	500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	85	93	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	200	---	300
	SD G	85	93	9,726	14,660	8,560	1,417	1,100	2,245	---	1,723	2,000	1,823
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,400	17,334	10,234	1,417	1,100	2,245	---	2,397	3,000	2,623
386-0500 CONTRACEPTIVE DEV & RESEARCH IN IMMUNOLO													
	HE G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	---	19	---	240	---	450
	PN G	85	88	5,600	5,600	5,600	895	---	1,715	---	500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,600	6,600	6,600	995	---	1,734	---	740	---	1,450
386-0503 VACCINE AND IMMUNODIAGNOSTIC DEV.													
	HE G	87	92	6,000	6,000	3,000	---	1,000	---	---	600	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	3,000	---	1,000	---	---	600	1,000	1,000
386-0504 CHILD SURVIVAL HEALTH SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	95	13,144	13,144	6,000	6,000	2,944	---	3,200	2,944	1,000	---
	HE G	85	95	56,056	56,056	24,000	7,070	2,756	12,942	4,000	4,544	2,300	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				69,200	69,200	30,000	13,070	5,700	12,942	7,200	7,488	3,300	7,000
386-0507 CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	89	93	2,000	3,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000	100	---	400
	SD G	89	93	8,000	7,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	400	1,000	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000	500	1,000	1,500
386-0511 PRIVATE & VOLUNTARY ORGS. FOR HEALTH II													
	CS G	87	94	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	600	---	1,350
	HE G	87	94	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	3,500	---	---	---	---	600	1,000	1,350
386-0513 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES													
	FN G	88	93	13,000	13,000	2,600	---	1,000	---	2,000	480	2,700	3,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	13,000	2,600	---	1,000	---	2,000	480	2,700	3,300
386-0514 QUALITY CONTROL OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES													
	HE G	90	95	---	14,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	14,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	2,000	1,000
386-0515 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	88	93	350	350	---	---	350	---	---	130	---	100
	FN G	89	93	8,000	8,000	1,900	---	1,600	---	1,500	1,300	700	1,900

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HE	G	83	93	2,000	2,000	300	---	200	---	---	190	200	140
PN	G	83	93	1,650	1,650	---	---	600	---	---	300	---	200
SD	G	83	93	3,000	3,000	---	---	650	---	1,000	240	600	710
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	2,200	---	3,600	---	2,800	2,160	1,500	3,050
386-0520 *RESOURCE MGT ANALYSIS AND TECHNOLOGY													
FN	G	91	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				567,539	589,533	411,698	171,908	44,424	61,128	22,473	86,059	22,000	82,562
GRANTS:				324,333	359,902	187,993	53,349	44,424	36,319	22,473	51,980	22,000	61,554
LOANS:				242,705	229,631	223,705	118,559	---	24,809	---	34,079	---	21,008

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: INDIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Resource Management Analysis and Technology	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 2,500	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,500	Life of Project Funding 20,000
Number 386-0520 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To institutionalize, in public and private activities, the use of advanced information technologies to substantially increase the rate of return of investments in water, land and forest resource management.

Project Description: Economic growth in India is threatened by increased degradation of the water, land and forest resource-base which provides the energy for the modern sector and livelihood for the rural population. Public and private investments in these resources result in less than optimum returns due to inappropriate policies and practices caused by inadequate integration of the public and private scientific and technological communities. This project applies modern information technologies to specific problems to develop capacities of private and public client groups; (e.g., industry, farmers, water authorities) to efficiently manage the sustainable productivity of India's natural resource base. The designation of agencies that can best extend the technologies to both the private and public sector is a major concern to be addressed in final project design.

Sustainability: The project will forge interdependent relationships between established public institutions, and private ventures that are financially sustainable through adoption of practices such as fees for service, adequate investment return and disciplined economic analysis.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s strategy of focusing on joint Indo-U.S. collaboration in areas of major concern for India's economic and political well being. It will utilize and adapt predominant U.S. public and private science and technology capacities to simultaneously address the concern of resource-base degradation while opening up new market and service opportunities for India's rural majority. Another aspect of A.I.D.'s strategy covered by the project is to expand the limited participation of the rural population in the economic growth that the middle class is now experiencing.

Host Country and Other Donors: India will provide over 50% of the project costs, personnel and infrastructure support. The project also will provide critical design and operations support to resources management project efforts financed by other donors.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are users of the environments on which actions will focus and the resource management decision-makers. Sustainable economic growth which involves improving the efficiency of resource management will benefit broad segments of the growing Indian population.

Major Outputs for All Years:

- Develop and apply problem-oriented application of informatics technologies for sustainable natural resource management.
- Capacity to rapidly adapt and deliver informatics technologies to client populations.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	7,000
Commodities	4,000
Training	3,000
Research and Development Grants	5,000
Construction	1,000
Total:	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,500	17,500	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

INDONESIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 3,669 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.65 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 490

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 4.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 25.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 19,175 (1986) 16,917 (1987) 15,680

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -894 (1986) -2,823 (1987) -625

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 62.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 5,434
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 28.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 187,651

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.0% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 1.9%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.2% (15-64yrs) 59.9% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 48.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1987) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1984) 8.0%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total % Urban 26.0% Rural 44.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 57%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,651(86) 232(87) 1,924

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 17,862(86) 16,270(87) 16,190
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 17%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;CHEMICAL PRODS.;BASE METALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 19,513(86) 16,502(87) 18,114
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 22%

Major Exports(1987)PETROLEUM;PLYWOOD;PRESSED RUBBER

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 113% (1985)
Agriculture: 107% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) CEREALS; FIBERS; FARM INPUTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2470

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 59.1 Male 57.4 Female 60.8
(1970) Total 43.0 Male 41.7 Female 44.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 70

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 81% (1988) Measles 64% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1988) Polio(3) 73% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	113.4	Male	115.0	Female	111.7
Secondary	(1981)	Total	31.4	Male	36.8	Female	21.7
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	2.9	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 83% (1985) Female 65%

INDONESIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	47,798	43,000	38,500
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	47,798 a/	43,000	38,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,991	5,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	1,991	5,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	47,798	44,991	43,500
P.L. 480	21,581	15,089	10,754
Title I	15,000	10,000	5,000
Title II b/	6,581	5,089	5,754
TOTALS	69,379	60,080	54,254

Footnotes:

a/ FY 1989 DA total includes $5,348,000 in reobligated funds.

b/ See Main Volume for PL 480 tables for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 funding does not include World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	38	38	37*
Foreign National	70	70	68
TOTALS	108	108	105

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* *Excludes 1 IDI and 2 part-time employees

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	696	112	808	591	386	977	413	43	456
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	34	31	65	5	32	37	2	7	9
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	730	143	873	596	418	1,014	415	50	465

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

INDONESIA

Introduction

Strategic location, rich natural resource endowment, large population, rapid economic progress -- all combine to underscore the United States' expanding interest in Indonesia's growth and development. Two decades of stability have allowed Indonesia to pursue economic growth vigorously.

In response to the 1983 oil price collapse, Indonesia implemented one of the most wide-ranging, successful economic deregulation programs undertaken by a developing country. More recent initiatives go still further, including austere macroeconomic policies to restore financial stability and major monetary and financial deregulation programs to sustain development momentum. The results are striking. The gross domestic product (GDP) is growing rapidly (5.1% annually over 1984-1988, and 5.7% in 1988), the structure of the economy is changing, foreign investors are increasingly evident, and Indonesia's full economic potential is being explored. Substantial benefits to the United States should accrue. If wise economic policy decisions continue, Indonesia will likely become one of Asia's success stories in the foreseeable future. Indonesia's demand for U.S. exports could triple in 10 years.

Urgent imperatives to expand employment, increase incomes, and improve social conditions will drive Indonesian policy over the coming decade. With income at about $400 per capita, 40% of the population below the World Bank poverty line, low life expectancy (55 years), and high infant mortality rates (96 per 1000), Indonesia's vital statistics are the poorest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Indonesia must create 20 million new jobs over the the next decade, while protecting its fragile natural resource base and threatened environment.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

In four fruitful decades of U.S. development assistance, A.I.D.'s program has evolved according to Indonesia's economic fortunes from an early focus on capital resource transfers and infrastructure to today's emphasis on knowledge transfer, incorporating policy analysis and dialogue. A.I.D. agricultural assistance helped Indonesia become self-sufficient in rice by 1985. With A.I.D. as the principal partner, Indonesia's family planning accomplishments are world-renown, dropping from over five children per family in 1970 to 3.3 by 1989, including rural areas. Among the 10,000 Indonesians trained in the United States are many now in key economic policy positions.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to improve long-term sustainable employment and income opportunities by promoting economic efficiency and productivity. This means increasing the demand for labor through economic restructuring and improving labor's quality through education, family planning, and health services for child survival. The strategy has four pillars.

To help foster an open, less regulated and more trade-oriented economy, A.I.D. supports GOI efforts to create an environment where the public sector facilitates, rather than restricts the private sector. The Financial Markets project (497-0360) and the Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program (497-0357) have introduced new approaches to mobilizing financial resources through expansion of capital markets. Banking reform is one key to generating private sector financial resources. The Financial Institutions Development project (497-0341) has stimulated $500 million in loans at market rates to small businesses predominantly in rural areas. The Municipal Finance project (497-0365) supports a $100 million Housing Guaranty program to promote private sector financing of urban infrastructure and services. Local currency generations under P.L. 480 Title I agreements will continue to support economic reforms including the total elimination of pesticide subsidies and fertilizer subsidy cuts. The Trade and Investment project (497-0363) will build upon bold moves to simplify trade and investment restrictions which A.I.D. helped support, with a long-term technical assistance and advisory effort in this important area.

To increase the sustainability, productivity, and efficiency of agriculture, A.I.D. is emphasizing private sector agro-processing and reliance on market forces to stimulate production and agricultural diversification. The Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program (497-0357) continues to support deregulation of commodity prices, increased private investment in rural areas, and pest management technologies, the latter of which averts excessive use of environmentally harmful chemicals. The Applied Agriculture Research project (497-0302) has provided the technology farmers need to benefit from the GOI's new incentive policies and to increase production efficiency. The Uplands Agriculture and Conservation project (497-0311) has helped adapt local farming systems in densely populated, fragile rural areas of Java. The Secondary Food Crops project (497-0304) has introduced higher value alternative crops which help raise farmers productivity. The Natural Resources Management project (497-0362) is helping the Government establish a strong public policy framework for sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

To achieve an efficient, high-quality education system responsive to market requirements, A.I.D. relies principally on technical assistance and knowledge transfer. The Education Policy and Planning project (497-0344) has brought in U.S. experts who have helped conduct the complex analysis and develop policies to manage scarce education resources more efficiently. Under the General Participant Training II project (497-0328), A.I.D. has helped build indigenous capacity with assistance to the GOI's Overseas Training Office, which manages training resources from the United States and various donors. The new Higher Education Development Support project (497-0358) is helping to improve university instruction in mathematics and basic sciences, skills vital to Indonesia's economic future. This is the first A.I.D. project in Indonesia designed in collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

INDONESIA

A.I.D. recognizes the relationship between work force productivity and reduced fertility and improved health services for child survival. To capitalize on Indonesia's well known success in family planning, private sector resource mobilization is now essential. The Private Sector Family Planning project (497-0355) is A.I.D.'s culminating effort to help reduce Indonesia's fertility rate and make family-planning programs financially self-sustaining. It promotes private sector service delivery and innovations to generate demand for services and products. The Health Sector Financing project (497-0354) has helped the GOI reallocate resources from curative care, which can be privately financed, to preventive programs concerned principally with child survival.

Fundamental to A.I.D.'s strategy is the recognition that an open market economy thrives best in an open society where all citizens can participate in economic development. A.I.D. is thus sharpening its institutional pluralism program through use of the A.I.D. human rights fund, coupled with bilateral funds under the PVO Co-Financing II project (497-0336).

Other Donors

A.I.D. coordinates its program with the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. A.I.D. manages one World Bank activity. Bilateral coordination focuses heavily on Japan, whose annual aid level exceeds $2 billion. Japan looks to A.I.D. for models in strategic planning and program implementation, evaluation, and audit techniques. In addition to irrigation and higher education, A.I.D. and Japan have selected environment for joint cooperation. The major bilateral donors to Indonesia include Japan, France, West Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. requests $38.5 million of Development Assistance in FY 1991. This includes three new projects. A total of $2.45 million will begin the Agribusiness Development project (497-0368) which will address key constraints to agribusiness development: policy and regulatory disincentives, poor market information, and lack of access to technology. The Training for Open Markets project (497-0366) will require $1 million for U.S. training related to trade, industrial development, and agribusiness and to help expand and strengthen the Overseas Training Office. The Strengthening Institutional Development project (497-0364) requires $3.15 million to strengthen independent nongovernmental organizations to foster pluralistic participation in development processes. $5.0 million in Economic Support Funds will be used to help expand Indonesia's telecommunication capacity by providing assistance under the Second Telecommunications Switch program (398-0364). H.I.G. programs for $25.0 million in both FY 1990 and 1991 will contribute to municipal development and policy reform

INDONESIA

A $10 million P.L. 480 Title I program will underwrite further agriculture policy initiatives. An $8.2 million P.L. 480 Title II allocation will include monetization programs to builds on the innovative and successful private and cooperative job creation already achieved employment creation through enterprise development and community-financed water and sanitation initiatives.

Mission Director: David Merrill

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
398-0359 TECHNICAL COLLABORATION- INDONESIA													
FN	G	83	90	1,125	1,125	---	---	---	---	375	335	---	40
HE	G	83	90	570	570	---	---	---	---	190	85	---	---
SD	G	83	90	555	555	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,250	2,250	---	---	---	---	750	605	---	40
497-0253 EXPANDED PROGRAM IN IMMUNIZATION													
HE	G	79	88	7,980	7,234	7,880	3,731	---	1,326	---	2,177	---	---
HE	L	79	88	11,820	10,509	11,820	7,903	---	837	---	1,769	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,700	17,743	19,700	11,634	---	2,163	---	3,946	---	---
497-0273 HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													
HE	G	79	86	12,450	12,450	12,450	9,678	---	1,455	---	1,317	---	---
HE	L	78	86	1,450	1,418	1,450	1,343	---	---	---	75	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,900	13,868	13,900	11,021	---	1,455	---	1,392	---	---
497-0276 PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II													
FN	G	79	84	10,000	12,391	12,400	11,220	---	805	---	366	---	---
FN	L	79	84	31,500	25,316	26,850	23,449	---	1,616	---	251	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				41,500	37,707	39,250	34,669	---	2,421	---	617	---	---
497-0281 CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II													
FN	L	80	83	22,750	11,877	11,921	11,714	---	163	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,750	11,877	11,921	11,714	---	163	---	---	---	---
497-0297 WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION													
EH	L	81	87	1,833	1,833	1,833	---	---	---	---	78	---	1,755
FN	G	81	87	9,400	9,400	9,400	4,639	---	1,921	---	1,532	---	751
FN	L	81	87	13,201	13,201	13,201	7,524	---	2,698	---	2,979	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				24,434	24,434	24,434	12,163	---	4,619	---	4,589	---	2,506
497-0302 APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
FN	G	80	86	14,100	14,100	14,100	8,362	---	2,266	---	1,480	---	1,600
FN	L	80	86	18,900	18,285	18,285	6,613	---	1,013	---	3,757	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,000	32,385	32,385	14,975	---	3,279	---	5,237	---	4,600
497-0304 SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	83	86	1,000	3,662	4,000	991	---	1,371	---	1,300	---	---
FN	L	83	86	6,400	3,254	3,400	2,186	---	148	---	920	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, [illegible] are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, [illegible], the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,400	6,916	7,400	3,177	---	1,519	---	2,220	---	---
497-0305	VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE													
	HE	G	80	86	14,000	13,312	14,000	9,091	---	2,121	---	2,100	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				14,000	13,312	14,000	9,091	---	2,121	---	2,100	---	---
497-0306	LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II													
	EH	L	80	83	7,000	7,000	4,742	4,672	---	63	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	4,742	4,672	---	63	---	---	---	---
497-0311	UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION													
	FN	G	84	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,775	---	1,123	---	1,116	---	813
	FN	L	84	85	13,900	13,900	13,900	4,190	---	2,076	---	2,555	---	1,719
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,900	18,900	18,900	5,965	---	3,199	---	3,671	---	2,532
497-0325	COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM													
	HE	G	81	85	5,000	6,525	6,800	5,081	---	1,444	---	---	---	---
	HE	L	81	85	6,000	3,986	4,200	3,827	---	159	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				11,000	10,511	11,000	8,908	---	1,603	---	---	---	---
497-0327	FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II													
	HE	L	83	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,971	---	229	---	250	---	50
	PN	G	83	87	19,200	19,200	19,200	6,671	---	5,529	---	5,000	---	2,000
	PN	L	83	87	14,700	14,700	14,700	11,161	---	1,677	---	1,600	---	262
	PROJECT TOTAL:				36,400	36,400	36,400	19,803	---	7,435	---	6,850	---	2,312
497-0328	GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II													
	EH	G	83	91	11,712	11,712	6,783	1,183	941	240	---	1,981	---	1,500
	EH	L	83	91	18,288	18,288	18,288	15,144	---	2,749	---	140	---	50
	FN	G	83	91	16,800	16,800	12,329	471	---	2,433	1,250	5,100	2,971	6,500
	FN	L	83	91	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,257	---	1,240	---	345	---	358
	PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	40,600	18,055	941	6,662	1,250	7,586	2,971	8,408
497-0329	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	82	87	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,213	---	378	---	159	---	---
	FN	L	82	87	3,350	3,350	3,350	2,765	---	336	---	249	---	---
	SD	G	82	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	719	---	132	---	149	---	---
	SD	L	82	87	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,548	---	436	---	516	---	---

* [illegible] of the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, [illegible] are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, [illegible], the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,600	9,600	9,600	7,245	---	1,282	---	1,073	---	---
497-0333 PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB													
SD	G	82	85	500	2,700	2,700	618	---	321	---	228	---	400
SD	L	82	85	11,750	9,550	9,550	4,756	---	435	---	1,162	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,250	12,250	12,250	5,374	---	756	---	1,390	---	3,400
497-0336 PVO CO-FINANCING II													
EH	G	82	90	3,300	3,600	2,515	1,919	535	377	250	652	---	352
FN	G	82	90	10,836	10,836	6,861	5,470	1,937	1,178	2,000	1,840	---	1,345
HE	G	82	90	6,300	7,470	5,826	3,729	758	1,317	700	1,212	---	1,000
SD	G	82	90	7,900	6,257	4,245	3,637	1,297	542	300	1,288	---	340
PROJECT TOTAL:				28,336	28,163	19,447	14,755	4,527	3,414	3,250	4,992	---	3,037
497-0340 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES													
FN	G	83	92	4,697	9,697	4,697	613	---	1,467	2,000	1,450	1,000	2,200
SD	G	83	92	7,303	7,303	7,303	5,024	---	484	---	600	---	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	17,000	12,000	5,637	---	1,951	2,000	2,050	1,000	3,300
497-0341 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	84	87	7,250	7,250	7,250	984	---	1,932	---	2,400	---	1,934
FN	L	84	87	16,500	16,000	16,000	6,028	---	4,069	---	4,604	---	1,299
PROJECT TOTAL:				23,750	23,250	23,250	7,012	---	6,001	---	7,004	---	3,233
497-0342 AGRICULTURE PLANNING													
FN	G	84	85	3,000	3,705	3,829	2,284	---	1,421	---	---	---	---
FN	L	84	88	6,000	4,254	4,750	2,907	---	1,347	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	7,959	8,579	5,191	---	2,768	---	---	---	---
497-0344 EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING													
EH	G	84	91	3,510	5,510	2,510	1,111	1,000	469	1,000	1,192	1,000	1,300
EH	L	84	89	4,990	4,990	4,990	1,630	---	1,017	---	1,230	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	10,500	7,500	2,741	1,000	1,486	1,000	2,422	1,000	1,900
497-0345 PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	84	91	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,683	---	103	---	345	---	869
SD	G	84	91	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	5,800	4,000	2,683	---	103	---	345	700	1,069

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
497-0347 SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	85	93	32,367	32,367	7,000	1,713	8,402	2,383	1,806	3,366	6,000	3,860
	FN L	85	93	17,633	17,633	17,633	944	---	717	---	1,228	---	5,170
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	24,633	2,657	8,402	3,100	1,806	4,594	6,000	9,030
497-0348 FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH													
	HE G	85	86	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,024	---	726	---	567	---	1,200
	HE L	85	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,727	---	902	---	557	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	9,000	2,751	---	1,628	---	1,124	---	2,200
497-0352 FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	86	86	3,320	2,610	2,610	249	---	425	---	730	---	650
	FN L	85	86	3,785	200	200	115	---	35	---	50	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,105	2,810	2,810	364	---	460	---	780	---	650
497-0353 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS													
	FN G	87	95	45,219	45,219	3,120	721	3,954	1,488	6,600	3,137	5,200	3,450
	FN L	87	95	9,781	9,781	9,781	---	---	1,303	---	3,118	---	3,736
PROJECT TOTAL:				55,000	55,000	12,901	721	3,954	2,791	6,600	6,255	5,200	7,186
497-0354 HEALTH SECTOR FINANCING													
	HE G	89	93	15,000	15,000	8,056	383	1,950	3,139	---	2,500	1,020	2,825
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	8,056	383	1,950	3,139	---	2,500	1,020	2,825
497-0355 PRIVATE SECTOR FP													
	HE G	89	93	4,499	4,499	---	---	1,250	---	3,249	800	---	3,000
	PN G	89	93	15,501	15,501	---	---	3,099	---	3,325	600	3,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	---	---	4,349	---	6,574	1,400	3,000	5,000
497-0357 AGR. AND RURAL SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	FN G	87	90	63,000	67,900	43,000	17,950	20,000	3,408	---	16,120	---	8,124
PROJECT TOTAL:				63,000	67,900	43,000	17,950	20,000	3,408	---	16,120	---	8,124
497-0358 HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT													
	EH G	90	95	---	11,280	---	---	---	---	1,870	1,000	1,434	1,500
	FN G	90	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,150	1,000	---	1,870
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	21,280	---	---	---	---	6,020	2,000	1,434	3,370
497-0359 CHILD SURVIVAL													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	NE G	90	94	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	300	2,875	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	300	2,875	1,200
497-0360 FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	83	93	9,000	14,000	4,147	---	2,675	34	---	700	800	1,888
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	14,000	4,147	---	2,675	34	---	700	800	1,888
497-0361 PRE-IMPLEMENTATION & TECHNICAL SUPPORT													
	FN G	90	95	---	3,300	---	---	---	---	850	---	1,150	700
	NE G	90	95	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	800	---	500	350
	SD G	90	95	---	6,650	---	---	---	---	700	---	1,000	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,350	---	2,650	1,800
497-0362 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	90	94	---	18,500	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	1,900	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,500	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	1,900	2,000
497-0363 TRADE AND INVESTMENT													
	SD G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	300
497-0364 *STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
	EN G	91	93	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	375
	FN G	91	95	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	500
	NE G	91	95	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	300
	SD G	91	95	---	6,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	26,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,425
497-0365 MUNICIPAL FINANCE													
	SD G	83	92	5,000	5,000	3,000	---	---	22	1,900	500	---	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	3,000	---	---	22	1,900	500	---	1,300
497-0366 *TRAINING FOR OPEN MARKETS													
	EN G	91	95	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
497-0368 *AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	91	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,450	1,400

* Refer to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,450	1,400
497-0369 MIXED CREDIT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	ES	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	1,991	1,000	5,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	1,991	1,000	5,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					642,775	805,015	478,805	241,311	47,798	69,045	44,991	95,362	43,500	87,035
GRANTS:					387,044	581,490	253,761	114,937	47,798	43,780	44,991	67,909	43,500	65,036
LOANS:					255,731	223,525	225,044	126,374	---	25,265	---	27,453	---	21,999

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

L Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Strengthening Institutional Development	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 750	Health 500	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,500	Life of Project Funding 26,700
Number 497-0364 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR 500	Sel. Act. 750	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1999

Purpose: This project will strengthen independent non-governmental organizations to facilitate more open and pluralistic participation in Indonesian development processes.

Project Description: To promote openness and choice in Indonesian society, this project will increase the ability of ordinary citizens to influence public policymaking and to meet their own needs in responsible and effective ways. The Strengthening Institutional Pluralism project thus aims at (1) strengthening the role of law and public representation, (2) strengthening the ability of private voluntary organizations to serve as advocates of public and/or constituent interests, and (3) expanding the role of the independent sector in participatory development efforts. The Strengthening Institutional Pluralism Project will include new dimensions to reflect A.I.D. evaluations of predecessor projects. The project will promote the growth of institutional pluralism through PVO activities aimed at increasing public and private resource mobilizations by improving efficiencies in banking, capital market, and taxation systems. It will demonstrate efficiencies in the sectors of agriculture, public health, education/human resource, and non-farm employment generation by shifting more responsibility for planning, implementation, and financing to local government and, where possible, to non-governmental sectors.

Sustainability: Experience under predecessor projects shows that many grantees require assistance to improve their systems for managing funds, keeping adequate accounts, and fund raising. A more comprehensive training program and other institution-building activities will upgrade skills relating to planning, delegating, supervising, data base management, communications, evaluation, needs assessment, problem solving, lobbying, networking, social marketing, and quality control. A.I.D. will assist the Indonesian PVOs in monitoring of subproject expenditures to ensure the sustainability of financial management systems.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project will contribute to A.I.D.'s overall goal of increasing income and employment opportunities through means which improve economic efficiency and productivity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will support the GOI's development strategy of facilitating the role of the independent sector (private voluntary and non-profit development organizations) in promoting initiatives to achieve greater openness and participation in national development efforts.

Beneficiaries: Target participants and ultimate beneficiaries of the project cannot be precisely determined until subproject proposals are submitted. Two major groups can be identified, the first being the emerging entrepreneural class, mid-level public and private sector professionals, parliamentarians, and mid-level staff of non-governmental organizations. The second, more critical group consists of the many million entrepreneurs in Indonesia's vast informal sector. They comprise a "natural constituency", seeking further reforms as well as their full and fair implementation.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Series of development activities undertaken by independent sector organizations	X

- strengthening institutional capacity and supporting programs of democratic institutions;
- supporting NGO achivements and objectives in other priority fields; e.g. Agricultural Resource Management, Child Survival, Enterprise Development, Financial Resource Mobilization and Natural Resources Management.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to PVOs/NGOs	20,000
Technical Assistance to PVOs/NGOs	5,000
Evaluation & Audits	400
Training	300
Project Specialists	900
Other Direct Costs	100
	26,700

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,500	24,200	26,700

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Training for Open Markets	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000
Number 497-0366 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR 1,000	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991
				Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To contribute to the development of a more open, pluralistic economy and society by providing participants with training in and exposure to U.S. approaches to open markets and free trade.

Project Description: The first two fiscal years of project implementation will finance research and technical assistance to strengthen Indonesian capacity to plan and manage participant training. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the identification of those skills necessary to foster the implementation of open market policies. Based upon this comprehensive assessment of market demand, combined with a qualitative and quantitative assessment of Indonesia's capacity for public and private graduate education, the Training for Open Markets project will provide resources for off-shore training of Indonesians to fill critical policy level and technical positions in both the public and private sectors related to trade, industrial growth and agribusiness. The project will provide funding for long- and short-term training in the United States and third countries. It will encourage cooperative education and internships with private sector firms to enhance industrial development and to promote trade, understanding and cooperation between Indonesia and the United States. A secondary but important objective is to support the institutional growth of the Overseas Training Office (OTO), an arm of the National Planning Agency. The OTO has the mandate to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the overseas training of Indonesians.

Sustainability: The sustainability of donor-supported participant training will be enhanced through the strengthening of Indonesian capacity to plan and manage its training programs through the OTO. Resources will be provided for technical assistance and training to the staff of the OTO.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy in Indonesia calls for the development of efficient, high quality human resources to meet the needs of the market. This project is designed specifically to assess and respond to labor market demand for professional and highly skilled technical work force.

Host Country and Other Donors: Indonesia will provide in-kind support for salaries of participants and of staff at OTO, and international travel costs for participants. Other donors, including the World Bank, Canada, Australia, and Holland, are assisting Indonesia to meet its training needs.

Beneficiaries: This project will provide training that accelerates development of an open, pluralistic and participatory society, by exposing participants to open market and free trade theory and practice in the United States. The direct beneficiaries will be the participants themselves, but their training also will redound the benefit of Indonesia's formal and informal sector and Indonesia's trade partners. Most importantly, the project will benefit the Indonesian labor force for whom jobs will be created in the course of strong economic growth.

Major Outputs: (1) Significant numbers of highly trained professionals in critical skill areas related to industrial growth, agribusiness and trade. (2) An institution that is capable of planning and managing Indonesia's off-shore training.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	12,000
Evaluation and other	1,000
	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	14,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agribusiness Development	DA	2,450		FY 1991 2,450		Life of Project Funding 20,000
Number 497-0368 ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to promote the growth of an efficient agribusiness subsector in Indonesia.

Project Description: Through the project, A.I.D. will support expansion of private sector agribusiness. The project will identify and address key policy disincentives and other constraints to agribusiness in order to promote private sector investment in an expansion of efficient agricultural enterprise. Project resources will help provide the analysis necessary to identify alternatives to traditional public policies of tight regulatory control. Technical knowledge and training through the project will serve development of private sector organizations to promote the interests of agribusiness. To determine the most promising points for assistance, A.I.D. is systematically assessing the policy and other hindrances to growth of the agriculture processing, value-added industry as a probable focus of the project, including related management, information and technology needs. A.I.D. and the Government of Indonesia (GOI) will use these studies to develop specific substantive elements and an implementation strategy in the course of project design.

Sustainability: The project will help shape policies and regulatory environment which is facilitative rather than control-oriented. This will encourage financially viable private investment in Indonesian agribusiness. Technical and managerial know-how to develop private sector supporting systems, e.g., for management, quality control, and marketing, will further ensure the strength and economic prospects of agribusiness ventures.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy of improving long-term, sustainable employment and income opportunities through means which promote efficiency and productivity. It will encourage a less regulated, market- and trade-oriented economy, thus helping increase efficiency in the agricultural system. A more attractive climate for investment will increase agribusiness activity and, with it, new jobs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Its current development plan commits the GOI to facilitate agribusiness expansion in Indonesia's private sector. A.I.D. will cooperate with GOI ministries, private Indonesian and American firms, and bilateral and multilateral donors. Japan, the largest donor, plans to assist agribusiness by providing $116 million for agricultural input credits.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit small and medium-sized private sector entrepreneurs, and labor, in agricultural processing and marketing enterprises.

Major Outputs: (1) Public policy and regulatory changes which foster the growth of efficient agribusiness services and systems in the private sector, (2) improved technical and management practices by agribusiness enterprises, and (3) additional agribusiness trade and investment.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Policy and Regulatory Studies	3,000
Operational Support and Commodities	3,000
Trade and Marketing Information	5,000
Production and Processing Assistance	5,000
Short-term Training	3,000
Evaluation and Other	1,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,450	17,550	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ISRAEL

Total U.S. Aid $ 15,077 Million (1951-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 88.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $362.24 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 6,810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 67.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 24,463 (1985) 18,578 (1986) 19,338

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -4,910 (1985) -837 (1986) 224

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
9.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 30.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 2,452
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 17.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 4,371

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.1% (1990) 1.7%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.3% (15-64yrs) 59.4% (65+ yrs) 9.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 3.9 (1989) 3.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -3,467(86) -4,109(87) -6,567

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 14,087(86) 15,644(87) 20,282
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 20%

Major Imports(1987)MILITARY EQUIP.;ROUGH DIAMONDS;OIL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 10,620(86) 11,334(87) 13,714
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 38%

Major Exports(1987)POLISHD DIAMOND;CITRUS & FRUITS;TEXTILES

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 4%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 37% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Sugar; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3168

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 76.7 Male 74.8 Female 78.6
(1970) Total 70.9 Male 69.3 Female 72.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 9

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 125.6	Male 125.2	Female 126.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total 49.1	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 97% (1985) Female 93%

ISRAEL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund			
Loan *			
Grant	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000
Other*			
TOTALS			
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	-								

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ISRAEL

Introduction

President Bush has described peace in the Middle East as a major goal of U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. assistance program for Israel is an integral part of efforts to achieve that peace. Coordination with the Government of Israel has resulted in the beginning of a wide-ranging restructuring of the Israeli economy, a vital prerequisite to confident Israeli participation in the peace process.

In July 1985, the Government of Israel adopted a comprehensive stabilization program, assisted by a supplemental U.S. grant of $1.5 billion. The combination of subsidy cuts, price adjustments, reductions in government work force and expenditures, tax increases, a series of currency devaluations and temporary decline in real wages served to rein in the hyperinflation of previous years. Additional subsidy and budget cuts in late 1988 and early 1989 helped limit increases to the budget deficit. The Israeli Government also succeeded in refinancing part of its Foreign Military Sales (FMS) debt to the United States, resulting in an estimated savings on interest payments of $150 million annually through 1995.

Problems continue to plague the Israeli economy despite some successes. Inflation remains high, averaging at least 17% annually, well above the rates of its trading partners. The trade deficit peaked in 1987 and declined somewhat in 1988 and 1989 due to a recession, but the underlying problem of export competitiveness remains. The decline in the growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) has been most disappointing. After having grown by 5.2% in 1987, GDP growth for 1988 was 1.1% and appears to be around 1% for 1989.

The political unrest ("intifada"), which started in December 1987, has been a factor behind the slowdown in GDP. Estimates suggest the uprising accounts for up to 2 percentage points annually in lost growth. This is due to heavily increased military and police expenditures, reduced tourist revenues, instability in labor and construction markets and reduced trade with the Territories.

A.I.D. Development Strategies and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. strategy has been to help the Israeli Government stabilize its economy and to encourage a process of economic reform, begun in 1985. The annual U.S. cash transfer is used for debt repayments, Export-Import Bank loan repayments, and purchases of U.S. grain and agricultural commodities. The use of U.S. government funds is restricted to programs within territory under the authority of the Israeli Government prior to June 5, 1967. Through an ongoing dialogue process and budgetary support, the U.S. Government has been able to encourage reforms resulting in reduced subsidies, an improved tax and public wage structure, improved capital and financial markets, and increased privatization. The U.S. regimen is designed not only to help restructure the Israeli economy, but also to provide the groundwork for a lasting peace in the region.

ISRAEL

Other Donors

The United States is the only major donor government involved with the Government of Israel. German reparation payments are declining in significance and have no impact on policy negotiations. As the only donor involved, the United States has a large responsibility to assist Israel in its pursuit of economic reform and the economic progress which this will help bring about.

FY 1991 Program

The A.I.D. proposal for FY 1991 is for a cash grant of $1.2 billion to support the reform of the Israeli economy. The U.S. Government will continue to discuss policy reforms throughout the economy, with an emphasis on progress in the Israeli privatization program. There are four areas which are of major concern: external competitiveness, increased domestic savings, containment of wage and price escalation, and restraint in government deficits and borrowing. These will be central points in U.S. Government economic discussions with the Israeli government. Continued U.S. support will be vital to the development of the peace process and the regional stability which is the cornerstone of U.S. policy in the area.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Peter Benedict

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ISRAEL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
271-KX90 CASH TRANSFER	ES G	90	90	1,194,840	1,194,840	---	---	---	---	1,194,840	9,194,840	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,194,840	1,194,840	---	---	---	---	1,194,840	9,194,840	---	---
271-K626 CASH TRANSFER	ES G	88	C	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---	---	---
271-XX91 *CASH TRANSFER	ES G	91	91	---	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,194,840	2,394,840	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,194,840	9,194,840	1,200,000	1,200,000
GRANTS:				1,194,840	2,394,840	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,194,840	9,194,840	1,200,000	1,200,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Israel Cash Transfer		Funding Source ESP	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1,2000,000	Life of Project Funding 1,200,000
Number 271-XX91 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1991

Purpose: To preserve Israel's independence and to support the Israeli Government's pursuit of the peace process in the Middle East; to increase the role of the Israeli private sector and to encourage more efficient use of Israel's resources.

Description: In July 1985, the Government of Israel adopted a stabilization program which was more comprehensive than any preceeding it. The program featured subsidy cuts, price adjustments followed by a freeze, reductions in the government work force and government expenditures, tax increases, temporary downward adjustments in real wages, a currency devaluation and measures designed to increase the scope of monetary policy.

Sustainability: To achieve the objectives of maintaining economic stability and establishing conditions for sustainable growth, the government will need to continue to eliminate disincentives to productive investment, promote efficient use of labor, reduce resources used by the public sector, particularly for non-investment purposes, and end the system under which the value of financial assets and the level of wages and other forms of income are automatically adjusted to changes in the price level and/or the foreign exchange rate.

Project Components: The cash transfer will support the Israeli Government's continuing efforts to increase the role of the private sector and to promote productive investment, reform taxes, and otherwise encourage more efficient use of Israel's resources. Provision of assistance in the form of a cash transfer is conditional upon receipt of satisfactory Israeli Government assurances that during FY 1991 Israel will import from the United States nondefense goods at least equal in dollar value to our level of economic assistance obligations during that year, that the United States will have equal access to Israeli markets, and that Israel will follow procedures worked out in cooperation with the United States Government for bulk shipments of grain on dry bulk carriers.

Beneficiaries: Israeli Public and Private Sector Institutions.

Major Outputs: Increased economic reform and support for economic stability designed to lead to an increased Israeli role in the peace process.

AID Financed Inputs:	Life Of Project ($000)
$1.2 billion Cash Grant	1,200,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,200,000	-0-	1,200,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
N/A

AID 370-7 (11-88)

JORDAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,817 Million (1951-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 31.28 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,560

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 46.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 2,845 (1987) 2,887 (1988) 2,782

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -703 (1987) -634 (1988) -605

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 92.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1988) 763
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1988) 22.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,955

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.3% (1980) 3.5% (1990) 3.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.6% (15-64yrs) 51.9% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 26.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 9.1 (1989) 6.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total % Urban 14.0% Rural 17.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 23%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 10%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -1,751(86) -1,524(87) -1,481

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 3,723(86) 3,325(87) 3,707
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 13%

Major Imports(1987)CRUDE OIL;TEXTILES;CAPITAL GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,972(86) 1,801(87) 2,227
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 0%

Major Exports(1987)FRUITS & VEG.;PHOSPHATES;FERTILIZERS

Trading Partners: SAUDI ARABIA; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 8%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 41% (1985)
Agriculture: 49% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3130

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 69.2 Male 67.4 Female 71.2
(1970) Total 63.2 Male 61.2 Female 65.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 56

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 2% (1982) Measles 87% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 89% (1987) Polio(3) 89% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 97%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	81.3	Male	81.4	Female	81.2
Secondary	(1982)	Total	61.6	Male	61.8	Female	56.2
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	11.5	Male	12.0	Female	11.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 87% (1985) Female 63%

Jordan

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	15,000	34,850	35,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	15,000	34,850	35,000
Other*			
TOTALS			
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	15,000	34,850	35,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	21	21	20
Foreign National	14	14	14
TOTALS	35	35	34

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	49	209	258	45	187	232	27	218	245
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	8	8	-	5	5	-	24	24
Regional[e]	6	-	6	-	6	6	4	-	4
TOTALS	55	217	272	45	198	243	31	242	273

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

JORDAN

Introduction

Thirty-six years of effective utilization of A.I.D. assistance by Jordan has contributed to significant economic development in the country. This assistance has helped sustain a friendly and moderate government whose policies aim at peaceful and practical solutions of regional issues. The U.S. Government has a vital interest in supporting Jordan's long-standing commitment to a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

An important goal of A.I.D.'s global development policies is to enhance the positive development of political institutions, as well as market economies. Jordan embarked on the process of democratization by holding parliamentary elections on November 8, 1989 which included over 600 candidates openly contesting the 80 seats. The new parliament will play an important role in the Government's development of economic policies at an important stage of Jordan's history. Democracy and long-term economic and political stability go hand-in-hand. Thus, U.S. economic assistance is all the more important to support Jordan as it moves to liberalize its political system.

The outlook for the Jordanian economy changed drastically during the 1980s. Previously, the economy depended heavily on foreign elements for growth but is now unable to rely on traditional sources of external funding, such as remittance income and grant aid, which have significantly decreased. This has lowered aggregate demand and investment in Jordan and revealed structural weakness in the budget and balance of payments. The labor force is expanding at some 4%-5% per year; unemployment is currently estimated in the 8%-12% range. The gross national product (GNP) growth was negative in 1987 and 1988, resulting in a steady loss in real per capita income, exacerbated by population growth at 3.6% annually--among the highest in the world.

To reverse the weakening of its external position and bring needed restructuring of the economy for sustainable growth, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) has negotiated a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and made impressive progress at comprehensive economic policy reform. The stand-by arrangement has allowed the GOJ to reschedule its bilateral official and commercial debt through the Paris and London Clubs. These medium-term adjustment efforts include curtailing expenditure and raising revenues to reduce the budget deficit to a level sustainable by 1993 without resorting to excessive foreign and domestic borrowing.

Through major currency depreciation since November 1988, the Jordanian dinar lost almost 50% in value vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. This adjustment should help promote exports and curb the purchase of imports, thus contributing to the goal of narrowing the persistent trade balance deficit. A more flexible interest rate policy was instituted to aid market forces in mobilizing domestic resources and allocating them efficiently.

Coupled with the easing of business licensing and registration procedures and a new investment encouragement law, investment opportunities in export industries have become more attractive.

Burdened with debt and a sizable budget deficit, the economy must shift priorities from infrastructure development to dependency on the private sector's ability to earn Jordan's way out of debt, compete in the international community, and create jobs. To ensure sustainable economic growth, current GOJ economic policy therefore is based on a market-oriented strategy which promotes growth of competitive private enterprise.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The prime focus of A.I.D.'s program is to promote this transition to a more private sector-driven economic expansion as the most appropriate development strategy, especially given Jordan's severe economic downturn. A.I.D. has focused its resources on the private sector as the central engine for development and growth by financing a portfolio composed primarily of private sector-based projects.

A.I.D. works directly with private industries. Among other actions, the Private Services Sector Development (PSSD) project is helping the Jordanian service sector to organize and expand to better serve the domestic market and to become an important export service source for the Arab world. The PSSD project has upgraded in-country printing services for exporters, with the potential for saving Jordan some $5.0 million in foreign exchange by replacing services previously performed outside Jordan. The Private Enterprise Technical Resources Assistance (PETRA) project has successfully promoted the private sector's role in expanding Jordan's international tourist market and has improved the Arab Pharmaceuticals Company's packaging techniques, helping it double pharmaceutical outputs for export. The Industrial Development and Management Development projects have upgraded private sector management capabilities. The latter project has successfully established a private management consulting firm in strategic planning, market planning and industrial engineering which has expanded productivity, profitability and job creation in 30 private firms. The majority of the $165 million Commodity Import Program has gone to provide valuable imported capital equipment, raw materials, and other inputs for Jordan private manufacturers and service industries. The FY 1990 planned new project initiatives of Export Development Sector Support and Export Trade and Productive Investment will further expand private manufacturers' entry into the world market.

The Agricultural Marketing Development Project is helping private producers and exporters gain access to the European Economic Community (EEC) and Arab Gulf markets by improving post-harvest procedures, packaging and shipping--already resulting in several export sales contracts for Jordanian fruits and vegetables produced with assistance from the National Agriculture Development project.

Housing Guaranties have expanded housing for the lower half of the population, provided badly needed foreign exchange, and improved GOJ national housing policies and the private sector role in housing.

JORDAN

A Section 416 program (under the Agriculture Act of 1949) initiated for Jordan in FY 1989 has assured a more stable feed grain supply, assisted Jordan's balance of payments, provided local currency proceeds for important agriculture projects, and introduced U.S. sorghum into the Jordan market. Another program is planned for FY 1990.

Population and health are important A.I.D. concerns. Jordan's rates of population growth, infant mortality and maternal morbidity are higher than in countries of comparable income. The Marketing of Birth Spacing project is the first family planning/population project the GOJ has signed with any bilateral donor and has already expanded public awareness of the benefits of birth spacing via private sector clinics and pharmacies. Female health workers, instructors and supervisors trained under the Primary Health Care Nursing project are already improving community health outreach programs. The FY 1990 new project, Family Health Services, will consolidate some of these and other health activities to support improved health delivery.

Other Donors

A.I.D. has taken the initiative to work closely with both World Bank and Japanese aid officials on a regular basis to coordinate project portfolios. Japan has approved a $300 million credit; $139 million released to date is for irrigation and road improvement projects; approximately $73 million will co-finance the $73 million World Bank seventh educational loan for new school construction and equipment. Japan will likely co-finance $150 million with the $150 million World Bank industry and trade sector policy adjustment loan. These public sector and infrastructure activities complement A.I.D.'s focus on the private sector. Other western and Arab donors are active in Jordan, albeit at reduced levels both in terms of amount and concessionality. A.I.D. closely coordinates with western donors, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, France, Canada, and the United Nations development agencies. Arab donors have concentrated mostly on infrastructure construction.

The FY 1991 Program

The requested FY 1991 program level of $35 million of ESF will solidify and strengthen the private sector thrust of the portfolio, based on focused interventions as the result of analysis of a comprehensive data base now completed on private sector projects. In FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue funding for the Export Development Sector Support, Export Trade and Productive Investment, and Family Health Services; Technical Services and Feasibility Studies V; Private Services Sector Development; and National Agriculture Development projects. A.I.D. also will initiate funding for three new projects to help sustain institutionally the private sector: Environmental Services Development, Vocational and Technical Training Reform, and Training for Private Sector Development.

Mission Director: Lewis P. Reade

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: JORDAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
278-K643	COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES	G	85	91	165,549	165,549	165,549	105,606	---	5,249	---	10,677	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				165,549	165,549	165,549	105,606	---	5,249	---	10,677	---	---
278-K646	EXPORT DEVELOPMENT SECTOR SUPPORT													
	ES	G	90	92	---	62,000	---	---	---	---	25,950	25,850	18,000	18,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	62,000	---	---	---	---	25,950	25,950	18,000	18,000
278-0234	ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER													
	ES	G	82	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,515	---	33	---	447	---	---
	ES	L	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,969	---	3,094	---	1,936	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	9,484	---	3,132	---	2,383	---	---
278-0255	LOAN GUARANTEE/SMALL ENTERP.													
	ES	G	83	91	10,000	10,000	2,500	---	4,500	---	---	5,500	---	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	2,500	---	4,500	---	---	5,500	---	500
278-0259	WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT													
	ES	G	84	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,267	---	500	---	233	---	---
	ES	L	84	83	17,175	17,175	17,175	16,042	---	108	---	1,025	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				21,175	21,175	21,175	19,309	---	608	---	1,258	---	---
278-0260	TECH SERVICES AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV													
	ES	G	84	86	7,150	7,150	7,150	5,927	---	1,223	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,150	7,150	7,150	5,927	---	1,223	---	---	---	---
278-0261	MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
	ES	G	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,382	---	1,098	---	859	---	661
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	2,382	---	1,098	---	859	---	661
278-0254	HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	ES	G	85	91	20,500	20,500	14,700	4,914	---	4,162	3,000	5,500	2,800	2,500
	ES	L	85	91	7,000	7,000	7,000	128	---	1,512	---	4,500	---	750
	PROJECT TOTAL:				27,500	27,500	21,700	5,042	---	5,674	3,000	10,000	2,800	3,250
278-0263	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT													
	ES	G	86	87	9,500	9,500	9,500	1,412	---	2,269	---	3,722	---	1,535

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: JORDAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	9,500	1,412	---	2,269	---	3,722	---	1,535
278-0266 TECH SERVICES AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES V													
ES	G	86	90	16,000	18,153	12,353	4,797	1,700	1,003	---	2,400	4,100	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	19,153	12,353	4,797	1,700	1,003	---	2,400	4,100	2,500
278-0267 DEVELOPMENT ADMIN TRAINING IV													
ES	G	85	90	7,500	7,500	5,100	2,003	1,400	1,311	1,000	1,500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	7,500	5,100	2,003	1,400	1,311	1,000	1,500	---	1,500
278-0270 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NURSING DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	85	87	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,234	---	942	---	1,300	---	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	6,500	6,500	1,234	---	942	---	1,300	---	1,600
278-0271 AMMAN NA'UR DEAD SEA ROAD													
ES	G	86	87	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,343	---	4,407	---	6,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	25,000	6,343	---	4,407	---	6,000	---	4,000
278-0272 PRIVATE SERVICES SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	87	91	10,000	10,000	5,500	205	2,400	2,189	1,000	2,600	1,100	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	5,500	205	2,400	2,189	1,000	2,600	1,100	3,500
278-0274 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	88	90	5,000	5,000	2,500	---	1,500	931	1,000	1,500	---	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	2,500	---	1,500	931	1,000	1,500	---	1,100
278-0275 MARKETING OF BIRTH SPACING													
ES	G	88	89	5,000	5,000	2,500	---	2,500	295	---	777	---	958
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	2,500	---	2,500	295	---	777	---	958
278-0276 SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION III													
ES	G	85	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	22,528	---	2,450	---	5,022	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	30,000	22,528	---	2,450	---	5,022	---	---
278-0277 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TECH RESOURCES ASST I													
ES	G	86	89	10,000	11,000	10,000	2,699	1,000	1,505	---	2,600	---	4,196

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: JORDAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	11,000	10,000	2,499	1,000	1,505	---	2,600	---	4,196
278-0284 EXPORT TRADE AND PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT													
ES	G	90	93	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	60	3,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	60	3,500	2,000
278-0285 *TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEP													
ES	G	91	93	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	60
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	60
278-0286 *VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL TRAINING REFORM													
ES	G	91	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	75
278-0287 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
ES	G	90	92	---	5,500	---	---	---	---	500	---	2,000	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,500	---	---	---	---	500	---	2,000	100
278-0288 *ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	91	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	50
COUNTRY TOTALS:				375,374	474,027	347,027	188,971	15,000	34,286	34,850	84,008	35,000	45,585
GRANTS:				341,699	439,852	312,852	167,832	15,000	29,572	34,850	76,547	35,000	44,835
LOANS:				34,175	34,175	34,175	21,139	---	4,714	---	7,461	---	750

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Jordan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Training for Private Sector Development		**Funding Source** ESF	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 1,500	**Life of Project Funding** 7,500
Number 278-0285 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☒ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1993
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

PURPOSE: To improve managerial, administrative and technical skills in both the private and public sector in order to foster private sector development.

DESCRIPTION: A.I.D. has supported private sector training under its Development Assistance Training Project IV, which is a general umbrella training program for both the private and public sector. Building on this experience, this project (TPSD) will finance training on a cost-sharing basis in a wide range of skill areas through a competitive selection process. Priority areas include market analysis/marketing, business/industrial management, management information systems, accounting/finance, environmental protection/safety, quality control, technology transfer, product design, venture capital operations, and specialized technical production fields. Most training will be short-term, with emphasis on practical and immediately useful skills rather than academic qualifications. In the public sector, TPSD will finance activities that directly support A.I.D.'s private sector objectives, contribute to progress in our policy dialogue, or support the Government of Jordan's economic structural adjustment programs.

SUSTAINABILITY: Building in-country private sector training capacity through programs jointly sponsored with a U.S. training institution will be a key objective. The sharp devaluation of the Jordanian Dinar is making it increasingly expensive for both the private and public sector to afford foreign training. Experience at the Jordan Institute of Management and the University clearly show that Jordan can be a center of excellence in training and education, thus drawing foreign students and foreign exchange to Jordan. Strengthening of such key training institutions will enhance their capability to provide quality training to the private sector.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: The CDSS places its primary emphasis on the development of the private sector. Human resource development is of critical importance to meet the demands of Jordan's emerging manufacturing and services-oriented economy. TPSD is designed to meet this critical requirement of A.I.D.'s private sector strategy.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Many other donors finance training for Jordanians, most of it either in the form of scholarships for new graduates or for public sector officials. No other donor supports the level of private sector training that is currently conducted by A.I.D. This training has been well received and supported by the GOJ, as supportive of the private sector emphasis in its own current planning, .

BENEFICIARIES: The target group and main beneficiaries will be Jordanians working in the private sector who face production, marketing or management problems. Public sector individuals who can enhance private sector development will also benefit. It is expected that 80% of the estimated 600 beneficiaries will be in the private sector.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: A more technically sophisticated and managerial competent work force that can increase the output of goods and services produced by the private sector. A group of public sector policy makers and technicians who have been educated in the benefits of creating an enabling environment for private sector development.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Training	7,000
Technical Assistance	500
	7,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,500	6,000	7,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: Jordan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Vocational and Technical Training Reform		Funding Source ESF	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 278-0286 ☑ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

PURPOSE: To strengthen the ability of Jordanian vocational and technical training institutions to respond effectively to ever-changing local and regional labor market requirements.

DESCRIPTION: The project will support the structural transformation of the Jordanian labor market in order to enhance its production of technical and administrative services, light manufactures and other goods for its own market, the Arab region, and other export markets. This transformation is essential if Jordan's manufacturing and service industry base is to expand and form the foundation for a strengthened domestic economy. The project will support this goal by assisting existing technical and vocational training institutions develop the information systems and analytic capacity necessary to better understand current and future demands of Jordanian and regional labor markets. The project will assist the Jordan Vocational Training Corporation, the secondary school vocational training system, and community colleges in developing a more flexible, up-to-date curriculum which can be adjusted to meet the ever-changing demand for labor. U.S. technical assistance and training from American institutions expert in this field will be financed to support the project, along with specialized equipment for information systems and selected vocational fields. The esteem with which technical and vocational jobs are held in Jordanain society is expected to grow over time as the economy becomes more dependent on its own internal resources for support.

SUSTAINABILITY: All of the institutions to be assisted under the project already exist and have a financial and managerial base that is adequate to maintain them. By training and providing technical assistance and equipment to administrators and faculty, the project will further strengthen managerial capabilities and the efficiency of the existing system so that it produces higher quality graduates with more relevant skills.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D COUNTRY STRATEGY: The CDSS places its primary emphasis on the development of the private sector. The project will contribute directly toward this effort by addressing the need for a high quality technical and vocational labor force to support economic growth.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The improvement of technical and vocational education is part of the Government of Jordan's 10-year educational reform program. Substantial loan assistance is being provided to the reform effort by the World Bank and Japan. A.I.D. assistance will complement these efforts and has been specifically requested by the GOJ.

BENEFICIARIES: Beneficiaries will include 500 administrators and teachers associated with the vocational and technical education system, 10,000 students, and private employers.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: Improved information systems for analyzing data on current and future labor needs of the Jordanian and regional economies; improved capability of administrators to direct the vocational education system output toward labor market requirements; and a flexible vocational and technical school curriculum more able to meet changing labor market requirements.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical assistance	3,000
Training	1,500
Commodities	500
	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: Jordan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Environmental Services Development Project	**Funding Source** ESF	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 1,000 **Life of Project Funding** 5,000
Number 278-0288 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**

Initial Obligation	**Estimated Final Obligation**	**Estimated Completion Date of Project**
FY 1991	FY 1993	FY 1995

PURPOSE: To improve the capability of the private sector and public environmental protection institutions to overcome environmental constraints to economic growth in Jordan.

DESCRIPTION: Water is one of the most valuable natural resources in Jordan. Unless the supply is protected, demand for water will exceed its supply by the late 1990s as municipal, industrial, and agricultural development progresses and population grows; lack of quality water supply will become a binding constraint on Jordan's core growth path of private sector manufacturing, agricultural enterprise, tourism, and competitive exports as the economic "engine of growth". The Government of Jordan is currently developing a national environmental strategy with A.I.D. support. The project will build on this and on previous strong A.I.D. experience in the water sector, in order to build private and public institutional capabilities to reverse environmental degradation of water supplies. The project will focus on clean-up of the heavily industrialized Zarqa River basin and the commercialized shipping, fishing, and tourist zone of the Gulf of Aqaba. Both analytical equipment and training in industrial water use and quality amelioration will be provided for private sector and public sector technical staffs. Private environmental engineering consulting expertise will be developed to serve national and regional needs. Lead institutions will be industrial private sector associations of Zarqa River basin, fishing cooperatives and tourism associations of Aqaba, and the Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will facilitate enactment of Jordan's environmental law, upgrade private and public institutional capabilities and private marketable environmental engineering consultancy services to ensure project sustainability and delivery of benefits after the project ends.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: The CDSS focuses heavily on private sector development. This project will help ensure that availability of quality water resources will not be a constraint to private industry, agro-enterprise, fishing, and tourism sectors' production of goods/services.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The World Bank and the Swedish government are planning to assist Jordan in the environmental field. A.I.D. is already coordinating with them in this area.

BENEFICIARIES: Industries and agro-enterprises of Zarqa basin will benefit by lower costs from cleaner input water for industrial processes and more efficient water use. Fishing and tourism industries of Aqaba will benefit from enriched Gulf aquatic life. Environmental regulatory and protection agencies will have better skilled and experienced staff. The 600,000 residents of Zarqa basin (20% of Jordan's population) will benefit from cleaner water for commercial and domestic use.

OUTPUTS: More potable groundwater in the Zarqa River basin; cleaner water in the King Talal Reservoir; strengthened environmental protection services; efficient and environmentally sound industrial water use and treatment; marketable private environmental engineering consultancy services; enhanced Aqaba tourism and commercial fishing.

A.I.D FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Training	750
Equipment	750
	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

LEBANON

Total U.S. Aid $ 374 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 23.4% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.87 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 30
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 3,301

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 0.1% (1990) 1.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 41.0% (15-64yrs) 53.9% (65+ yrs) 5.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1989) 3.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 14%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: ITALY; SAUDI ARABIA; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 48% (1985)
Agriculture: 62% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2585

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 67.7 Male 65.5 Female 70.0
(1970) Total 66.2 Male 64.2 Female 68.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 50

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles 81% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 91% (1987) Polio(3) 91% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 90%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	92.8	Male	96.9	Female	87.7
Secondary	(1980)	Total	69.7	Male	136	Female	0.7
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	22.4	Male	29.3	Female	16.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 86% (1985) Female 69%

LEBANON

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant	2,496	3,710	–
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant	300	3,734	1,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	2,796	7,444	1,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II **	12,333	10,605	10,625
TOTALS	15,129	18,049	11,625

** Please see main volume PL 480 Table for program details and emergency breakout. Levels exclude WFP allocations and Title II allocated for FY 89 and FY 90 inland transportation costs ($2,220,000)

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	*	–	–
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* The Mission Director was withdrawn after 4 months.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

LEBANON

Introduction

The year 1989 stands out as the most disruptive of the 14 years of Lebanon's civil war. During the past 14 years, an estimated 250,000 civilians have died, 36,000 families have lost their major wage earner, 13,000 people have become physically handicapped, and well over a million refugees have been internally displaced or left the country. Forty percent of the Lebanese work force are out of work and more than 50% of those working are earning below minimum wages. Between 1982 and 1989 the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound against the U.S. dollar deteriorated from 5:1 to 500:1 and has sometimes gone as low as 600:1. For a country that imports approximately 90% of its basic consumer goods, the result has been devastating.

Escalation of violence in Lebanon, in the summer of 1989, added more to the human suffering and triggered further collapse of the economy, further deterioration in the quality of life and more destruction throughout the country. Intensive warfare caused extensive devastation to the country's fragile infrastructural facilities including power and water, health clinics, schools, and social institutions. Five thousand houses were damaged in addition to many businesses and industries. The naval blockade caused sharp fuel shortages that paralyzed all eastern regions and disrupted the interconnected power and water supply in both east and west. Schools were closed for six months. Much of the population relocated to relatively safer areas, straining housing and public services in these areas as well. Consumer prices increased by an average of 40%. Many businesses and industries shut down, causing more unemployment and further hardship to economically depressed families.

Clearly, the need for humanitarian assistance increased. Yet, the Lebanese Parliament elected a President, and there is guarded optimism that lasting peace may be possible.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. strategy in Lebanon is to continue: targeted emergency relief assistance, specifically, providing food assistance to up to 135,000 families most in need; to encourage and assist other donors in a coordinated response to Lebanese humanitarian needs; and to support the American-based educational institutions operating in Lebanon.

Due to the increasing violence and insecurity, the A.I.D. representative was withdrawn in February 1989 and the U.S. Embassy American staff was removed in September, leaving only a few local A.I.D. staff members to provide limited in-country oversight of U.S.-funded programs. Nevertheless, the A.I.D. humanitarian programs continued and provided much needed relief assistance.

LEBANON

Working through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), and generally using funding obligated in prior years plus an emergency grant of $500,000 from the Office of Disaster Assistance, A.I.D. continued to provide critically needed emergency assistance. Despite the naval blockade, ships arrived with P.L. 480 Title II commodities which were unloaded in the northern city of Tripoli, and delivered to some 135,000 families (or about one-third of the population) throughout the country in need of food rations. In addition to food, PVOs distributed urgently needed medicines, basic household goods, and other emergency assistance. Budget support also was provided to the American University of Beirut which enabled the University and the University Hospital to remain in operation.

In FY 1989, A.I.D.'s emergency programs were implemented by four PVOs: Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, the Young Man's Christian Association of Lebanon, and the World Rehabilitation Fund. The PVOs have proven themselves able to continue their programs under arduous conditions.

In FY 1990, funds will be provided to continue emergency food and other emergency assistance programs, and to continue assistance to American-based educational institutions such as American University of Beirut and Beirut University College. If conditions in Lebanon stabilize and emergency needs become less acute, some funds may be available for limited rehabilitation of social service institutions.

All PVOs providing food and other relief assistance pay careful attention to the need to ensure non-sectarian distribution of assistance. Assistance is provided throughout Lebanon to Christian and Muslim areas alike.

Other Donors

There are several ongoing international appeals for assistance for Lebanon, but none has met with a significant response, largely due to the difficulty encountered by any country or international organization when trying to implement appropriate programs. In late 1989, the European Community pledged ECU 25 million (U.S.$26 million), but disbursement is likely to be slow as most funds will be obligated and implemented through bilateral programs. There has been limited success in in-country coordination of donor assistance.

FY 1991 Program

Economic Support Funds, requested in the amount of $1 million in FY 1991, will be used to supplement ongoing PVO grants. These grants will continue emergency relief and rehabilitation programs.

It is anticipated that the P.L. 480 Title II program, implemented by Save the Children, will continue to provide essential food for a substantial portion of Lebanon's displaced and needy population.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Peter Benedict

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: LEBANON

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
268-0305 HEALTH SECTOR REHABILITATION/MRF													
	ES G	76	88	7,784	5,900	5,900	5,150	---	515	---	150	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,784	5,900	5,900	5,150	---	515	---	150	---	---
268-0313 RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION-CRS													
	ES G	81	86	6,324	5,824	5,824	4,510	---	814	---	314	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,324	5,824	5,824	4,510	---	814	---	314	---	---
268-0314 VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BLDG TRADES/YMCA													
	ES G	81	87	4,215	4,215	4,215	4,031	---	129	---	55	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,215	4,215	4,215	4,031	---	129	---	55	---	---
268-0326 SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT													
	ES G	83	89	1,927	1,505	1,505	1,105	---	396	---	4	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,927	1,505	1,505	1,105	---	396	---	4	---	---
268-0342 LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE													
	CS G	84	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	257	257	---	---
	ES G	84	91	25,000	32,342	27,308	25,153	300	1,426	3,734	1,500	1,000	500
	FN G	84	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,538	2,538	---	---
	HE G	84	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	111	111	---	---
	PH G	84	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	804	804	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	52,342	27,308	25,153	300	1,426	7,444	5,210	1,000	500
268-0343 EMERGENCY WATER REPAIR													
	ES G	85	87	5,400	5,400	5,400	4,000	---	1,400	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,400	5,400	5,400	4,000	---	1,400	---	---	---	---
268-1336 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT													
	EH G	85	89	5,000	4,746	2,250	360	2,496	4,386	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	4,746	2,250	360	2,496	4,386	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				60,150	79,932	52,402	44,309	2,796	9,066	7,444	5,733	1,000	500
GRANTS:				60,150	79,932	52,402	44,309	2,796	9,066	7,444	5,733	1,000	500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

MOROCCO

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,659 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 14.2% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.00 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 620

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 31.9%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 3,796 (1985) 3,939 (1986) 4,916

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -767 (1985) -937 (1986) -1,304

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 118%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 1,270
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 31.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 25,101

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.5% (1990) 2.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.1% (15-64yrs) 56.8% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 35.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.1 (1989) 4.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban 28.0% Rural 45.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 52%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -1,306(85) -1,771(86) -1,377

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 4,360(85) 3,932(86) 4,021
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) . 8%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL GOODS;SEMI PROCES. GD;RAW MATERIALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 3,053(85) 2,161(86) 2,444
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 2%

Major Exports(1987)FOOD & BEV.;SEMI PROCES. GD;CONSUMER GOODS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; SPAIN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 19%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 76% (1985)
Agriculture: 77% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Tobacco; Fibers

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2752

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 63.4 Male 61.9 Female 64.9
(1970) Total 52.2 Male 51.7 Female 52.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 81

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 87% (1987) Measles 76% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 78% (1987) Polio(3) 78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 57%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	69.4	Male	85.0	Female	53.3
Secondary	(1981)	Total	31.3	Male	35.4	Female	22.1
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 45% (1985) Female 22%

MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance	13,550	11,500	12,500
Loan	---	---	---
Grant	13,550	11,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	20,000	19,914	12,000
Loan	---	---	---
Grant	20,000	19,914	12,000
Other*			
TOTALS	33,550[1/]	31,414	24,500
P.L. 480	60,632	50,899	38,452
Title I	44,000	35,000	35,000
Title II	16,632	15,899	3,452
TOTALS	94,182	82,313	62,952

1/ FY 1989 total includes 1,010,000 of reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90* (Estimated)	FY 91* (Request)
U.S. National	28	28	28
Foreign National	19	19	19
TOTALS	47	47	47

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes 3 regional positions and two Part-Time Intermittent Temporary positions

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY90 (Estimated)			FY 91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	196	194	390	223	198	421	218	199	417
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	30	30	-	9	9	-	11	11
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	196	224	420	223	207	430	218	210	428

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MOROCCO

Introduction

During the past six-year period of adjustment, Morocco has struggled through drought years, a locust plague, war in the Sahara and stagnant world trade. Morocco has, nonetheless, improved its basic economic structure and laid the basis for further economic growth. External assistance and generous debt reschedulings by public and private creditors have strengthened government resolve to open and liberalize the economy.

U.S. interests are well served by an active economic assistance program. Understandings allow U.S. Navy ship visits, temporary access to military bases, and emergency landing space for the space shuttle. Morocco plays a moderating leadership role in the Arab world in general and in the Middle East peace process in particular.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Morocco's central tasks are (a) to assure productive investment in spite of a severe debt burden and (b) to reshape the economy toward greater efficiency and competitiveness with minimum social disruption and some improvement in the population's standard of living. A.I.D.'s strategy supports the Government's efforts with five major objectives: increased economic growth; increased food supply; reduced population growth; improved child survival; and improved management of energy and natural resources.

Increased Economic Growth: The International Monetary Fund and World Bank have been the leading institutions in providing the financial resources and policy framework to bring Morocco back on the path to economic growth. A.I.D. has assisted with balance-of-payments support through P.L. 480 Title I financing of wheat and vegetable oil imports. Targeted technical and financial assistance encourages adoption of sound economic policies and promotes private sector exports. The Economic Policy Analysis project (608-0191) seeks to strengthen the role of free markets. Project-supported analytical work has greatly improved the content of policy debate and effectively prevented backsliding on specific deregulation measures. The Private Sector Export Promotion project (608-0189) promotes trade. A public-private export credit insurance company has been established to replace a publicly administered program and about thirty private exporting firms are assisted annually by the International Executive Service Corps.

Increased Food Supply: A.I.D.'s resources are devoted to increasing productivity of food staples, which Morocco imports in growing amounts. A.I.D.'s assistance has been instrumental in building an agricultural university, laying the analytical foundation for the significant sectoral reform now underway, and focusing research talent on agricultural problems in semi-arid regions.

Graduates of the Agronomic Institute (project 608-0160) hold critical technical and policy-making positions in virtually every institution in Morocco related to agriculture. Moreover, the Institute is emerging as one of the strongest scientific institutions on the African continent. Ten percent of its 2300 students are now from other African countries.

Price and production incentives analyses performed under the Planning, Economics, and Statistics for Agriculture project (608-0182) have led to reductions in price supports, production subsidies and import tariffs. Significant government budgetary savings are a result.

Among the promising technological advances being achieved under the Dryland Agriculture Applied Research project (608-0136) is the development of a new Hessian fly-resistant wheat variety. Now in the early stages of dissemination, yield increases of 75% are being obtained, with little added cost. The beneficial impact of the new seed variety in terms of increased incomes and reduced consumer food costs will potentially total $20 million annually.

Reduced Population Growth and Improved Child Survival: Morocco's population growth rate of 2.5% per year slows achievement of Morocco's development objectives. Infant and child mortality rates are six times those in the United States. A.I.D. has been the lead donor in assisting Moroccan programs to expand the voluntary use of family planning methods, to improve population and demographic planning, and to increase rates of child survival. Through the Population and Family Planning Support III project (608-0171), A.I.D. has been assisting the GOM in delivering a package of family planning and primary health services to more than 70% of the population. Financial support has also been provided to the GOM's National Vaccination and Oral Rehydration Therapy Campaigns. The results have been impressive. Contraceptive prevalence has increased from 19% in 1980 to 36% in 1987. Vaccination coverage for six childhood diseases increased from 50% in 1985 to 95% in 1989. The challenge for the new Family Planning IV project (608-0198) is to ensure that these gains can be sustained and extended.

Improved Management of Energy and Natural Resources. Morocco imports nearly 90% of its commercial energy requirements and continues to over-exploit its traditional fuel supply (trees and shrubs). A.I.D. concentrates assistance on energy planning, energy efficiency and policy analyses to help Morocco find an optimal energy mix. A significant A.I.D. contribution is a landmark study on petroleum pricing, which is having a major impact on the internal policy debate. In another activity, following A.I.D. assistance to the government's office of petroleum development, five American oil companies have investigated investment possibilities. Three of the firms have drilled exploration wells.

Other Donors

The World Bank (IBRD) continues to be the prinicpal multilateral donor, followed by the African Development Bank (AFDB). Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) donor assistance to Morocco is sizable, and may compare in magnitude to the AFDB levels. France is the principal Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donor, followed by the United States and Spain.

MOROCCO

FY 1991 Program

The Administration is requesting $12.5 million of Development Assistance (DA), $12 million of Economic Support Funds (ESF), and $38.4 million of PL 480 resources for Morocco in FY 1991. Requested DA and ESF resources will provide for the continuation of six on-going projects, the initiation of one follow-on project (Training for Development, 608-0208), and two new activities - Private Agricultural Extension (608-0210) and Health Care Financing (608-0207). P. L. 480 Title I assistance supports A.I.D.'s agricultural program and policy dialogue. Title II resources will support a Maternal and Child Health program at a reduced level in preparation for close-out in 1992.

Mission Director: Charles W. Johnson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
608-0136 DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH													
	ES G	78	93	5,636	5,636	5,636	3,468	---	916	---	1,252	---	---
	FN G	78	93	44,364	44,364	22,735	19,549	5,000	2,353	4,029	4,147	4,000	5,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	28,371	23,017	5,000	3,269	4,029	5,399	4,000	5,400
603-0159 RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	80	88	9,700	9,700	9,071	6,853	---	1,811	---	50	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,700	9,700	9,071	6,853	---	1,811	---	50	---	---
608-0160 AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE													
	FN G	80	92	28,508	28,508	24,701	20,189	3,000	2,425	---	2,500	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				28,508	28,508	24,701	20,189	3,000	2,425	---	2,500	---	2,000
608-0171 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III													
	CS G	84	88	5,500	5,000	5,000	3,173	---	260	---	1,000	---	567
	FN G	84	88	21,710	21,210	21,189	11,817	---	4,202	---	4,620	---	392
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,210	26,210	26,189	14,990	---	4,462	---	5,620	---	959
608-0178 SECTOR SUPPORT [illegible]INING													
	EH G			---	---	9,759	7,169	---	1,648	---	---	---	---
	ES G	83	90	13,441	13,433	4,683	515	4,250	1,825	4,500	2,312	---	3,245
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,441	13,433	14,442	7,684	4,250	3,473	4,500	2,312	---	3,245
608-0180 ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	84	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,190	---	713	---	650	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	4,000	2,190	---	713	---	650	---	---
608-0181 PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND													
	SD G	84	89	170	170	130	100	40	37	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				170	170	130	100	40	37	---	---	---	---
608-0182 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING & STATISTICS													
	FN G	83	90	12,567	12,567	10,356	7,108	1,000	2,041	1,211	1,040	---	420
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,567	12,567	10,356	7,108	1,000	2,041	1,211	1,040	---	420
603-0184 DROUGHT RECOVERY													
	ES G	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,407	---	57	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C, Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	1,500	1,500	1,407	---	57	---	---	---	---
608-0189 PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT PROMOTION														
	ES	G	86	90	3,500	9,000	4,000	1,246	1,500	682	3,500	2,000	---	1,572
	ES	L	86	90	16,000	12,500	12,500	2,849	---	8,000	---	1,651	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					21,500	21,500	16,500	4,095	1,500	8,682	3,500	3,651	---	1,572
608-0190 WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION														
	ES	G	84	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,331	---	666	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,331	---	666	---	---	---	---
608-0191 ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS SUPPORT														
	ES	G	85	92	5,920	5,950	---	---	2,450	---	---	---	3,500	350
	SD	G	85	92	2,680	2,680	2,570	764	110	468	---	1,447	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,600	8,630	2,570	764	2,560	468	---	1,447	3,500	350
608-0193 ENERGY DEMAND MANAGEMENT														
	ES	G	88	88	5,000	5,000	5,000	2	---	121	---	1,200	---	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	5,000	2	---	121	---	1,200	---	1,400
608-0194 TETOUAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	100	---	294
	SD	G	86	89	800	800	500	230	---	156	---	114	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,800	1,800	500	230	1,000	156	---	214	---	294
608-0196 MOROCCO LOCUST CONTROL														
	ES	G	88	89	23,500	13,500	3,500	210	10,000	3,682	---	1,760	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					23,500	13,500	3,500	210	10,000	3,682	---	1,760	---	500
608-0197 SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION														
	ES	G	88	90	15,000	15,000	9,000	---	---	23	6,000	6,000	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	9,000	---	---	23	6,000	6,000	---	6,000
608-0198 POPULATION AND CHILD SURVIVAL														
	CS	G	89	94	5,800	5,800	---	---	500	---	1,000	250	600	950
	HE	G	89	94	3,200	3,325	---	---	1,600	---	1,325	450	400	1,000
	PN	G	89	94	22,000	22,000	---	---	2,300	---	3,935	200	3,750	2,900

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				31,000	31,125	---	---	4,400	---	6,240	900	4,750	4,850
608-0200 ANHI LOW INCOME HOUSING													
ES	G	89	89	800	800	---	---	800	---	---	200	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				800	800	---	---	800	---	---	200	---	350
608-0204 NEW ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	90	93	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,914	---	4,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,914	---	4,000	2,000
608-0207 *HEALTH CARE FINANCING													
HE	G	91	94	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	400
608-0208 *DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
ES	G	91	95	---	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	300
608-0210 *PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION													
FN	G	91	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				259,296	297,943	160,830	93,170	33,550	32,086	31,414	32,943	24,500	30,440
GRANTS:				243,296	285,443	148,330	90,321	33,550	24,086	31,414	31,292	24,500	30,440
LOANS:				16,000	12,500	12,500	2,849	---	8,000	---	1,651	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Health Care Financing	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health 2,500	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,500 Life of Project Funding 8,000
Number 608-0207 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.

Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 1991	FY 1994	FY 1999

Purpose: To develop, test, and replicate organizational models for improved sustainability of private and public health care delivery in Morocco.

Project Description: Due to a period of fiscal austerity, Government of Morocco (GOM) per capita spending in the health sector has declined steadily since 1980. These reductions have undermined the ability of the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to assure even minimal levels of basic health care to the almost 80% of the population currently dependent on public sector services. The project will strengthen private and public sector analytical and institutional capacity to implement ongoing health sector planning and regulatory reforms, leading to: (a) reduction in legal constraints for private sector service delivery; (b) improved data on the demand for private and public services; (c) increased cost recovery in health facilities; (d) increased access to credit and private health sector investment; and (e) expanded insurance coverage. The project will encourage policy dialogue to improve resource allocation, improve quality and availability of services, shift financing of curative services to those willing and able to pay, and provide incentives to private providers to finance health services in under-served areas. The project will support operations research and demonstration activities in health financing directed toward modifying policies and practices on pricing of services, improving financial efficiency in the delivery of private and public sector health services, and developing alternative models, particularly in the private sector.

Sustainability: The project will enhance the sustainability of health services by increasing private sector involvement in the financing and delivery of services and by improving the better allocation and use of public sector resources. It will provide training and technical assistance to develop skills and capacity to address health care financing issues and to manage sustainable private and public sector programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy identifies reduced fertility and decreased infant and young child death and increased sustainability of health programs as key objectives of A.I.D. assistance to Morocco. The project will enable Morocco to strengthen and expand the financial base for private and public health services and to program increased funding for preventive health programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM and private sector providers will support salaries and operating expenses. The World Bank is currently negotiating a seven-year loan in the area of health care financing. Government of France plans assistance for improving management efficiency and cost-recovery in teaching hospitals.

Beneficiaries: Moroccan society, in general, and the indigent population, in particular, will benefit from more efficient sustainable and equitably distributed health services.

Major Outputs: (1) Improved capability of the private and public sector to manage sustainable health care models; (2) Private and public analytical base for health sector planning improved; (3) Detailed projections on demand for health services developed; (4) Cost-recovery schemes for public sector hospitals in place and subsidies for facilities reduced; (5) Credit mechanisms for private sector physicians in under-served areas established; (6) Private sector health investment and service capacity increased; and (7) Private health insurance coverage expanded.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	1,800
- Training	1,500
- Commodities	2,000
- Local Costs	2,500
- Audit and Evaluation	200
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	2,500	5,500	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Training for Development		Funding Source ESF 4,500	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 4,500		Life of Project Funding 21,500
Number 608-0208 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To enhance the managerial, analytical, and technical expertise of Moroccans in the public and private sectors involved in planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of Morocco's social and economic programs.

Project Description: The project will build on the Sector Support Training project (SSTP) 608-0178. It will address the continued need in Morocco for higher education and research by providing U.S. and in-country training opportunities for Moroccans from both the private and public sectors. The project will focus on areas and sectors of specific need that are not addresed through other A.I.D. projects in Morocco or by other donors, and where impact can be expected in terms of improved managerial and technological expertise among Moroccan private and public sector institutions. In addition to the public sector focus of earlier training activities, the need for this level of training also is apparent in the private sector. Thus, the new project will have a much greater focus on training appropriate individuals from the private sector. Thirty percent of all training opportunities will be reserved for women. The project will consist of four major components:

- Long-term training at the Master's level for both the public and the private sectors. A number of training opportunities will be set aside for qualified independent candidates from the private sector or university graduates.
- Short-term management or technical training for the private and public sectors. Special efforts will be made to include civil servants from the various regions within Morocco. A cost-sharing mechanism will be developed for private sector candidates.
- In-country seminars in Morocco for all sectors. This component will be used to bring some key U.S. training programs to Morocco, e.g., modern management methods, in order to have a larger number of participants benefit.
- English language training. Intensive English language training for candidates selected for long- and short-term training, and regular English language training for U.S. Government counterparts.

Sustainability: Financial: The project will develop mechanisms to ensure cost-sharing by the private sector. Management: The project will provide Morocco with public and private sector staff who have acquired management skills at a high enough level to have a positive impact on the overall management of Morocco's development process. Institutional: Through the in-country training component, the project will create a basis at selected institutions for continued training activity beyond the life of project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with the strategy objective of enhancing the managerial, analytical, technical, and evaluation expertise of Moroccans engaged in the development process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide salaries and international travel costs for all participants.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 2,000 individuals directly trained by the project, and ultimately all Moroccan institutions and society, will benefit from the management skills and expertise which these individuals acquire.

Major Outputs: (1) 215 individuals complete graduate training
(2) 425 individuals attend short-term training programs;
(3) 900 individuals trained in-country; and
(4) 950 individuals complete English language training in-country.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Long-term Training (graduate)	13,000
- Short-term Training (technical)	4,000
- In-country Training	1,800
- English Language Training	2,000
- Evaluation	200
- Program Support	500
TOTAL	21,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,500	17,000	21,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Private Agricultural Extension	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 1,250	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 - 1,250	Life of Project Funding 10,000
Number 608-0210 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To mobilize the private sector in the dissemination of new and improved agricultural technologies to farmers.

Project Description: Investments in agricultural research targeted at rain-fed agriculture in the bread-basket of Morocco are beginning to pay off in the form of extendable technologies. However, effectiveness of the public extension service is limited, and private sector participation in technology dissemination is marginal. This project will mobilize existing resources of the private sector as well as stimulate new private sector activities in order to promote more widespread technology dissemination and thereby increase the rate of technology adoption by farmers. This will be accomplished by (1) demonstrating the profitability of new technologies; (2) improving the packaging of new technologies; and (3) enhancing on-farm demonstration activities carried out jointly by public research institutions and private sector entities. These demonstration activities will be designed to promote the use of new technology on a broad scale by farmers through commercial sales activities. The project will initially focus on the southern cereals region where A.I.D. has already made substantial investments in dryland agriculture farming systems research and supplemental irrigation.

Sustainability: The project will result in a more sustainable system for agricultural extension by improving the policy environment and enhancing the capacity of the private sector to disseminate agricultural technologies. Policy issues identified thus far are price controls on sales of fertilizer and subsidized seed prices. Policy reforms will provide market-driven incentives, inducing private firms to carry out project activities and ensure their sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is a key component of the A.I.D.'s three-pronged strategy for increasing food supply in Morocco. This strategy involves strengthening agricultural training and research institutions, increasing the availability of agricultural inputs and production-increasing technologies, and stimulating an agricultural policy environment conducive to growth and development of the sector. This activity focuses directly on improving the delivery of new technology to farmers.

Host-Country and Other Donors: The World Bank will upgrade the capacities of the public extension service and support development of additional research centers. The Arab Center for the Studies of Dryland Arid Zones and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are funding integrated rural development projects in two provinces of the target region.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the small and medium-sized farmers of the rain-fed farming area. Secondary beneficiaries will be the commercial firms marketing agricultural inputs. Increased use of modern technologies will stimulate economic growth in the region, improving employment and incomes of farmers and marketers and increasing food supplies.

Major outputs:
- Increased use of crop yield increasing technology;
- Growth and development of service-oriented agribusiness firms;
- Policies conducive to increased participation of the private sector; and
- Improved technical packages for dissemination to farmers.

AID-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training	1,250
Commodities	1,000
Targeted Credit/Delivery Contracts	6,000
Audit/Evaluation	250
	$10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,			▨	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,250	8,750	10,000	

AID 370-7 (11-88)

NEPAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 429 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.10 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 19.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 486 (1984) 472 (1985) 541

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -206 (1984) -200 (1985) -220

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.1 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 32.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 34
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 9.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 18,689

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.9% (1978) 2.5% (1990) 2.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.5% (15-64yrs) 53.7% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 16.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1989) 5.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 93%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -222(87) -256(88) -288

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 528(87) 603(88) 664
Of Which % From U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;FERTILIZER;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 306(87) 347(88) 376
Of Which % to U.S. ....(.) .%

Major Exports(1987)CLOTHING;CARPETS;LEATHER

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 52%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 101% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Oilcrops & prod; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Fibers; Wool

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1988

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 49.6 Male 49.9 Female 49.2
(1970) Total 39.9 Male 41.2 Female 38.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 101

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 78% (1987) Measles 66% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 46% (1987) Polio(3) 40% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	58.8	Male	83.6	Female	33.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	18.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	2.4	Male	3.8	Female	1.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 39% (1985) Female 12%

NEPAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant	15,339 1/	12,393	13,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant			
Other*			
TOTALS	15,339	12,393	13,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II	1,571	2,160	
TOTALS	16,910	14,553	13,000

Footnotes:
1/ FY 1989 total includes $3,439,000 of reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	18	16	16
Foreign National	37	40	40
TOTALS	55	56	56

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	19	15	34	0	15	15	6	18	24
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	112	50	162	48	46	94	42	55	97
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	131	65	196	48	61	109	48	73	121

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

NEPAL

Introduction

Nepal, a mountainous kingdom, is plagued by a number of physical and economic constraints to development. It ranks as the seventh poorest country in the world. Its location between India and China and its historic links with both countries have made it a key buffer state. Nepal is currently suffering significant economic dislocation resulting from a dispute with India over the nature of their bilateral relationship. Nepal's foreign policy stresses its independence, nonalignment, and the desire to achieve the status of a formal "zone of peace". The country's moderation in international fora is favorable to American regional and global interests.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s program supports the Government of Nepal's (GON's) program to meet the basic human needs of its people by the year 2000. A.I.D.'s development strategy is focused on: (1) economic growth through improved agricultural production, better management of forests and other natural resources, and encouragement of private sector involvement; and (2) higher quality and greater impact for rural services in maternal and child health, family planning, and basic education. The program stresses sustainability through projects which are ecologically sound, minimize recurrent costs, and strengthen indigenous management capacity. A.I.D. has been supporting pluralism through strengthened local government, more widespread community management of irrigation systems and forest lands, and increased private and voluntary organization (PVO) work in grass roots development. In the agricultural sector, production has improved over the past decade by average annual increases of five percent. A.I.D. shares credit for these increases by virtue of its leadership in agricultural training, water and other resource management, and research and production programs. A.I.D. is supporting implementation of key components of the GON's Forestry Sector Master Plan and is funding PVO activities essential for implementation of the GON's National Conservation Strategy.

Other Donors

Many donors work in Nepal, through more than 1,000 projects. Given Nepal's small size, donor coordination is critical to ensure that resources are used effectively. The World Bank and United Nations lead a coordination effort that is a model for cooperation among donors and the host government. Although A.I.D. is not a major donor in Nepal in quantitative terms, its long experience in the country continues to make A.I.D. a leader among donors. At the request of the GON, A.I.D. is the lead donor for institutional development in agricultural research, irrigation, and health and family planning. The A.I.D. farmer management model has been adopted in the large World Bank and Asian Development Bank irrigation projects.

NEPAL

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D.'s Development Assistance program proposed for FY 1991, totalling $13 million, includes five continuing projects which implement the agricultural strategy, featuring a market-led, cash crop-based and private sector-driven growth model, seeking to seize opportunities to increase rural employment, incomes, and productivity while maintaining the country's natural resource base and strengthening its management. Funds also are sought for a continuing project to expand and improve child survival and voluntary family planning services; for PVO activities which support our development strategy; and for training in key technical and managerial fields.

Mission Director: Kelly C. Kammerer

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: NEPAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
367-XX90 PRIVATE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION													
SD	G	90	90	---	393	---	---	---	---	393	125	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	393	---	---	---	---	393	125	---	---
367-C132 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION													
FN	G	83	87	27,498	26,690	26,690	26,501	---	133	---	56	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,498	26,690	26,690	26,501	---	133	---	56	---	---
367-C135 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES													
HE	G	80	89	23,300	23,269	21,769	17,131	1,500	1,633	---	2,000	---	2,500
PN	G	83	89	19,350	19,350	17,479	15,134	1,900	1,943	---	1,000	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				42,650	42,619	39,248	32,265	3,400	3,586	---	3,000	---	2,850
367-C146 RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING II													
EH	G	84	87	2,120	2,120	2,120	1,484	---	349	---	288	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,120	2,120	2,120	1,484	---	348	---	288	---	---
367-C148 INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE II													
FN	G	85	89	4,100	4,100	4,100	2,058	---	635	---	700	---	707
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,100	4,100	4,100	2,058	---	635	---	700	---	707
367-C149 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION													
FN	G	85	89	10,000	10,000	8,051	5,441	1,949	2,409	---	1,650	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	8,051	5,441	1,949	2,409	---	1,650	---	500
367-C150 STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF NEPAL													
SD	G	85	86	630	630	630	574	---	34	---	22	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				630	630	630	574	---	34	---	22	---	---
367-C152 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
EH	G	85	92	5,550	5,550	1,620	611	500	625	1,000	628	900	800
FN	G	85	92	750	750	750	483	---	135	---	132	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,300	6,300	2,370	1,094	500	760	1,000	760	900	800
367-C153 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT													
FN	G	85	91	9,000	9,000	5,000	2,025	1,130	1,403	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	5,000	2,025	1,130	1,403	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: NEPAL

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
367-0154	INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY													
	FN	G	87	93	8,700	8,700	1,900	272	700	248	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,700	8,700	1,900	272	700	248	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
367-0155	RAPTI DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	87	93	18,800	19,800	3,589	1,569	2,939	2,399	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,700
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,800	19,800	3,589	1,569	2,939	2,399	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,700
367-0156	FORESTRY INITIATIVE													
	SD	G	96	96	2,125	2,125	2,125	1,204	---	281	---	640	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,125	2,125	2,125	1,204	---	281	---	640	---	---
367-0157	CHILD SURVIVAL & FAMILY PLANNING SVCS.													
	HE	G	90	96	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	1,500	2,000
	PN	G	90	96	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,800	---	3,000	4,000
367-0158	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	89	94	8,000	8,000	---	---	3,850	---	1,500	3,350	1,500	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	---	---	3,850	---	1,500	3,350	1,500	1,000
367-0159	PVO CO-FINANCING II													
	EH	G	87	93	800	1,100	600	150	---	185	200	200	300	200
	FN	G	87	93	4,200	4,200	655	50	771	454	1,000	900	700	900
	HE	G	87	93	1,000	1,000	235	18	---	92	---	100	100	---
	PN	G	87	93	1,000	1,000	100	8	100	---	---	100	---	83
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,300	1,590	226	871	731	1,200	1,300	1,100	1,183
367-0160	AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & MARKETING													
	FN	G	90	96	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	1,000
	COUNTRY TOTALS:				146,923	177,777	97,413	74,713	15,339	12,967	12,393	16,391	13,000	16,740
	GRANTS:				146,923	177,777	97,413	74,713	15,339	12,967	12,393	16,391	13,000	16,740
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

OMAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 122 Million (1973-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 27.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.80 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 5,830

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 8.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 63.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 5,101 (1986) 4,176 (1987) 3,500

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -1,054 (1986) -1,833 (1987) -380

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
16.7 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 34.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 280
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 5.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 1,412

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 5.2% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.3% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.2 (1989) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 50%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,627(84) 1,490(85) 1,607

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 2,623(84) 2,933(85) 3,364
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 9%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY/TRANSPORT EQUIP/MANUFACTURED GD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 4,250(84) 4,422(85) 4,972
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 4%

Major Exports(1987)PETROLEUM/REEXPORTS/PROCESSED COPPE

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED ARAB EM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 3%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fruit & vegs; Meat products; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(.) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 56.1 Male 54.9 Female 57.7
(1970) Total 45.1 Male 44.0 Female 46.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 107

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 95% (1987) Measles 78% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 77% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1986) 14%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total	.	Male	97.0	Female	80.0
Secondary	(1985)	Total	.	Male	43.0	Female	21.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.7	Male	0.9	Female	0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 47% (1985) Female 12%

Oman

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	15,000	12,546	15,000
Grant	–	–	–
Other[a]			
TOTALS	15,000	12,546	15,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	15,000	12,546	15,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	6	6	6
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	6	6	6

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	6	82	88	6	38	46	10	46	56
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	98	98		10	8	–	14	14
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	6	108	186	6	48	54	10	60	60

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

OMAN

Introduction

Strategically located on the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula, Oman commands the southern side of the Strait of Hormuz. Since much of the world's oil trade passes through these waters, the United States has a vital interest in maintaining free passage through the Strait and preserving the economic and political stability of the countries in the region.

Oil has been the basis of Oman's rapid economic growth. However, as world oil prices fell, Government revenues were sharply reduced which reduced public expenditures and increased external borrowing.

In 1980, Oman and the United States agreed to U.S. military access to certain Omani military facilities, thereby enhancing the United States' military response capability in Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf. Parallel to this agreement was the creation of the Omani-American Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation to administer the economic assistance program. Under the agreement, the United States agreed to provide an annual grant to support the operations and technical assistance activities of the Joint Commission. Both the Joint Commission and the projects which it supports provide tangible evidence to the Omani people of the benefits of Oman's relationship with the United States.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Constraints to sustainable economic growth and development in Oman include the need to: conserve and better manage the scarce renewable natural resources of this desert country; provide skills training and productive employment opportunities to a rapidly expanding population; diversify the productive sectors of the national economy to reduce its reliance on oil as the chief foreign exchange earner; and spread the benefits of development to a broad segment of the population.

The main sector objectives of the Commission's ten-year program are as follows. Fisheries: Improve the management and conservation of resources while increasing the quality and harvest of fish on a sustainable basis. Water: Improve the planning and management of water resources and expand water and wastewater infrastructure in major urban areas. Human Resources: Strengthen in-country training institutions which train Omanis for the private sector and key public sector services. Private Sector: Increase access to productive technologies and management skills and promote regional and international trade.

A.I.D. assistance in fisheries has provided reliable information on this resource and has contributed to an awareness for management and conservation efforts to permit sustainable development of the sector. A.I.D. assistance in the water sector has expanded water and wastewater systems in major urban areas and contributed to development of water resources policies.

OMAN

A.I.D. assistance in human resources development has been instrumental in augmenting the Omani educational infrastructure, especially rural schools. Training programs have addressed institutional development and technology transfer issues in priority productive sectors and services sectors. A.I.D. assistance to the Education and Human Resources Development sector has benefited over two percent of the national population.

The Joint Commission structure has been an important vehicle for maintaining a dialogue between the U.S. and Oman on development policy and investment priorities. Absorptive capacity and development planning and management capacity are concerns which are shared with the Government of Oman. Institutional sustainability of the Commission and the concept of cooperation which it embodies is a critical challenge of the Commission's management during this decade. The structure of the Commission's program is intended to facilitate the institutionalization process.

To ensure sustainability of the development program of the Joint Commission, the contributions by the Omani Government have been greater than the U.S. contribution. Additionally, each project activity has a sizable human resources development component to ensure that trained Omani manpower is available to carry on project activities after the departure of project-funded technical advisors.

Other Donors

Japanese assistance for the development of port and harbor infrastructure complements A.I.D. assistance to the fisheries sector in both the public and private sectors. West Germany is expected to provide complementary financing for human resources development. Great Britain and the United States continue to coordinate assistance being provided in water resources development and management. Although Oman has growing economic assistance agreements with most other western countries, A.I.D.'s residential presence through the Omani-American Joint Commission continues to be unique.

FY 1991 Program

The requested FY 1991 funding of $15 million of Economic Support funds marks the initial year of implementation of a new multi-year economic and technical cooperation program. Negotiations on the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement are scheduled to be conducted during FY 1990 parallel to the Omani-U.S. Military Access Agreement. Funds to be obligated in FY 1991 will be used to continue assistance in fisheries resources management and research. Some funds also will be used to provide support to private sector activities, primarily in agri-business and fisheries.

A.I.D. Representative: Duncan R. Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: OMAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
272-0101 OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION														
	ES	G	80	89	50,000	50,000	40,000	19,646	5,000	5,282	---	6,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					50,000	50,000	40,000	19,646	5,000	5,282	---	6,000	---	---
272-0102 WADI AL KHAWD AQUIFIER RECHARGE														
	ES	L	82	92	7,500	7,500	7,260	7,260	---	150	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,500	7,500	7,260	7,260	---	150	---	---	---	---
272-0104 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	86	87	10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	1,000	---	---
	ES	L	86	89	32,491	32,491	32,491	---	---	---	---	12,491	---	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					42,491	42,491	32,491	---	10,000	---	---	13,491	---	10,000
272-0105 OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMM II														
	ES	G	90	99	40,000	200,000	---	---	---	---	12,546	4,000	15,000	17,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					40,000	200,000	---	---	---	---	12,546	4,000	15,000	17,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:					139,991	299,991	79,751	26,906	15,000	5,432	12,546	23,491	15,000	27,000
GRANTS:					100,000	260,000	40,000	19,646	15,000	5,282	12,546	11,000	15,000	17,000
LOANS:					39,991	39,991	39,751	7,260	---	150	---	12,491	---	10,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
391-0467 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT													
	ES G	83	93	165,500	120,300	72,000	52,707	---	8,850	---	10,443	22,000	20,492
	FN G	83	93	39,500	39,500	14,000	43	10,300	2,348	11,100	9,330	2,000	24,288
PROJECT TOTAL:				205,000	160,000	86,000	52,750	10,300	11,198	11,100	19,773	24,000	44,780
391-0468 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT													
	ES G	82	83	260,000	260,000	259,720	215,941	---	26,744	---	10,000	---	6,504
	ES L	82	87	261,700	261,700	261,700	126,497	---	89,587	---	13,055	---	5,946
	FN L	82	86	40,300	40,300	40,300	38,758	---	---	---	1,445	---	97
PROJECT TOTAL:				562,000	562,000	561,720	381,196	---	116,331	---	24,500	---	12,547
391-0469 POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING													
	ES G	82	91	36,300	36,300	26,150	18,858	2,500	1,737	2,650	4,645	---	6,010
	PN G	82	91	40,350	40,750	23,900	13,190	5,200	1,520	3,650	18,030	8,000	7,590
PROJECT TOTAL:				76,650	77,050	50,050	32,048	7,700	3,257	6,300	22,675	8,000	13,600
391-0470 PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION FUND													
	ES G	82	90	33,000	28,000	21,500	13,043	3,500	2,822	3,000	3,848	---	3,757
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,000	28,000	21,500	13,043	3,500	2,822	3,000	3,848	---	3,757
391-0471 TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	82	94	45,000	60,000	24,000	6,915	21,000	1,091	---	12,627	3,000	8,989
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	60,000	24,000	6,915	21,000	1,091	---	12,627	3,000	8,989
391-0472 MALARIA CONTROL II													
	ES G	82	92	61,000	61,000	48,000	36,439	---	3,382	---	2,641	10,000	3,266
	HE G	82	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	662	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				66,000	66,000	48,000	36,439	5,000	3,382	---	3,303	10,000	3,266
391-0473 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION													
	ES G	82	93	190,700	172,700	75,400	42,129	30,000	5,553	25,000	20,392	15,000	43,180
	ES L	82	93	59,300	59,300	59,300	50,614	---	607	---	1,506	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				250,000	232,000	134,700	92,743	30,000	6,160	25,000	21,898	15,000	45,180
391-0474 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING													
	ES G	83	92	83,000	119,000	60,000	28,554	17,500	15,695	19,500	20,700	11,000	14,851
PROJECT TOTAL:				83,000	119,000	60,000	28,554	17,500	15,895	19,500	20,700	11,000	14,851
391-0475 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PAKISTAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 7,605 Million (1948-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 22.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.36 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 350

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 24.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 8,478 (1987) 8,685 (1988) 9,292

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -2,818 (1987) -2,804 (1988) -2,561

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.9 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 38.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 906
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 31.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 111,659

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.7% (15-64yrs) 52.3% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 9.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.0 (1989) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban 32.0% Rural 29.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1989) 50%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -2,415(87) -2,509(88) -2,855

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 6,215(87) 7,052(88) 7,696
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1989) 16%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM;MACHINERY;TRANSPORTATION

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 3,801(87) 4,543(88) 4,841
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1989) 12%

Major Exports(1987)RICE;COTTON;TEXTILES

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: 96% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COTTON; RICE;
Ag. Imports:(1987) EDIBLE OILS; FERTILIZER; SUGAR

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2333

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 55.9 Male 55.5 Female 56.4
(1970) Total 49.6 Male 50.4 Female 48.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 100

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 88% (1988) Measles 84% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 85% (1988) Polio(3) 85% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 53%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total	52.6	Male	70.0	Female	35.3
Secondary	(1987)	Total	14.0	Male	20.0	Female	8.1
Post Secondary	(1987)	Total	3.1	Male	5.1	Female	1.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1987) Male 36% (1987) Female 16%

PAKISTAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	50,000	43,000	46,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	215,000	229,011	210,000
Other*	20		
TOTALS	265,020	272,011	256,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	80,000	80,000	80,000
Title II	—	—	—
TOTALS	345,020	352,011	336,000

*International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	45 b/	45 b/	45 b/
Foreign National	32	32	32
TOTALS	77	77	77

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* b/ Includes one IDI and 2 part-time positions.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1,083	310	1,393	935	425	1,360	998	385	1,383
Regional[e]	—	—		—	—		—	—	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	11	12	10	45	55	20	65	85
Regional[e]	—	—		—	—		—	—	
TOTALS	1,084	321	1,405	945	470	1,415	1,018	450	1,468

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PAKISTAN

Introduction

U.S. interests in Pakistan focus on strengthening democratic institutions, promoting broad-based economic growth, and continuing cooperation in support of Afghan self-determination. A.I.D.'s economic assistance program aims to advance economic and social development, national integration, and broad participation in all aspects of national life. Strengthened by democratic changes in 1988, the U.S.-Pakistan economic relationship centers on a multi-year (FY 1988-FY 1993), $2.28 billion economic assistance package. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) supports U.S. and international efforts in narcotics. The U.S. assistance package also seeks to advance nuclear non-proliferation through a close, reliable partnership that gives Pakistan an alternative way to meet its security needs.

Pakistan's economy has been the fastest growing in south Asia, averaging about 5% annual growth since 1975. Yet social indicators lag. Only 25% of the population (and 6% of rural females) are literate, infant mortality is over 100 per 1,000 live births, and the population growth rate, at 3.1%, is one of the highest in south Asia.

To sustain a high level of growth, Pakistan must address basic macroeconomic problems. The budget deficit is unsustainable (7.1% of gross domestic product (GDP), down from 8.7% in 1988) and domestic revenue mobilization is growing but still low. First-year performance of the Structural Adjustment Facility was satisfactory, with progress in some key policy areas, including deregulation, reduction in subsidies, private sector expansion, and increased emphasis on education. But progress in tax reform, pricing policies, and user fees has been slower.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments To Date

A.I.D.'s strategy in Pakistan is to strengthen Pakistan's economy and democratic institutions through broad-based economic growth and an improved social environment. The program addresses the following key concerns:

Balance-of-Payments Support and Domestic Resource Mobilization: A.I.D.'s policy dialogue with the GOP centers on these two macroeconomic issues. A.I.D. has helped alleviate short-term, balance-of-payments shortfalls by financing energy and agricultural goods (including emergency wheat) through commodity import programs and edible oil imports through the P.L. 480 program. The policy dialogue agenda includes deregulation, private sector promotion, resource recovery schemes, and more efficient pricing policies. The establishment of market-oriented, shelter finance institutions (Housing Resource Mobilization Program, 391-0507), will increase domestic savings and make housing affordable to low-income families. A Special Development Fund (391-0500) encourages private, decentralized social sector development.

Energy Supply and Demand: The Private Sector Power project (391-0494), a joint donor project including the World Bank and Japan, will mobilize private sector resources to meet Pakistan's rapidly increasing energy requirements. The ten-year, $170 million activity is expected to increase power generation by over 1,500 megawatts (MW). The Energy Planning and Development project (391-0478) strengthens the GOP capacity to plan national energy programs. The Rural Electrification project (391-0473) will electrify up to 2,000 villages. The project's combined cycle power plant at Guddu added 600 MW to the national power grid and technical assistance to the national electric utility has helped reduce line losses from over 31% in 1979/80 to about 23% at present.

Agricultural Productivity: A.I.D. allocates nearly 50% of total resources to agriculture and area development projects in support of increased productivity. The Food Security Management project (391-0491) strengthens the GOP capacity to attain sustained food security by analyzing agricultural economic data and reducing food losses. The Agriculture Sector Support Program (391-0492), a major vehicle for agriculture policy dialogue, also provides institutional strengthening, sector support, and commodities. The joint World Bank/A.I.D. Irrigation Systems Management project (391-0467) rehabilitates irrigation canals and drains, strengthens irrigation management and research systems, and encourages more user participation. The Management of Agricultural Research and Technology (391-0489) and the Transformation and Integration of the Provincial Agricultural Network (391-0488) projects strengthen federal and provincial research institutions; construct an agricultural university; and integrate educational, research and outreach activities. The Forestry Planning and Development project (391-0481) promotes afforestation, improved fuelwood policies, and the establishment of farm forestry on individual farms.

Population Growth: The GOP has focused increasingly on lowering the population growth rate, and A.I.D. is seeking additional ways to promote family planning. The Population Welfare Planning project (391-0469) strengthens the GOP's population planning capabilities and encourages non-governmental organizations to provide family planning information and services. It has provided 600 million condoms, 10 million cycles of oral contraceptives, and one million intrauterine devices since 1982. With private marketing and distribution networks nationwide, the Social Marketing of Contraceptives project (391-0484) has supplied 94 million condoms.

Infant Mortality and Health: The Child Survival project (391-0496) aims to reduce the infant mortality rate by 25%, building on the achievements of the Primary Health Care project (391-0475), which established 13 health training schools, provided management training to over 2,700 government physicians, and trained 3,300 health technicians. The Malaria II project (391-0472) aims to reduce the incidence of malaria in Pakistan while promoting a sustainable control program. A.I.D. is in the process of negotiating the FY 1990 P.L. 480 Title I agreement, with self-help measures and benchmarks which focus, for the first time, on improvements in GOP food and nutrition policies, and which will contribute to better health and nutrition in the general population.

PAKISTAN

Primary Education: A ten-year Primary Education Development Program (391-0497) to improve access to primary schooling (especially for girls) in the Northwest Frontier and Balochistan provinces will support increased enrollment and retention rates, school construction, better administrative infrastructure, and increased provincial budgets for education.

Institutional Development: A.I.D. is developing key institutions and providing technical and management training to increase the productivity and effectiveness of Pakistan's private and public sectors. The Institutional Excellence project (391-0498) supports the development of key departments on university campuses. The Development Support Training project (391-0474) has trained some 6,000 Pakistanis in the United States and 1,000 in third countries and has provided management training to over 2,300 professionals in Pakistan. The Roads Resources Management project (391-0480) and the Private Sector Power Project have already created considerable institutional capability within the GOP.

Lagging Areas: Tribal Areas Development (391-0471) and Balochistan Area Development (391-0479) projects support the integration of tribal residents into the socio-economic mainstream, and promote alternatives to poppy cultivation as necessary. Activities include the construction of roads, irrigation systems, and tubewells and the training and employment of locals.

Narcotics: The Northwest Frontier Area Development project (391-0485) encourages farmers to substitute poppy production with alternative income-generating activities and develops local infrastructure. The project has eradicated poppy production in Gadoon-Amazai and has expanded activities to neighboring Khala Dhaka. Media campaigns promote narcotics awareness and a national resource center addresses Pakistan's heroin addiction problem.

Other Donors

A.I.D. activities address constraints to economic development in Pakistan in areas of U.S. comparative advantages (agriculture, health, population, education, and energy) and complement other major donor (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Japanese) activities. Donor coordination of policy agenda ensures consistency in policy dialogue and specific programmatic interventions which contribute directly to the GOP's economic development goals. This ongoing collaboration, especially in energy, education, and irrigation, strengthens policy reform initiatives and multiplies the effects of U.S. contributions.

FY 1991 Program

The FY 1991 program will refocus the second six-year program of A.I.D. assistance on more private sector activities, including private provision of public services. Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources ($256 million) will fund projects in agriculture, rural development and agribusiness; energy; health, family planning, housing and education; roads; and project development and implementation. Edible oils imports through P.L. 480 Title I ($80 million) will continue and a $25 million Housing Guaranty loan will begin in FY 1991. The program will continue to promote U.S. business opportunities.

Mission Director: James A. Norris

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
391-0467	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT												
	ES G	83	93	165,500	120,500	72,000	52,707	---	8,850	---	10,443	22,000	20,492
	PN G	83	93	39,500	39,500	14,000	43	10,300	2,348	11,100	9,330	2,000	24,288
	PROJECT TOTAL:			205,000	160,000	86,000	52,750	10,300	11,198	11,100	19,773	24,000	44,780
391-0468	AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT												
	ES G	82	88	260,000	260,000	259,720	215,941	---	26,744	---	10,000	---	6,504
	ES L	82	87	261,700	261,700	261,700	126,497	---	89,587	---	13,055	---	5,944
	PN L	82	86	40,300	40,300	40,300	38,758	---	---	---	1,445	---	97
	PROJECT TOTAL:			562,000	562,000	561,720	381,196	---	116,331	---	24,500	---	12,547
391-0469	POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING												
	ES G	82	91	36,300	36,300	26,150	18,858	2,500	1,737	2,650	4,645	---	6,010
	PN G	82	91	40,350	40,750	23,900	13,190	5,200	1,520	3,650	18,030	8,000	7,390
	PROJECT TOTAL:			76,650	77,050	50,050	32,048	7,700	3,257	6,300	22,675	8,000	13,400
391-0470	PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION FUND												
	ES G	82	90	33,000	28,000	21,500	13,043	3,500	2,822	3,000	3,848	---	3,757
	PROJECT TOTAL:			33,000	28,000	21,500	13,043	3,500	2,822	3,000	3,848	---	3,757
391-0471	TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT												
	ES G	82	96	45,000	60,000	24,000	6,915	21,000	1,091	---	12,627	3,000	8,989
	PROJECT TOTAL:			45,000	60,000	24,000	6,915	21,000	1,091	---	12,627	3,000	8,989
391-0472	MALARIA CONTROL II												
	ES G	82	92	61,000	61,000	48,000	36,439	---	3,382	---	2,641	10,000	3,266
	ME G	82	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	662	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			66,000	66,000	48,000	36,439	5,000	3,382	---	3,303	10,000	3,266
391-0473	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION												
	ES G	82	93	190,700	172,700	75,400	42,129	30,000	5,553	25,000	20,392	15,000	43,180
	ES L	82	93	59,300	59,300	59,300	50,614	---	607	---	1,506	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			250,000	232,000	134,700	92,743	30,000	6,160	25,000	21,898	15,000	45,180
391-0474	DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING												
	ES G	83	92	83,000	119,000	60,000	28,554	17,500	15,895	19,500	20,700	11,000	14,851
	PROJECT TOTAL:			83,000	119,000	60,000	28,554	17,500	15,895	19,500	20,700	11,000	14,851
391-0475	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE												

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

ⓛLevel of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	CS G	82	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	419	---	851	---	3,730	---	---
	ES G	82	87	13,500	13,500	13,500	11,895	---	493	---	1,111	---	---
	HE G	82	87	11,500	11,500	11,500	5,694	---	2,854	---	2,952	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	30,000	18,008	---	4,198	---	7,793	---	---
391-0478 ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	83	92	95,000	95,000	51,700	28,062	---	6,796	6,300	13,537	14,000	14,905
PROJECT TOTAL:				95,000	95,000	51,700	28,062	---	6,796	6,300	13,537	14,000	14,905
391-0479 BALUCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	84	87	45,000	45,000	45,000	12,448	---	7,186	---	5,244	---	8,401
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	45,000	45,000	12,448	---	7,186	---	5,244	---	8,401
391-0480 ROADS RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	ES G	87	97	39,000	39,000	7,100	1,007	3,000	811	---	4,455	9,000	7,395
	PN G	87	97	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,945	---	2,055
PROJECT TOTAL:				43,000	43,000	11,100	1,007	3,000	811	---	6,400	9,000	9,450
391-0481 FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	83	93	25,000	35,000	18,000	6,780	---	2,497	---	4,468	---	3,930
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	35,000	18,000	6,780	---	2,497	---	4,468	---	3,930
391-0484 SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES													
	ES G	84	93	19,650	19,650	6,700	5,146	---	354	2,500	371	---	3,000
	PN G	84	93	25,350	26,800	10,800	3,277	4,500	1,723	3,500	4,920	8,000	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	46,450	17,500	8,423	4,500	2,077	6,000	5,291	8,000	5,500
391-0485 NWFP AREA DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	83	93	63,000	63,000	36,500	13,763	8,000	7,744	6,700	14,026	7,500	7,514
PROJECT TOTAL:				63,000	63,000	36,500	13,763	8,000	7,744	6,700	14,026	7,500	7,514
391-0486 ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT													
	ES G	86	86	50,000	50,000	50,000	24,999	---	3,446	---	5,927	---	3,000
	ES L	86	86	50,000	50,000	50,000	5,769	---	11,932	---	9,996	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	100,000	100,000	30,768	---	15,378	---	15,923	---	7,000
391-0488 TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR													
	ES G	84	93	39,500	39,500	27,500	9,004	4,000	5,288	---	6,891	---	7,190
	PN G	84	93	16,000	16,000	8,000	---	---	2,423	4,000	3,393	4,000	4,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				55,500	55,500	35,500	9,004	4,000	7,711	4,000	10,284	4,000	11,190
391-0489 MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH													
ES	G	84	94	11,500	11,500	11,500	8,290	---	1,186	---	1,135	---	889
FN	G	84	94	18,500	24,500	13,500	3,394	5,000	3,598	3,000	5,530	3,000	5,580
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	36,000	25,000	11,684	5,000	4,784	3,000	6,665	3,000	6,469
391-0491 FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT													
ES	G	84	88	27,000	27,000	27,000	12,623	---	4,243	---	10,028	---	106
FN	G	84	88	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---	427	---	2,255	---	4,310
PROJECT TOTAL:				35,000	35,000	35,000	12,623	---	4,670	---	12,283	---	4,416
391-0492 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT													
ES	G	87	93	195,000	335,000	118,900	25	76,100	109,489	35,000	49,750	35,000	96,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				195,000	335,000	118,900	25	76,100	109,489	35,000	49,750	35,000	96,200
391-0494 PRIVATE SECTOR POWER													
ES	G	88	98	170,000	170,000	9,000	---	28,400	622	32,000	45,220	32,000	54,385
PROJECT TOTAL:				170,000	170,000	9,000	---	28,400	622	32,000	45,220	32,000	54,385
391-0496 CHILD SURVIVAL													
CS	G	88	98	62,000	62,000	10,000	---	7,000	---	---	8,200	8,000	7,800
ES	G	88	98	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				62,000	64,000	10,000	---	7,000	---	---	8,200	10,000	8,300
391-0497 PRIMARY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROG													
EH	G	89	99	52,500	52,500	---	---	13,000	---	17,750	12,915	13,000	16,710
ES	G	89	99	227,500	227,500	---	---	14,000	---	6,450	14,000	14,000	11,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				280,000	280,000	---	---	27,000	---	24,200	26,915	27,000	28,210
391-0498 INSTITUTIONAL EXCELLENCE													
ES	G	89	99	30,500	80,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	2,600	5,000	5,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,500	80,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	2,600	5,000	5,700
391-0500 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND													
ES	G	88	88	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
391-0506 SARHAND RURAL SUPPORT	ES G	90	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	1,500
391-0507 SHELTER RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	ES G	89	93	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	540	1,000	730
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	540	1,000	730
391-0510 BALOCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT II	ES G	90	93	---	97,000	---	---	---	---	82,911	6,000	---	24,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	97,000	---	---	---	---	82,911	6,000	---	24,000
391-0513 *PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION II	ES G	91	93	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
391-0516 PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION	ES G	90	94	---	120,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	20,500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	20,500	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				2,659,650	3,098,000	1,559,170	796,283	265,000	364,299	272,011	370,463	256,000	444,970
GRANTS:				2,248,350	2,686,700	1,147,870	574,645	265,000	262,173	272,011	344,461	256,000	432,927
LOANS:				411,300	411,300	411,300	221,638	---	102,126	---	26,002	---	12,043

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
¢Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Title
Project Design & Implementation Fund II</td><td>Funding Source
ESP
6,000</td><td>AG, RD & N</td><td>Health</td><td colspan="3">PROPOSED OBLIGATION
(In thousands of dollars)
FY 1991 6,000
Life of Project Funding 24,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number 391-0513
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN</td><td>☒ NEW
☐ CONTINUING</td><td>Population</td><td>ED. & HR</td><td>Sel. Act.</td><td>Initial Obligation
FY 1991</td><td>Estimated Final Obligation
FY 1995</td><td>Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 1997</td></tr>
</table>

Purpose: (1) To assist Pakistan in developing, designing, and implementing high-priority development projects which will promote economic stability and self-sustaining growth, and (2) to provide support to democratic pluralism initiatives through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and selected development activities.

Project Description: The project will finance the costs of technical and related assistance needed to design/redesign and implement program and project activities to be financed during the current FY 1991 through FY 1995 program period and beyond. Illustrative activities to be funded under the project include: (1) short-term technical assistance to design projects which will be implemented during the follow-on program period, i.e., post-FY 1995; (2) short- and long-term technical assistance to implement cross-cutting aspects of the portfolio which cannot be covered under other projects, e.g., support for implementation of A.I.D.'s private sector and pluralism agenda; (3) studies needed to prepare A.I.D.'s post-FY 1993 development strategy for Pakistan; and (4) support for Government of Pakistan (GOP) development planning and coordination units.

The second major focus will be to support important democratic pluralism initiatives. This will include support for legislative and judicial reforms and improvements, support for human rights initiatives and women in development activities, and strengthening of private sector organizations which expand the public voice. In addition, the project will provide support, through operational program grants (OPGs) and NGOs, for development activities which support A.I.D.'s own strategy and for which funding sources are not otherwise available.

Sustainability: This will be addressed through, and in the context of, other A.I.D. activities which this project will support. Each NGO proposal considered for funding will be evaluated based, inter alia, on the sustainability of interventions beyond the period of A.I.D. support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will directly support achievement of A.I.D.'s strategy which is currently focused on four basic sectors: agriculture and related agribusiness, energy, health and population, and education and training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Pakistan support for A.I.D.'s portfolio is documented on a project-by-project basis. This project will provide complementary assistance to the portfolio. The GOP will review project activities, and is expected to follow up with its own or other donor-financed projects.

Beneficiaries: The project will assure more effective project design and implementation, and direct beneficiaries will be the same as those indicated for the project activities it supports. Direct beneficiaries also will include the target groups which are designated under any given democratic pluralism or NGO activity.

Major Outputs (All Years): Strengthened design capability and improved implementation throughout the portfolio. Each democratic pluralism initiative or OPG will also have specific, agreed upon outputs.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical and Related Assistance	10,000
Democratic Pluralism/NGO Support	14,000
Total	24,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	6,000	18,000	24,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
Various; to be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PHILIPPINES

Total U.S. Aid $ 3,656 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 34.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.42 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 590

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 15.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 4,306 (1986) 5,420 (1987) 5,881

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -600 (1986) -1,533 (1987) -863

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 64.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 2,142
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 23.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 58,000

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1970) 2.7% (1990) 2.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.3% (15-64yrs) 56.3% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 32.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.9 (1989) 4.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1988) Total 49.5% Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 50%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,909(87) 295(88) 228

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 5,700(87) 7,653(88) 9,393
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 28%

Major Imports(1988)MINERAL FUELS;MACHINERY;BASE METALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 7,608(87) 7,948(88) 9,620
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 40%

Major Exports(1988)ELECTRONICS;GARMENTS;COCONUT OIL

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 108% (1985)
Agriculture: 111% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tobacco; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2207

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 65.6 Male 63.0 Female 68.3
(1970) Total 59.0 Male 56.0 Female 62.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 54

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 92% (1987) Measles 68% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 73% (1987) Polio(3) 73% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 64%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 105.1	Male 106.2	Female 104.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total 43.8	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 21.5	Male 19.7	Female 23.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 86% (1985) Female 85%

PHILIPPINES

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	46,665	46,775	55,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	46,665 1/	46,775 4/	55,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	298,000	124,022	160,000
Other* 3/	810	159,312	200,000
TOTALS	345,475	330,109	415,000
P.L. 480	15,997	30,912	32,113
Title I	-	18,400	20,000
Title II	15,997 2/	12,512	12,113
HIG (Non add)	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
TOTALS	361,472	361,021	447,113

Footnotes:

1/ Includes $6,665 million reobligations.

2/ Includes CARE and CRS regular feeding programs.

3/ FY 90 includes $159.3 million and FY 91 includes $200 million MAI from the Special Assistance Initiatives. FY 89 includes $810 thousand of International Disaster.

4/ Includes $3,775,000 Section 517 Recoveries.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	52	51	40
Foreign National	55	55	42
TOTALS	107	106	82

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	31	119	150	25	157	182	5	125	130
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	43	43	0	189	189	0	99	99
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	31	162	193	25	346	371	5	224	229

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PHILIPPINES

Introduction

Since February 1986, fundamental political and economic reforms have restored democratic institutions in the Philippines and fostered economic recovery. The profound interest of the United States in supporting the growth of pluralism stems from historical ties. The United States military also has facilities in the Philippines that protect air and sea lanes for our allies in the western Pacific and Indian oceans. Furthermore, United States companies have substantial investment and opportunities in a growing Philippine market.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. program strategy supports Philippine Government efforts to achieve broadly-based, sustainable economic growth through the active partnership of public and private interests in establishing efficient open markets. To further this strategy, A.I.D. pursues five programmatic objectives: (1) to address policy and institutional constraints that impede overall growth; (2) to achieve more efficient, competitive, and dynamic private markets through diversification and increased economic opportunity; (3) to improve infrastructure supporting economic activity; (4) to provide social services more efficiently; and (5) to improve the management of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

In FY 1990, economic reform objectives are reinforced by the Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI), the Economic Support Fund (ESF), the P.L. 480 Title I program, as well as by Development Assistance (DA) activities. These programs help remove policy and institutional constraints and encourage economic diversification and opportunities conducive to a free economy.

A.I.D. supports economic diversification and increased opportunities for the development of a strong private sector through the MAI, the Private Investment and Trade Opportunities Project, and the Small Enterprise Credit and Privatization projects. The recent increase of private sector investment can be attributed, in part, to A.I.D. activities. To enhance the development of the private sector, A.I.D. supports infrastructure development with appropriate environmental assessment under the MAI. A.I.D. will also continue the implementation of rural infrastructure activities. The capability of provincial governments to plan and maintain infrastructure is being enhanced in FY 1990 by the new Local Development Assistance Program and the Regional Development Fund Project.

A.I.D.'s goal for the agriculture and non-farm enterprise sector is to accelerate rural economic recovery. Areas outside Metro, Manila stand to gain considerably from policy reform and open markets. The GOP already has removed some trade barriers and those remaining barriers restricting economic growth. In 1989 the investment level and productivity of the agricultural sector showed a positive trend. This growth is linked to the policy reforms and macroeconomic environment supported by A.I.D.

PHILIPPINES

Because of limited resources, A.I.D. concentrates on the most critical areas to improve the efficiency of services that impact on the quality of life of those in need. The efforts have resulted in dramatic improvements in access to essential child survival activities such as oral rehydration, immunization, and maternal and child health care services support by P.L. 480 Title II programs. The Family Planning Assistance Program has increased services and information to improve birth spacing for maternal and child health, increased contraceptive prevalence, and lowered fertility.

The increase in population and the decline of rural household incomes during the 1980s had a profound effect on natural resources. Based on an environmental profile, the new Natural Resources Management Project develops measures to improve the management of natural resources. In seeking ways to sustain natural resources, effective management through planned reforestation is one possibility, and commercial fishery management is another. A.I.D. also completed a natural resources assessment which serves as the foundation for investment in this sector.

Primarily through indigenous Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Co-Financing and the Enterprise in Community Development (ECD) project, A.I.D. efforts have improved the socio-economic status of selected groups through development programs and innovative small-scale activities which are proposed, developed and implemented by local communities and the PVOs and ECD sponsors. The PVO and the ECD projects focus on development activities, technical training, low-cost housing, income and employment generation, micro-enterprise development, primary health care, reforestation, and soil and marine conservation.

Other Donors

The GOP has embarked on an economic agenda for sustained growth and development to ensure continue economic recovery and achieve sustainable broadly-based growth. This agenda includes increasing public and private sector efficiency, eliminating biases against the rural sector, improving access to land tenure, credit and other productive assets, and enhancing the efficiency of the delivery of basic services. The Government seeks to make the private sector the main engine of growth through trade policy reforms, investment climate enhancement, and rationalization of the financial system.

The formulation of the MAI has served to enhance donor coordination and burden sharing. This donor coordination effort culminate with collective pledges totaling $3.5 billion at a consultative group meeting in Tokyo.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $55 million in DA, $160 million ESF, $33.2 million in P.L. 480 Title I and II resources, and $200 million under the MAI to continue its support of economic and policy reform objectives towards a free economy and to provide BOP and local currency support for selected budget line items. ESF and DA resources also will be used to: (1) encourage reforms in agriculture for such issues as grain price stabilization, liberalization of the fertilizer market, and deregulation of transportation; (2) rehabilitate and develop rural infrastructure, including schools, markets, farm-to- market roads, air and waterway linkages, and the rural electric cooperative system through the Rural Infrastructure Fund, and Rural Electrification projects; (3) through the Child Survival and Family Planning programs, continue to support child survival delivery activities and to promote access to user-chosen family planning services; (4) continue to improve the availability of credit for small on-farm and off-farm rural enterprises under the Small Enterprise Credit, ECD and PVO Co-Financing and cooperative support activities; and (5) develop marketing information, agricultural research and outreach, technology dissemination, and improve irrigation systems.

With ESF and DA assistance, seven new activities are proposed for FY 1991. The Support for Development II Program will provide balance-of-payments and budget support to help alleviate the current economic difficulties and support administrative and economic reforms aimed at fostering broadly based, private sector-led development. The Agricultural Sector Reform Program will improve the conditions for increased agriculture production and incomes through the removal of policy barriers which impede open market-led growth and the development of the rural economy. Under the new Health Care Financing Project, A.I.D. will assist the Philippine Department of Health in the reform of its medicare program and in the development of the legal and regulatory basis for health maintenance organizations, both as a means of continuing national expenditures in health and developing alternative delivery systems in the private sector. The Financial Markets Development and Informal Sector Reform projects will support sector policies that foster economic diversification, increased private sector investment, and encourage foreign investments in labor-intensive, rural-based light industries which will stimulate off-farm employment by the private sector. The new Privatization II Project will build on successes of its predecessor activity, and support MAI efforts in the private sector.

Under a separate authorization and appropriation, "Special Assistance Initiatives," $200 million "no year" funds are requested for the second tranche of the Multilateral Assistance Initiative. MAI resources will fund: (1) budget support and sector programs linked to the implementation of agreed economic reforms aimed at promoting sustainable economic growth; (2) the development and rehabilitation of infrastructure, particularly in rural areas such as power, telecommunications, and transportation; (3) continued efforts in the environment and natural resources sectors; and (4) the private sector development, including greater involvement of the U.S. private sector.

In FY 1991 A.I.D. will make available to the Philippines a $20 million housing guaranty program.

Mission Director: Malcolm Butler

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
492-0340 TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES													
	EH G	83	84	4,082	4,082	4,082	1,538	---	729	---	1,044	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,082	4,082	4,082	1,538	---	729	---	1,044	---	---
492-0341 POPULATION PLANNING III													
	HE G	81	88	3,700	3,700	3,522	1,620	---	476	---	474	---	---
	PN G	81	88	38,401	26,701	23,372	19,722	---	3,378	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				42,101	30,401	26,894	21,342	---	3,854	---	474	---	---
492-0343 PROJECT DESIGN													
	ES G	80	90	18,000	18,000	12,000	7,972	3,000	763	3,000	2,200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	12,000	7,972	3,000	763	3,000	2,200	---	---
492-0356 FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS													
	FN G	81	87	4,803	4,803	4,803	2,789	---	237	---	414	---	---
	FN L	81	87	818	818	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,621	5,621	4,803	2,789	---	237	---	414	---	---
492-0358 LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	82	85	13,086	13,086	12,750	2,778	---	1,049	---	4,397	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,086	13,086	12,750	2,778	---	1,049	---	4,397	---	---
492-0359 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	83 <	83	6,918	3,934	3,934	417	---	119	---	2,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,918	3,934	3,934	417	---	119	---	2,500	---	---
492-0361 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND													
	ES G	81	83	70,000	36,000	36,000	27,854	---	1,847	---	5,000	---	1,299
PROJECT TOTAL:				70,000	36,000	36,000	27,854	---	1,847	---	5,000	---	1,299
492-0365 MARKETS													
	ES G	82	85	21,000	9,200	9,200	6,445	---	687	---	2,068	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,000	9,200	9,200	6,445	---	687	---	2,068	---	---
492-0366 RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	82	92	24,000	24,000	20,190	6,772	---	5,306	---	5,100	---	2,134
PROJECT TOTAL:				24,000	24,000	20,190	6,772	---	5,306	---	5,100	---	2,134

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
492-0367 PVO CO-FINANCING II													
EH	G	84	88	1,901	1,901	1,901	1,443	---	113	---	210	---	130
FN	G	84	88	9,997.	9,997	9,997	5,117	---	1,747	---	1,950	---	1,180
HE	G	84	88	4,383	4,383	4,383	1,829	---	754	---	950	---	850
SD	G	84	88	1,719	1,718	1,718	1,195	---	320	---	120	---	80
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	17,999	17,999	9,584	---	2,934	---	3,230	---	2,240
492-0371 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING													
HE	G	83	87	16,466	16,466	15,919	4,610	---	3,192	---	5,800	---	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,466	16,466	15,919	4,610	---	3,192	---	5,800	---	1,800
492-0374 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND													
ES	G	82	90	168,837	168,837	116,925	83,344	35,190	4,109	16,722	23,000	---	28,000
FN	G	82	90	20,476	20,476	20,476	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	8,000
HE	G	82	90	687	687	687	---	---	---	---	100	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				190,000	190,000	138,088	83,344	35,190	4,109	16,722	25,100	---	36,300
492-0375 RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT													
ES	G	82	93	25,000	3,500	3,500	1,724	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	3,500	3,500	1,724	---	---	---	---	---	---
492-0381 TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT													
SD	G	85	96	5,000	5,000	4,575	1,109	---	906	---	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	4,575	1,109	---	906	---	2,000	---	---
492-0385 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION													
FN	G	86	92	22,700	30,000	13,519	1,329	3,500	3,828	6,000	7,640	---	4,226
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,700	30,000	13,519	1,329	3,500	3,828	6,000	7,640	---	4,226
492-0394 RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES													
FN	G	85	96	20,000	20,000	20,000	17,991	---	521	---	1,000	---	488
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	17,991	---	521	---	1,000	---	488
492-0395 ENTERPRISE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	86	90	6,750	6,750	3,250	85	500	378	1,000	900	---	1,200
SD	G	86	91	1,250	1,250	1,250	65	---	282	---	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	9,000	4,500	150	500	660	1,000	1,200	---	1,500
492-0396 FAMILY PLANNING ASSISTANCE													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PN G	90	94	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	14,000	4,660	7,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	14,000	4,660	7,000	10,000
492-0397 PARTICIPANT TRAINING													
	EH G	86	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	176	---	761	---	1,000	---	1,200
	FN G	86	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	525	---	160	---	164	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	701	---	921	---	1,164	---	1,350
492-0401 RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
	HE G	86	87	18,750	18,750	3,244	298	---	1,150	---	1,795	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,750	18,750	3,244	298	---	1,150	---	1,795	---	---
492-0406 TARGETTED CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM													
	CS G	89	92	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	2,000	500
	HE G	89	92	44,000	44,000	---	---	5,121	---	7,225	3,800	11,058	12,000
	PN G	89	92	6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	57,000	---	---	11,121	---	12,225	10,300	13,058	12,500
492-0419 PVO CO-FINANCING III													
	EH G	89	91	2,100	2,100	---	---	799	94	620	550	550	600
	FN G	89	91	5,700	9,700	---	---	3,780	395	4,380	1,850	920	1,950
	HE G	89	91	2,400	2,400	---	---	800	90	800	550	800	600
	SD G	89	91	800	800	---	---	300	74	300	200	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	5,679	653	6,100	3,150	2,270	3,250
492-0420 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE													
	ES G	87	91	90,000	150,000	51,190	1,034	38,810	3,723	36,095	12,600	11,722	18,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				90,000	150,000	51,190	1,034	38,810	3,723	36,095	12,600	11,722	18,600
492-0428 PRIVATIZATION PROJECT													
	FN G	88	90	2,000	2,000	1,473	---	---	---	527	400	---	400
	SD G	88	90	3,000	3,000	2,027	---	973	120	---	600	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	3,500	---	973	120	527	1,000	---	1,000
492-0429 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION													
	FN G	88	92	40,000	40,000	13,886	---	14,147	183	2,998	9,500	6,967	25,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	13,886	---	14,147	183	2,998	9,500	6,967	25,000
492-0430 SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

. COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	ES	G	89	90	218,000	219,000	---	---	169,000	104,000	49,000	49,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					218,000	219,000	---	---	169,000	104,000	49,000	49,000	---	---
492-0431 AGRARIAN REFORM SUPPORT PROGRAM														
	ES	G	89	89	50,000	50,000	---	---	50,000	21,400	---	25,600	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					50,000	50,000	---	---	50,000	21,400	---	25,600	---	3,000
492-0432 TECHNICAL RESOURCES PROJECT														
	ES	G	85	90	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	700	---	700
	FN	G	88	90	3,750	3,750	2,500	---	1,250	106	---	1,000	---	1,000
	HE	G	83	90	1,250	1,250	---	---	500	---	750	500	---	750
	PN	G	88	90	2,500	2,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	1,500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,500	12,500	2,500	---	6,250	106	3,750	3,700	---	2,950
492-0436 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE														
	ES	G	90	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	16,205	10,000	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	50,000	---	---	---	---	16,205	10,000	---	6,000
492-0439 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II														
	EH	G	89	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	450	---	1,500	500	1,000	700
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	---	---	450	---	1,500	500	1,000	700
492-0442 OPG-POPULATION NGO'S														
	PN	G	89	89	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---
492-0443 SMALL ENTERPRISE CREDIT														
	FN	G	89	92	12,500	12,500	---	---	4,220	---	1,000	3,000	4,155	3,000
	SD	G	89	92	500	500	---	---	325	---	175	200	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:					13,000	13,000	---	---	4,545	---	1,175	3,200	4,155	3,150
492-0444 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RES MGNT PRG														
	AI	G	90	91	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	24,000 a/	7,000	40,000 b/	15,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	200,000	---	---	---	---	24,000	7,000	40,000	15,000
492-0445 *AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REFORM PROGRAM														
	ES	G	91	96	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,278	---
	FN	G	91	96	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	68,278	---
492-0446 *NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROJECT													
HE	G	91	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
492-0447 *CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT													
SD	G	91	95	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
492-0449 PRIVATE SECTOR INVEST/TRADE													
SD	G	90	94	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	2,000	1,000
492-0450 *SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II													
ES	G	91	92	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,000	78,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,000	78,000
492-0452 PHILIPPINE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUPPORT													
AI	G	90	90	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	11,000 a/	3,000	10,000 b/	5,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	11,000	3,000	10,000	5,500
492-0453 *INFORMAL SECTOR REFORM													
SD	G	91	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
492-0454 *PRIVATIZATION II													
AI	G	91	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000 b/	---
ES	G	91	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
492-0456 MINDANAO AREA DEVELOPMENT													
AI	G	90	91	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	24,312 a/	---	15,000 b/	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	40,000	---	---	---	---	24,312	---	15,000	10,000
492-0457 POLICY SUPPORT													
AI	G	90	91	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	50,000 a/	---	50,000 b/	25,000

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CLevel of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100,000	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	50,000	25,000
492-0453 TELECOMMUNICATIONS	AI G	90	91	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	50,000 a/	---	50,000 b/	25,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100,000	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	50,000	25,000
492-0459 *ENERGY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	AI G	91	94	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000 b/	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,033,624	2,052,039	427,273	199,781	344,665	163,017	330,109	216,836	415,000	296,987
GRANTS:				1,032,806	2,051,221	427,273	199,781	344,665	163,017	330,109	216,836	415,000	296,987
LOANS:				818	818	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ Of the $159.312 million appropriated for FY 1990 under the Special Assistance Initiatives fund an estimated $127.430 million will be obligated in FY 1990, with the balance carried over for obligation in FY 1991.

b/ Of the $200 million requested for FY 1991 under the Special Assistance Initiatives fund an estimated $100 million will be obligated in FY 1991, with the balance carried over for obligation in FY 1992.

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PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Agriculture Sector Reform Program	**Funding Source** DA/ESF ESF-55,278	**AG, RD & N** 13,000	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 68,278 **Life of Project Funding** 180,000
Number 492-0445 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☒ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**

Initial Obligation	**Estimated Final Obligation**	**Estimated Completion Date of Project**
FY 1991	FY FY 1996	FY 1998

Project Purpose: To remove policy constraints to open market-led sector growth, sustainable increases in agriculture production and expanded private-sector investment in the rural economy.

Project Description: To support implementation of policy reforms and structural adjustments leading to a more efficient agriculture sector. Four elements will be combined to promote rapid GOP policy reform: (1) key structural reforms negotiated annually, based on a joint review of policy priorities and opportunities aimed at fostering open markets, competition and growth; (2) local currency generated by resource transfers, jointly programmed to support GOP policy/program implementation; (3) resource transfers in the form of commodity imports and sector grants to provide balance of payments and budgetary support; and (4) technical assistance to strengthen GOP capacity for market-based sectoral management, to monitor progress in implementing agreed policies and to identify additional policy reforms.

Potential reforms include elimination of cartels and parastatals, tariff/non-tariff restrictions on agricultural trade, impediments to efficient inter/intra island transport, market/price controls, input/output subsidies, and constraints to local financial resource mobilization/utilization.

Sustainability: Policy reforms implemented under the Agriculture Sector Reform Program (ASRP) will have the following long-term impacts: (1) sustainable free market operations leading to economic growth; (2) a more efficient and competitive agroindustrial complex; (3) increases in food production; (4) increases in exports of both raw and processed agricultural commodities; (5) more effective investments in infrastructure; (6) reduced sector subsidies; and (7) increased private sector investment in processing and distributing of agricultural inputs/outputs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: ASRP supports the A.I.D. program strategy to promote sustainable economic growth through cooperation between the public and private sectors.

Host Country and Other Donors: ASRP's policy reform focus complements the macro level efforts of A.I.D.'s program as well as those of the IMF and the World Bank for structural adjustments in the Philippine economy, to expand private sector investment and participation.

Beneficiaries: ASRP's policy reforms will directly benefit private sector investors. Benefits will include the expansion of decentralized services and rural infrastructure, improved agricultural technology development/transfer, reduction of trade barriers and increased reliance on open market mechanisms for the provision of basic commodities/services.

Major Outputs: Major outputs will include an improved GOP budgetary situation, expansion of essential services and infrastructure for the private sector, increased private sector access to imported technology, machinery and other commodities; accelerated implementation of agricultural policy reforms; and ultimately, increased national food security.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Budget Support (ESF)	100,000
Commodities (ESF & DA)	55,000
Technical Assistance (DA)	25,000
Total	180,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	**Obligations**	**Expenditures**	**Unliquidated**	**Principal Contractors or Agencies**
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	68,278	111,772	180,000	

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Health Care Financing	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health 550	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 550 Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 492-0446 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1994

Purpose: To improve the capacity of the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and the private sector to (a) operate a more efficient and responsive Medicare system and (b) provide a financially sustainable health care delivery system.

Project Description: The Health Care Financing (HCF) Project will build on the 1990 support to the Philippine Medicare Commission (PMCC) provided through the Technical Resources Project. Working with the private sector, this follow-on assistance will establish a fiscal intermediary for the system, capitalization of the delivery system, corporate enrollment, certification of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), and support policy development and research. It may also include expanded enrollment for non-salaried workers, the development of wide-ranging health insurance options, assistance with development of new policies and legislation, and institution building. A second thrust of the project will support the implementation of the health care financing and privatization plans to be developed by the Department of Health (DOH) under the Child Survival Program.

Sustainability: Assuring financial sustainability of the GOP health program is central to project objectives. The project will help Medicare manage the financing of care, assist the DOH to become more efficient, and assist the GOP and private sector to join in appropriate partnerships for the financing and delivery of health care. Long-term HCF advisors and training essential to managerial sustainability are to be provided.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with the A.I.D. program strategy to promote sustainable economic growth, through cooperation between the public and private sectors. It supports directly the sectoral objectives of the A.I.D.development strategy -- provision of efficient health services and the removal of policy and institutional constraints to sustained development.

Host Country and Other Donors: Both the GOP and several donors have made resources available for health care delivery. While the WB, Japan, UNICEF, CIDA as well as A.I.D. and others are financing comprehensive public health programs, no other donor is seriously supporting efforts to ensure adequate long-term financing, which is the key purpose of this project.

Beneficiaries: The primary intermediate beneficiaries will be those professionals trained in health care finance and management, as well as the direct beneficiaries of innovative insurance schemes such as Medicare. But a larger number of ultimate beneficiaries will be the population better served by Medicare insurance and by DOH public health programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
GOP capacity developed for health care financial policy and sustainability analysis	XXX
Improved Medicare I and new Medicare II for non-salaried workers, operational	XXX
DOH privatization and cost containment strategies implemented	XXX
New financing schemes implemented	XXX

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project($000)
Technical Assistance	700
Training	500
Feasibility Studies	1,500
Financing Schemes Seed Capital	2,000
Evaluation & Audit	300
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	550	4,450	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Capital Markets Development	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 3,000		Life of Project Funding 7,000
Number 492-0447 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. PSEE 3,000	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To support the growth and development of Philippine financial markets.

Project Description: The project will provide measures to overcome key constraints in the policy environment, institutional weakness, infrastructure and human resources/skills in order to improve financial sector performance. Technical assistance, commodities and training will be provided to address the development of financial institutions such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), Credit Information Bureau, the stock exchanges, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have lending programs. Policy studies relating to the mobilization of private savings, will be provided as well as legal audits to aid in the drafting of legislation and regulations. The project complements USAID supported privatization efforts and will carry out the results of an earlier study conducted to develop USAID's financial markets development strategy.

Sustainability: The GOP has identified as a policy thrust in its credit and monetary management the mobilization of savings and the enhancement of the domestic financial market. The improved capacity by the beneficiaries and the improved policy environment are important elements to sustain financial markets.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: The development of financial markets relying primarily on the efficient mobilization of private savings and allocation of credit will channel resources to activities that will provide the highest rate of return, stimulate economic growth, and provide enterprises with the ability to produce more goods and services and to generate jobs. Efficient financial markets promote more widespread ownership of assets, and thus become more indispensable to the pursuit of sustained broad-based economic growth.

Host Country and other Donors: The GOP has identified the development of the capital market as a principal objective and is currently implementing measures in line with its policy direction. The Asian Development Bank has provided a program loan of $200 million for the development of the country's capital markets, and has provided a technical assistance grant to conduct a study to of means of developing the securities markets and housing finance, among others. The World Bank is processing a financial sector loan that focuses on issues connected with the regulatory powers of the Central Bank and reforms in the commercial banking sector.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the SEC, PDIC, Credit Information Bureau, and those individuals in the stock exchanges, and the small-scale finance sector who directly receive training. The general population will also receive the benefits of efficient and effective financial markets.

Major Outputs	All Years
Improved operating systems	XXX
Enhanced personnel skills	XXX
Policy studies, draft legislation & regulations	XXX

AID Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	$5,000
Commodities	1,000
Training	1,000
	$7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,000	4,000	7,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Support for Development Program (SDP) II		Funding Source ESF 78,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 78,000	Life of Project Funding 150,000
Number 492-0450 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Purpose: To provide balance of payments (BOP) and budget support to the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and to encourage continued implementation of policy reforms aimed at fostering broad based, private sector led development.

Program Description: SDP II will encourage the GOP's continued implementation of important policy reforms leading to private sector-led growth, open markets, and reduced Government involvement in the economy, e.g., privatization, transport sector deregulation, appropriate investment incentives, trade reform, and administrative reforms aimed at achieving effective and efficient preparation and implementation of projects. The Support for Development Program II (SDP II) will help relieve GOP financial pressures by providing cash transfers as balance of payments support and as general budget support. The U.S. dollar assistance will be used to service Philippine debt to multilateral lending institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The local currency proceeds will be used (a) to support the GOP budget for 1991 and 1992 budget years for essential services in such areas as the environment, education, health, and population; (b) to help the GOP meet its commitments to the USAID Mission operations Trust Fund; and, (c) to finance SDP II auditing and monitoring services. Special separate accounts will be established for dollars and local currency. Disbursements will be in three tranches and will be linked to performance in implementing announced reforms.

Sustainability: The policy reforms implemented under SDP II will help to further improve the environment for sustained economic growth. Furthermore, it will support GOP efforts to contain BOP problems and to reduce the relative size of the fiscal deficit to the economy in order to ensure the sustainability of development efforts of both the public and private sectors and to lessen the need for donor assistance.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: SDP I. is a principal element of the A.I.D. program strategy to promote sustainable economic growth, through cooperation between the public and private sectors. SDP II policy reforms and/or local currency allocations support the major sectoral objectives of the A.I.D. development strategy for the Philippines.

Host Country and Other Donors: SDP II complements the programs, policy reform initiatives and resources of the GOP, the IMF, IBRD, ADB, and bilateral donors, including those under the Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI).

Beneficiaries: By providing assistance to address the constraints to the formulation and implementation of policy reforms, SDP II will contribute to the structural adjustment of the economy and to the efficiency of basic services. Hence, society as a whole will benefit from the maintenance of economic stability and implementation of reforms.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Continued reforms to support private-sector development	XXX
Reduction of the external financing gap	XXX
Increased gross official reserves	XXX
Reduction in the GOP budget deficit	XXX
Efficient basic services	XXX

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Program ($000)
Budget/BOP Support	150,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	78,000	72,000	150,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Informal Sector Reform	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 492-0453 ☑ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. PSEE 2,000	Initial Obligation FY 1991

Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 1994	FY 1994

Purpose: To promote sustainable economic growth through (a) the identification of legal and administrative impediments that limit growth and expansion of private enterprises in the informal economy, and (b) assistance in the design and implementation of institutional reforms that will enable markets to operate more effectively.

Project Description: The project is a pilot effort, to be tested in three Philippine regions. It will foster administrative and legal reforms which affect small-scale private enterprises (SSEs) identified as the "informal sector." The "informal sector" is composed of SSEs that are engaged in legal business activities but are not properly registered with the government. This project hopes to replicate in the Philippines the successful work conducted by the Institute for Law and Democracy in Peru. The project will include extensive collaborative research and technical assistance to identify the legal and administrative bottlenecks that discourage private investment and contribute to the growth of informality, and short-term in-country or third-country training on key topics dealing with institutional reform and the informal sector. Philippine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are expected to play key roles in the project in research, technical assistance, training and advocacy.

Sustainability: The project will help establish an environment in which SSEs can grow and flourish--becoming more economically viable and sustainable. A primary project objective is to identify and develop mechanisms to ensure that activities will continue after the project's completion.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A principal theme of A.I.D.'s development strategy is the development of the private sector. By creating the climate to move SSEs from the informal sector into the formal sector, through institutions and organizations that have the capacity to effect legal and administrative changes, the project will accelerate private sector-led growth in the Philippines and increase the diversity of the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP recognizes the need to simplify the entry of businesses into the formal sector and the positive impact of this effort on both the private and public sectors. Although other donors have expressed their support for the concept, none has expressly structured a project of this magnitude for the Philippine informal sector.

Beneficiaries: Targeted beneficiaries are the SSEs throughout the Philippines that will gain the full protection of the law and commercial benefits available within the formal sector. The NGOs and institutions in which the project will be housed, and which will ensure the long-term sustainability of project goals, will benefit directly from the assistance provided. The GOP will also benefit from increased revenues as formerly unregistered businesses begin to pay fees and taxes.

Major Outputs (All Years): Changes in Philippine laws and customs to allow the informal sector to become formalized.

AID-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
IRIS buy-in	$1,000
Technical Assistance: U.S.	1,000
: Filipino	500
Training: U.S.	1,000
In-Country	500
Commodities	1,000
	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	3,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Privatization II	Funding Source ESP-15,000 SAI-10,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 25,000	Life of Project Funding 25,000
Number 492-0454 ☐ X GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 · Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991 · Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1994

Purpose: To accelerate Government of the Philippines (GOP) initiative to privatise government-owned or-controlled companies (GOCCs).

Description: This program is a companion activity to the on-going Privatization Project. Performance based disbursement of program resources will be provided for pre-negotiated privatization performance targets.

The GOP requires U.S. and local technical assistance and equipment in order to finalise its massive undertaking to return hundreds of GOCCs to private ownership. This external assistance will be transactional in nature, tied directly to the privatization of specific GOCCs. In this regard, it supports the ongoing Privatization Project which has been providing Technical Assistance (TA) for local private sector consultants for the preparation of privatization strategies and asset evaluations. Our proposed activity will provide TA for the actual sale. Financing will also be provided to help the GOP cover sizeable costs related to the transfer of ownership through a public offering. The dollar amount of each disbursement would be pegged to a performance matrix outlining both policy reform and numerical (and specified) listings of GOCCs to be privatized under the project.

Sustainability: The targeted GOCC, under private ownership, will be able to perform more efficiently while contributing to the overall economic growth.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Privatization is central to A.I.D.'s strategy to generate private sector-led growth in the Philippines. It is critical to Philippine efforts to achieve more efficient, competitive, and dynamic private markets through diversification and increased economic opportunity. Furthermore, the return to private ownership of hundreds of GOCCs will allow the GOP to shed a heavy burden (both financial and managerial). Privatization will also help make the private sector an equal partner in the development process through the creation of employment and payment of taxes. Since many GOCCs are outside the National Capital Region (NCR), privatization will enhance decentralization, generating increased trade and investment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have each begun programs that directly or indirectly support privatization. The WP is providing a $65 million program loan to encourage the privatization of the Development Bank of the Philippines. The ADB is finalising a $200 million Financial Markets Program loan to strengthen the local capital markets to provide an exit vehicle for the GOP to sell GOCCs. This proposed activity provides the TA needed to ensure the GOP's success in utilizing USG and other donor funds.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be government revenues, workers and communities, which will receive the benefits of increased opportunities in the privatized firms.

Major Outputs (All Years): Privatization of GOCCs

AID-Financed Inputs		Life of Project ($000)
Financing of transfer costs		16,000
Technical Assistance:	U.S.	5,500
	Filipino	2,500
Training:	U.S.	500
	In-country	500
		25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	25,000	-0-	25,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Energy Development Support		Funding Source SAI 25,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 25,000		Life of Project Funding 100,000
Number 492-0459 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To accelerate development of public and private sector electric power and energy resource development in order to better meet growing Philippine electrical energy demand.

Background: Electrical power demand in the Philippines is expected to grow 8% per annum from 1988 to 1997, requiring nearly 4,000 megawatts of new electrical generation and transmission capacity. Power shortages are experienced daily in the major cities with routine selective load shedding. The power shortages causes major problems for industry and places a significant obstacle for private sector development. The GOP is establishing policies and mechanisms to attract private sector investment in power development. However, the capital and foreign exchange demands require that foreign assistance be provided to meet Philippine electric power development needs.

Description: The project will provide technical assistance (TA) to energy-related agencies involved with power development policies, regulations and programs. It will also encourage the financing of private sector development plans, feasibility studies, and design and construction of electrical generation and transmission facilities. Public sector financing of facilities will be considered where consistent with A.I.D.'s private sector development strategy. The project will promote improved government policies and incentives, and a long-term capital financial capability, to advance private sector energy development and power generation facilities.

Sustainability: The project will help fill the energy gap, a key constraint to sustained economic growth. Additionally, it will encourage the development of financially viable and self-sustained private sector-owned and -operated power generation capacity in conjunction with NPC operations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s efforts to foster private sector development, by providing financing for the availability and reliability of power primarily through private sector channels. The project complements the Rural Electrification Project, which supports development of a financially viable electrical distribution system through electric cooperatives.

Host-Country and Other Donors: The Philippine energy action plans focus on a very ambitious capital investment program, efficient energy pricing and privatization of some of the power generation requirements. The ADB is expected to provide $430 million for power development and other donor assistance of $1.5 billion is expected. The NPC plans to generate about $1.5 billion from internal resources. However, an estimated $2.8 billion will be required from other sources to meet plans.

Beneficiaries: The provision of adequate power will impact on all sectors of the economy and will assure better prospects for sustainable private sector-led growth.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved Energy Planning	xxx
Privatization of Electrical Generation and Transmission	xxx
Development of New Generation Capacity	150 MW
Power Development Feasibility Studies	xxx

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Feasibility Studies	20,000
Power Generation Capital Support	75,000
	100,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	25,000	75,000	100,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PORTUGAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,190 Million (1980-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 53.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.41 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 2,810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 43.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1983) 7,239 (1984) 7,046

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -2,453 (1983) -1,983 (1984) -1,861

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
14.1 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 42.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 4,032
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 37.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 10,460

Population Growth Rate...(1970)-0.6% (1978) 0.4% (1980) 0.7%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 22.0% (15-64yrs) 65.8% (65+ yrs)12.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.8 (1989) 1.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 26%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -1,961(85) -724(86) -747

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 8,329(85) 8,448(86) 10,493
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 6%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;COTTON;FOOD GRAINS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 6,968(85) 7,724(86) 9,766
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 9%

Major Exports(1987)COTTON TEXTILES;CORK & PRODUCTS;CANNED FISH

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; FRANCE; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 9%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 56% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Wine & beer; Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Fibers; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3161

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 74.3 Male 70.5 Female 78.0
(1970) Total 67.4 Male 64.2 Female 70.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 13

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 78%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 120.2	Male 119.1	Female 120.2
Secondary	(1982)	Total 42.7	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

PORTUGAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	–	–	–
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	50,000	40,002	45,000
Loan			
Grant	50,000	40,002	45,000
Other*			
TOTALS			
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	50,000	40,002	45,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	1	1	1
Foreign National	2	1	0
TOTALS	3	2	1

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	19	51	70	2	18	20	0	15	15
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	19	51	70	2	18	20	0	15	15

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PORTUGAL

Introduction

Portugal, a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with important security, commercial and institutional linkages to the United States, remains a close and reliable ally.

In 1988, faced with continuing buoyant demand, the government took steps to prevent overheating of the economy by limiting credit. By late in the year, inflation and the current account deficit had emerged as the most serious challenges facing the economy. Considerable structural adjustment of the economy remains to be carried out before Portugal will be able to integrate fully and effectively into the European Community.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. development assistance program, inaugurated in the 1970s, will phase down by June 1990, having contributed almost $1.3 billion to Portugal. Important areas of collaboration include business management, investment promotion, science and technology transfer, and agricultural development. Although a formal A.I.D. presence will cease in FY 1990, a three-year Housing Guaranty program which will also include a technical consultation grant, will continue in addition to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) cash transfer.

U.S. economic assistance contributes to economic stabilization and fosters U.S.-Portuguese commercial and cultural ties through the Luso-American Development Foundation.

Other Donors

Portugal entered into an IMF adjustment program in 1983 and entered the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1986.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991, the Administration is requesting $45 million as an ESF cash transfer within the framework of the 1983 base rights agreement between the United States and Portugal. The Portuguese Government, in turn, provides support from its own resources at a level of approximately $40 million to the Azores Regional Development budget, and in the past, also has contributed a portion of the ESF to the Luso-American Development Foundation.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Richard Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: PORTUGAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
150-0001 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING													
	ES G	73	83	12,750	12,750	12,750	12,195	---	409	---	146	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,750	12,750	12,750	12,195	---	409	---	146	---	---
150-0008 *CASH TRANSFER													
	ES G	91	91	---	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
150-0006 CASH TRANSFER													
	ES G	89	89	50,000	50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	---
150-0007 CASH TRANSFER													
	ES G	90	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	40,002	40,002	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	40,002	40,002	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				62,750	157,750	12,750	12,195	50,000	50,409	40,002	40,148	45,000	45,000
GRANTS:				62,750	157,750	12,750	12,195	50,000	50,409	40,002	40,148	45,000	45,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: PORTUGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Cash Transfer	Funding Source ESF 45,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 45,000	Life of Project Funding 45,000
Number 150-0008 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991
				Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1991

Purpose: To provide support for Portugal's efforts to develop and stabilize its economy.

Project Description: Portugal is a relatively recent democracy, open elections having been instituted following the 1974 revolution. Its democratic system and institutions enjoy widespread support. However, economic policies in the aftermath of the revolution led to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment program in 1983. Since that time, the Portuguese economy has strengthened markedly, and in 1986 Portugal entered the European Economic Community.

Portugal has long had difficulties in controlling fiscal deficits. In 1986, however, government revenues increased substantially through the introduction of the value added tax, as well as increased taxation on petroleum products, as the Government decided to appropriate for the budget most of the gain from the decline in oil prices. The general government deficit, in consequence, declined by about 2% of gross domestic product GDP to 9.3%. This performance was maintained in 1987 with the overall deficit declining slightly, even as the government managed to reduce arrears to the public enterprise sector. Inflation has progressively been brought down from a high of 30% per annum in 1983 to just under 10% in 1988.

Portugal is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country of strategic importance to the United State and is the site of a number of U.S. facilities. The United State wishes to promote the social and economic development of Portugal in support of its continued political stability. The activity will consist of an ESF cash transfer grant of $45 million to continue support of Portuguese economic development and stabilization efforts.

Sustainability: This dollar cash transfer will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the GOG to plan, execute and finance its public investment program. The associated policy reforms will also accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This assistance will be provided within the framework of a continuing Portuguese economic development and stabilization effort. The dollar assistance will continue to provide Portugal with additional resources needed to deal with the problems of modernizing its economy. Such assistance will contribute to alleviate balance-of-payments problems.

Beneficiaries: The people of Portugal benefit from economic and social development. The A.I.D. assistance will be used for balance-of-payments purposes. The GOP's support of the Azores Development Plan improves the standard of living in the islands and narrows the gap between the islands and mainland Portugal.

Host country and other Donors: Portugal entered into an IMF adjustment program in 1983 and entered the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1986.

Major Outputs: Improved living standards of the populace and political stability.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Balance-of-payments grant	45,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	45,000	- 0 -	45,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SOUTH PACIFIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,875	6,000	6,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	6,875 1/	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	16,875	16,000	16,000
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	16,875	16,000	16,000

Footnotes:

1/ FY 1989 DA total includes $1,995,000 in reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	7.3	10.0	10.0
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	7.3	10.0	10.0

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	15	16	31	10	20	30	18	4	22
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	17	14	31	16	12	28	17	13	20
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	32	30	62	26	32	58	35	17	42

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL

Introduction

The South Pacific Regional program assists ten island nations: Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands and Niue. These countries are made up of 1,300 islands and atolls and have a population of five million, approximately 70% of whom live in Papua New Guinea.

Major U.S. foreign policy objectives in the South Pacific are maintaining access to the region's sea lanes and marine resources, assisting governments that pursue policies supportive of U.S. interests to restore and preserve regional goodwill toward the United States, which has suffered from a lack of presence in the region since World War II; and strengthening democratic institutions and domestic stability so that economic development may proceed.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The region has an uneven and complex distribution of languages (one-fourth of the world's total), historical development, resources, and cultural heritage. The largest countries, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Fiji, are resource-rich and potentially self-reliant. Other countries, notably the atoll nations, have few resources and will require continuing assistance. South Pacific economies are small with widespread underemployment, limited markets and little opportunity for industrial growth.

In FY 1989, A.I.D. moved to a new regional strategy which calls for a focused portfolio of projects with specific country objectives. A.I.D. assistance in the region is directed toward helping to raise incomes through environmentally sound agriculture and marine resources development in rural and outer island areas. The new program incorporates sustainable approaches through private sector and human capacity development.

The ocean is the region's most important economic resource and frequently becomes the focus of attention in political fora. Through A.I.D. assistance, however, the United States is a supporter of the development and protection of marine resources. Under the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty Program (879-0011), A.I.D. is providing $50.0 million over five years (FY 1988 - FY 1992) for budget support and development activities in return for U.S. tuna fishing access. The funds are granted to, and administered by, the regional Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) on behalf of the island countries. The FY 1990 Pacific Islands Marine Resources (PIMAR) project (879-0020) will take private sector activities of the prior Regional Fisheries project (879-0009) to commercial scale in five island countries.

A.I.D. will continue to provide agricultural education, extension and research support through the South Pacific Regional Agriculture Development (SPRAD) project (879-0267) centered at the University of the South

Pacific's campus in Western Samoa. Technical assistance is provided by the University of Hawaii and Cornell University.

Health, largely child survival assistance, will be provided to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Kiribati. For example, the Papua New Guinea Child Survival Support project (879-0017), which began in FY 1989, will assist government plans to decentralize rural health delivery systems in an effort to promote a sustainable approach to maternal and child health service.

High fertility rates and the emerging threat of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) threaten stability and economic growth in the South Pacific. These constraints will be addressed in projects to be implemented by regional institutions. The Regional Family Planning Project (879-0019), due to start in FY 1990, will contribute to the reduction of high population growth and fertility rates. Project activities will be carried out by a regional non-governmental organization, the South Pacific Alliance for Family Health (SPAFH) assisted by an American private voluntary organization, the Pathfinder Fund. Beginning in FY 1990 the Regional AIDS Prevention (RAP) project (879-0022) will be implemented through the South Pacific Commission with technical cooperation from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

Other Donors

The distribution of assistance in the region has shifted in the last two decades from traditional, colonial relationships (e.g., with Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) to a broader range of relationships. In 1989, there are more than a dozen bilateral assistance programs in the region, compared with a handful in 1970. Moreover, significant multinational assistance is provided by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Community and the United Nations organizations. A.I.D. has worked closely with both bilateral and multilateral donors in the design and implementation of projects. For example, the proposed Regional AIDS Project is being designed in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. requests $6 million of Development Assistance and $10 million of ESF. A.I.D. will contribute the fourth increment of $10.0 million under the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty Program (879-0011). The Pacific Islands Marine Resources project (879-0020) and the Regional Family Planning project (879-0019) will be in their second year of operation. The Small Project Assistance Program with the U.S. Peace Corps and the South Pacific Regional Agriculture Development project (879-0267) will receive ongoing funding. Second year funding ($300,000) is requested for the Regional AIDS Prevention project (879-0022) and for a Regional Organizations and Cooperation project (879-0018).

Regional Director: John Woods

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
879-0001 PVO CO-FINANCING													
	EH G	84	90	7,372	4,335	4,185	3,670	150	507	---	158	---	---
	FN G	84	90	7,397	7,397	6,572	5,495	625	762	200	600	---	540
	HE G	84	90	2,322	2,322	2,322	1,037	---	1,062	---	223	---	---
	PN G	84	90	966	966	696	454	270	179	---	333	---	---
	SD G	84	90	1,943	1,943	829	796	148	53	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	16,963	14,604	11,452	1,193	2,563	200	1,314	---	540
879-0004 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING													
	EH G	85	90	3,000	3,000	2,072	1,417	450	593	440	600	---	189
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	2,072	1,417	450	593	440	600	---	189
879-0006 SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT													
	FN G	85	89	1,300	1,300	900	899	400	25	---	376	---	---
	HE G	85	89	900	900	700	700	200	200	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,200	2,200	1,600	1,599	600	225	---	376	---	---
879-0009 SOUTH PACIFIC FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	86	90	2,253	2,253	2,253	1,454	---	216	---	400	---	183
	FN G	86	90	2,742	2,749	1,500	---	792	584	455	800	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,001	5,001	3,753	1,454	792	500	455	1,200	---	983
879-0010 PROJECT DEV. & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT													
	ES G	86	90	375	375	375	113	---	116	---	146	---	---
	FN G	86	90	785	785	584	168	200	301	---	116	---	199
	HE G	86	90	400	400	---	---	750	175	---	225	---	---
	SD G	86	90	442	442	200	15	52	50	190	165	---	177
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,002	2,002	1,159	296	1,002	642	190	652	---	376
879-0011 FISHERIES TREATY PROGRAM													
	ES G	89	92	50,000	50,000	10,000	---	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	10,000	---	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
879-0017 PNG CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT													
	HE G	89	95	8,500	8,500	---	---	803	---	800	800	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	8,500	---	---	803	---	800	800	800	800
879-0018 REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COOP.													
	FN G	93	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	475	125	600	600
	HE G	93	94	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	200

2

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	SD G	90	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	475	125	1,200	900
879-0019 REGIONAL FAMILY PLANNING													
	HE G	90	94	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	166	75	700	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,200	---	---	---	---	166	75	700	600
879-0020 PACIFIC ISLANDS MARINE RESOURCES													
	FN G	90	94	---	12,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,400	2,000	2,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,400	2,000	2,200
879-0022 REGIONAL AIDS PREVENTION													
	DG G	90	94	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150
	HE G	90	94	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	270	75	---	125
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,800	---	---	---	---	270	75	300	275
879-0256 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM													
	FN G	78	89	530	530	530	210	---	232	---	88	---	---
	SD G	78	89	3,023	3,023	2,724	1,705	300	749	---	570	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,553	3,553	3,254	1,915	300	981	---	658	---	---
879-0267 SOUTH PACIFIC REGION AGRICULTURAL DEV													
	FN G	80	91	13,000	13,000	9,064	4,993	1,735	1,630	1,004	1,700	1,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	13,000	9,064	4,993	1,735	1,630	1,004	1,700	1,000	2,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				107,256	130,719	45,506	23,126	16,875	27,434	16,000	18,975	16,000	18,863
GRANTS:				107,256	130,719	45,506	23,126	16,875	27,434	16,000	18,975	16,000	18,863
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

@ Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SRI LANKA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,081 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.2% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.14 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 400

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 31.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 2,113 (1987) 2,170 (1988) 2,280

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -650 (1987) -580 (1988) -670

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 62.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 339
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 19.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 16,952

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.9% (1978) 1.8% (1990) 1.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 32.3% (15-64yrs) 62.7% (65+ yrs) 5.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 62.3%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 4.3 (1989) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1982) 3.7%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 45%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -715(86) -744(87) -702

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 2,270(86) 2,263(87) 2,385
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 9%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;MACHINERY;TEXTILES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,555(86) 1,519(87) 1,683
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 34%

Major Exports(1987)TEA;TEXTILES;PETROLEUM PRODS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 58% (1985)
Agriculture: 104% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987) ; ;
Ag. Imports:(1987) ; ;

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2438

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 69.4 Male 67.5 Female 71.5
(1970) Total 63.9 Male 62.5 Female 65.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 31

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG)	76% (1987)	Measles	60% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3)	77% (1987)	Polio(3)	78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	101.3	Male	103.4	Female	99.1
Secondary	(1981)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	63.6
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	2.3	Male	2.5	Female	2.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 91% (1985) Female 83%

SRI LANKA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant	28,005 1/	18,000	11,250
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant			
Other*	500		
TOTALS	28,505	18,000	11,250
P.L. 480			
Title I	36,000	16,000	20,000
Title II	5,480	844	
TOTALS	69,985	34,844	31,250

Footnotes:
1/ FY 1989 total includes $1,205,000 of reobligated funds.

*International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	20	20	20
Foreign National	22	22	22
TOTALS	42	42	42

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	32	81	113	38	81	119	46	49	95
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	12	129	141	10	122	132	6	44	50
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	44	210	254	48	203	251	52	93	145

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SRI LANKA

Introduction

The last decade has marked a watershed in Sri Lanka's political economy. Reversing earlier statist policies, the new Government introduced a number of reforms designed to open the economy and stimulate growth. It liberalized price and foreign exchange controls; streamlined import regulations; reformed tariffs; privatized insurance, sugar marketing, and transport; and cut some consumer subsidies, repeatedly emphasizing the importance of the private sector and actively courting foreign investors. The new policies produced impressive results, stimulating international and domestic trade and increasing economic growth to an average rate of five percent annually through the mid-1980s. They did not succeed, however, in altering the Government's dominance of the economy, or ease Sri Lanka's heavy dependence on foreign aid. One reason for the mixed success of the economic reforms was Sri Lanka's lingering ethnic dispute. The insurgency has not only required the diversion of scarce financial resources to the military and discouraged domestic and foreign investors, but also distracted attention of policy-makers from economic issues.

While political and security developments slowed the momentum of reform, macroeconomic concerns are now forcing themselves back in the attention of decision-makers. First, the financial pressures of the joint security and development task have created something of a foreign exchange crisis. Second, there is a growing understanding that the high level of unemployment that characterizes the economy is a significant contributor to the political and security problem. Third, the three-year Structural Adjustment Program, launched with the International Monetary Fund in 1988 and continuing with the Policy Framework Paper agreed to at the October 1989 Consultative Group, is reinvigorating the process of opening up the economy. At the same time, a number of political developments suggest that Sri Lanka may be attempting a more peaceful and pluralistic approach to resolving its internal conflicts. This combination of circumstances creates an opportunity for A.I.D. to help this democratically elected Government expand and sustain the role of market forces in the economic and political life of the country.

The United States strongly supports Sri Lanka's democratic institutions which have survived in spite of its internal and external problems. Sri Lanka plans a moderate role in non-aligned fora and hosts U.S. Navy port visits and the regional Voice of America transmitter.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. strategy in Sri Lanka is to promote sustainable growth in employment and incomes through improvements in the policy and institutional base. To this end, the project portfolio aims to strengthen the technology-producer-market linkages in both the rural, agricultural sector (focusing on irrigation and diversification) and the modern private sector;

supports joint public and private efforts to protect Sri Lanka's environment and natural resources for sustainable development; and participates in the multi-donor rehabilitation program in the war-torn areas of the North and Northeast.

In agriculture and irrigation, there has been critical progress in the institutional and policy environment. The Government has adopted many of the principles advocated in the sphere of farmer organizations, participatory management, and cost recovery, and has proposed empowering farmer organizations to take charge of water delivery, maintenance, and fee collection.

The newly announced National Agricultural Development Strategy follows A.I.D.'s policy dialogue recommendations to reorient the government agriculture structure in support of commercial agriculture. The Mahaweli Agriculture and Rural Development project (383-0086) is already putting commercial crops in small-holder fields in the Mahaweli with links to local agribusiness firms and exporters. The Agriculture Planning and Analysis project (383-0083) is preparing analysis and policy papers to help implement the new approach. The Diversified Agriculture Research project (383-0058) has generated new agricultural technologies and has streamlined systems and procedures to transfer them to farmers. One example is the privatization of the seed industry, to be supported under a project amendment in 1990. The Mahaweli Enterprise Development project (383-0090) will assist large and small agribusinesses in the Mahaweli and thus further drive the commercialization of agriculture. A.I.D. hopes to expand this effort with a performance-based element to accelerate land tenure reforms essential to replicate and sustain project achievements.

A new 1990, Natural Resources and Environmental Policy project (383-0109), has a joint private and public sector focus. The project will develop a policy framework and institutional capacity to build effective programs that conserve and manage renewable natural resources to support and sustain economic growth.

Closely paralleling advances made in agricultural policy, the Government has developed an industrial strategy designed to create increased employment through expansion of existing and creation of new industries. The strategy, whose development was assisted through the Private Enterprise Promotion project (383-0082), is market-oriented, broad-based, and export-focused. The existing Private Sector Policy Support project (383-0100) assists in the strategy's implementation, through its current program of privatization and capital markets development. As more and more industries are shifted to the private sector, an infusion of technical assistance will be required to bring many of them up to international standards. Work has been ongoing through the International Executive Service Corp (IESC), which is supported under the Private Enterprise Promotion project and has an excellent track record in Sri Lanka. The Housing Guaranty program has contributed to the major Government effort to promote capital formation--in the form of housing investment--by below-median households and to develop the ability of financial markets to meet their housing finance needs.

Drawing on the evaluation lessons earlier experience, a new 1990 project, the Technology Initiative for the Private Sector (383-0108), will strengthen private sector capabilities to adopt, adapt, and upgrade technologies required for export competitiveness. A performance-based policy component of the project might advance implementation of the newly announced industrial strategy. Policy support and technical assistance will be provided directly to the private productive sector, including additional IESC volunteers. Currently, the private industrial sector is growing by 11% a year, in contrast with a negative one percent in the public sector. With increasing privatization and A.I.D. support, the overall rate is expected to show dramatic improvement.

Activities under the Rehabilitation Assistance project (383-0107) include productive grants to farmers and enterpreneurs, housing construction and repair of damaged irrigation facilities in the war-affected northeast of the country. The improvement of conditions there has permitted a substantial increase in the level of project operations in recent months. The Housing Guaranty program extends support through the private sector to other parts of the country. The Private and Voluntary Organization Co-Financing II project (383-0101) strengthens the ability of the many private, pluralistic institutions in Sri Lankan society to contribute productively to the nation's development. The P.L. 480 Title I food program has supported privatization of the seed industry, as well as the reconstruction efforts.

Other Donors

The principal donors in Sri Lanka are Japan, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, and the United States. A.I.D.'s solid working relationships with these donors has led to good coordination on policy conditionality and sectoral policy changes over the last three years, e.g. in the rehabilitation efforts in the north and the east.

FY 1991 Program

Development Assistance funding in the amount of $11.25 million will support four continuing projects: three private sector activities (Mahaweli Enterprise Development, Private Sector Policy Support, and Technology Initiative for the Private Sector), as well as the Natural Resources and Environment project begun in 1990. A.I.D. will be exploring ways to accelerate further the pace of policy and project activity by designing small, well targeted, fast-disbursing, performance-based, sector assistance components into these 1990 activities. A P.L. 480 Title I program of $20 million is proposed in Sri Lanka in FY 1991.

Acting Mission Director: George Jones

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
383-0040	RICE RESEARCH												
	FN L	77	77	33,190	3,319	3,319	3,248	---	---	---	71	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			33,190	3,319	3,319	3,248	---	---	---	71	---	---
383-0043	MALARIA CONTROL												
	HE G	78	85	3,000	2,120	2,120	2,086	---	---	---	34	---	---
	HE L	73	85	25,500	25,334	25,334	25,311	---	22	---	1	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			28,500	27,454	27,454	27,397	---	22	---	35	---	---
383-0055	REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT												
	FN L	80	93	9,000	5,143	5,143	5,059	---	---	---	83	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,000	5,143	5,143	5,059	---	---	---	83	---	---
383-0056	MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT I												
	FN L	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,856	---	376	---	768	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	10,000	8,856	---	376	---	768	---	---
383-0058	DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH												
	FN G	84	90	5,900	11,400	7,900	3,786	---	1,500	3,500	1,500	---	1,600
	FN L	84	90	7,500	3,500	3,500	606	---	206	---	1,000	---	1,200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			13,400	14,900	11,400	4,392	---	1,706	3,500	2,500	---	2,800
383-0060	PVO CO-FINANCING												
	EH G	79	86	959	959	959	825	---	62	---	72	---	---
	FN G	79	86	2,500	1,550	1,550	1,178	---	75	---	269	---	---
	HE G	79	86	1,224	974	974	513	---	32	---	393	---	---
	SD G	79	8	1,856	1,456	1,456	835	---	188	---	433	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,539	4,939	4,939	3,351	---	357	---	1,167	---	---
383-0073	MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II												
	FN G	81	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,881	---	---	---	118	---	---
	FN L	81	87	107,000	107,000	107,000	99,795	---	255	---	6,950	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			110,000	110,000	110,000	102,676	---	255	---	7,068	---	---
383-0075	MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION												
	FN G	82	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,725	---	831	---	1,000	---	1,444
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	5,000	1,725	---	831	---	1,000	---	1,444
383-0080	IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT												

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L) Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	FN G	86	87	6,900	6,900	6,900	1,705	---	1,325	---	1,288	---	1,200
	FN L	86	87	11,700	11,700	11,700	656	---	666	---	1,963	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,600	18,600	18,600	2,361	---	1,991	---	3,251	---	3,200
383-0082 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION													
	FN G	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	995	---	341	---	164	---	---
	SD G	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,251	---	83	---	166	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	2,246	---	424	---	330	---	---
383-0083 AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS													
	FN G	86	86	4,700	4,700	4,700	203	---	406	---	1,300	---	1,225
	FN L	86	86	1,900	1,900	1,900	199	---	103	---	550	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,600	6,600	6,600	402	---	509	---	1,850	---	1,825
383-0085 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING													
	FN G	87	90	3,500	3,500	2,934	52	566	453	---	1,400	---	1,595
	SD G	87	90	2,500	2,500	1,750	14	300	342	450	1,300	---	844
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	4,684	66	866	795	450	2,700	---	2,439
383-0086 MAHAWELI AG AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	87	89	10,200	10,200	7,136	100	3,064	1,024	---	1,700	---	1,700
	FN L	87	89	3,800	3,800	3,800	---	---	233	---	1,300	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,000	14,000	10,936	100	3,064	1,257	---	3,000	---	2,200
383-0088 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR													
	NE G	84	89	5,000	6,040	5,000	4,406	1,040	848	---	300	---	450
	NE L	84	89	7,300	7,465	7,300	1,491	165	840	---	2,200	---	2,922
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,300	13,505	12,300	5,897	1,205	1,688	---	2,500	---	3,372
383-0090 MAHAWELI ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	89	91	6,600	8,900	---	---	4,600	---	2,300	1,900	2,000	2,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,600	8,900	---	---	4,600	---	2,300	1,900	2,000	2,600
383-0100 PRIVATE SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT													
	SD G	88	91	10,694	12,144	3,250	---	3,894	414	2,000	3,600	3,000	3,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,694	12,144	3,250	---	3,694	414	2,000	3,600	3,000	3,600
383-0101 PVO CO-FINANCING II													
	FN G	87	89	4,396	4,396	3,996	140	400	241	---	1,500	---	2,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
[illegible]
[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	87	89	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	100	---	150
	SD G	87	89	1,400	1,400	400	---	1,000	20	---	500	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,046	6,046	4,646	140	1,400	261	---	2,100	---	2,850
383-C103 MAHAWELI DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT													
	FN G	97	89	4,976	4,976	2,000	142	2,976	247	---	1,000	---	1,500
	FN L	87	89	10,024	10,024	10,024	4	---	207	---	1,500	---	4,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	12,024	146	2,976	454	---	2,500	---	6,000
383-C107 REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE													
	FN G	93	90	22,210	22,210	10,010	---	10,000	4,559	2,200	12,751	---	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,210	22,210	10,010	---	10,000	4,559	2,200	12,751	---	2,700
383-0108 SCIENCE & TECH. INITIATIVE FOR PRIVATE S													
	SD G	90	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	3,250	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	3,250	3,500
383-0109 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY													
	FN G	90	93	---	14,500	---	---	---	---	5,750	800	3,000	3,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	14,500	---	---	---	---	5,750	800	3,000	3,700
COUNTRY TOTALS:				336,679	336,260	263,305	168,062	28,005	15,899	18,000	49,974	11,250	42,230
GRANTS:				113,765	147,075	74,285	22,837	27,840	12,991	18,000	33,588	11,250	30,508
LOANS:				222,914	189,185	189,020	145,225	165	2,908	---	16,386	---	11,722

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

THAILAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,122 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.9% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.75 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 840

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 18.9%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 8,181 (1986) 8,581 (1987) 9,007

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -2,054 (1986) -1,840 (1987) -1,100

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 29.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 1,947
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 13.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 54,386

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 2.0% (1990) 1.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.7% (15-64yrs) 64.3% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 67.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.1 (1989) 2.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 66%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -1,061(86) 875(87) 43

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 10,091(86) 10,158(87) 13,763
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 14%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY & PAR;PETROLEUM PRODS;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 9,030(86) 11,034(87) 13,806
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 18%

Major Exports(1987)TEXTILES;FISHERY PRODS;RICE

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 145% (1985)
Agriculture: 150% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Sugar; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Cotton lint; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2310

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 66.4 Male 63.5 Female 69.5
(1970) Total 58.2 Male 55.2 Female 61.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 36

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 61% (1987) Measles 34% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1987) Polio(3) 47% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 70%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1980) Total 99.5 Male 101.7 Female 97.7
Secondary (1981) Total 28.2 Male . Female .
Post Secondary (1981) Total 15.6 Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 94% (1985) Female 88%

THAILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	14,921	10,000	10,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	14,921 1/	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	2,539	5,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	5,000	2,539	5,000
Other* 2/	151	–	–
TOTALS	20,072	12,539	15,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	20,072	12,539	15,000

Footnotes:

1/ Includes $913,000 of reobligated funds.

2/ International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	21*	18*	15*
Foreign National	48	47	47
TOTALS	69	65	62

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*includes Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO)

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	15	60	75	58	155	213	65	160	225
Regional [e]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	–	34	34	–	44	44	–	45	45
Regional [e]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
TOTALS	15	94	109	58	199	257	65	205	270

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

THAILAND

Introduction

The United States and Thailand share a strong commitment to the pursuit of free market policies supported and sustained by an open, pluralistic society and democratic values. Bordered by unstable and ideologically hostile neighbors, Thailand's economic progress and strengthening democracy demonstrate the economic and social effectiveness of these values to the less fortunate nations of the region. Thai stability and growing prosperity enable the country to cooperate closely with the United States on important regional issues such as rights of first asylum and refugee resettlement, anti-piracy and the suppression of narcotics production and trafficking. Moreover, as one of the most dynamic members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thailand is poised to play a key future role in the preservation of regional stability and expanded Asia-Pacific economic cooperation.

With recent strong, export-led, economic growth (averaging more than 9% per annum from 1987 to 1989), 1988 gross domestic product per capita of $1,045, and less than one-fourth of the Thai population living below the poverty line, Thailand is at the threshold of a new phase of development. The combination of rapid international economic integration, strong domestic economic growth, and stable social progress indicates that Thailand is joining the ranks of advanced developing countries (ADCs). As a result of this progress, the web of mutual U.S.-Thai interests now encompasses an increasingly mature economic relationship as trade replaces aid as a dominant element in the U.S.-Thai relationship. Since 1986, for example, Thai imports of U.S. products have more than doubled. During the same period, net U.S. direct private sector investment in Thailand, already second only to that of Japan, also more than doubled.

This dramatic progress has led A.I.D. to undertake a major assessment of how to lead the development of a more mature U.S.-Thai economic partnership. Sustainable, broad-based economic growth and responsible international cooperation on issues of global concern are highly correlated with Thailand's integration into the international economy and global community. A.I.D. therefore is focusing on identifying and reducing continuing barriers to greater Thai integration with the world economy. Achieving broader and deeper Thai integration with the world economy will effectively advance Thai interests in achieving sustainable, broad-based economic growth and also the United States' interest in Thailand's becoming a fully mature and responsible international partner and collaborator on issues of global concern. This process of international economic integration will provide expanded opportunities for the U.S., as well as the Thai private sector, to assume an even greater role in Thailand's future development.

THAILAND

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. program has played a significant role in Thailand's economic success. Early capital assistance programs created vital transport, power and irrigation systems, while technical assistance built essential institutions and helped train the individuals who shaped the market-oriented policies and democratic institutions responsible for Thailand's current success. A.I.D. made significant contributions to the near-eradication of malaria, a halving of the population growth rate over the last two decades, and the achievement of universal primary education.

Despite impressive progress, the Thai economy retains vulnerabilities which, if unaddressed, will hamper the international economic integration process. Some aspects of Thai policies and inadequate protection of intellectual property inhibit its ability to move beyond advantages built on cheap labor to become a technologically dynamic competitor. A.I.D.'s Emerging Problems of Development II project (493-0341) provides a vehicle for exploration of alternative policy options in key policy areas and has led to significant dialogue on the benifits of privatizing state enterprises. A Trade and Investment project (493-0248), scheduled for initiation in FY 1990, encourages expanded bilateral U.S.-Thai trade and investment relationships by means of specific outreach activities for U.S. private sector investment in Thailand.

Inadequate development of labor force skills beyond the most basic levels, a severe and growing shortage of vocational and technical workers, and inadequate investment in research, development and engineering retard Thailand's ability to sustain accelerated growth in competition with more technologically oriented economies. A.I.D.'s Agriculture Technology Transfer (493-0337) and Science and Technology for Development (493-0340) projects are broadening Thailand's institutions and human capacity to develop and apply new technologies, which will allow effective competition in world markets. They have mobilized Thai support for greater RTG expenditures on R&D, and have resulted in biotechnology advances and analyses which make Thailand the leading regional center for aquaculture activities.

Approximately one-half of Thailand's GDP and two-thirds of its foreign exchange earnings are directly or indirectly derived from natural resources, yet the rate of resource degradation continues to accelerate. For example, in 1960, 60% of the country was covered with forests; today less than 25% is forested. Industrial growth, an important factor in Thailand's economic success, has created new environmental threats which weaken Thai growth prospects. The Management of Natural Resources and Environment project (493-0345) is bringing U.S. expertise to bear on Thai environmental problems and forging new relations among concerned Thai and U.S. organizations, such as the World Environment Center and the Environmental Protection Agency.

THAILAND

A growing savings-investment gap, overinvolvement of the public sector in the provision of infrastructure and essential services, and thin and inadequately regulated capital markets combine to limit Thailand's ability to provide infrastructure and services in the quantity needed to sustain rapid growth. The Emerging Problems of Development project addresses some of the policy aspects of these complex issues, such as options for private sector development of telecommunications and elecric power. This information will help the RTG turn to private investors to meet these gaps.

Thailand's economic success has been accomplished during a period of remarkable social stability. Although strengthened, democratic institutions remain underdeveloped; regional and local authorities inadequately participate in development planning and fiscal management; and many non-governmental organizations play only limited roles in public debate on national issues. A.I.D.'s Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Co-financing II project (493-0342) supports local organization empowerment and encouragement of private interest groups. It led to the creation and strengthening of Chambers of Commerce in all provinces outside of the Bangkok area. Finally, with the Affected Thai Villages II Program (493-K-602), the U. S. cooperates with the Thai Government and other donors to improve the living conditions and development prospects of Thai villagers along the Lao and Cambodian borders whose lives have been disrupted by continuing border hostilities.

Other Donors

Japan is the largest bilateral donor in Thailand, providing approximately $500 million in loan and grant assistance in 1988. European Community member countries, Canada, and Australia also provide assistance. Most assistance provided to Thailand by other donors is directed toward Thailand's infrastructure needs and on agricultural activities. The Asian Development Bank is the leading multilateral institution providing assistance to Thailand. As A.I.D. has the largest and most experienced in-country staff, regular consultations are held with the donor community, and The Thai Government routinely requests other donors to follow assistance procedures based on A.I.D. practices.

FY 1991 Program

Development Assistance funding, totaling $10 million, is requested for FY 1991. This funding will support the current range of activities designed to broaden and deepen Thailand's integration into the world economy and global community, particularly in areas of mutual interest to Thailand and the United States. A.I.D. expects the Thailand program to play a key role in cementing lasting linkages between U.S. and Thai public and private organizations. Economic Support Funds, in the amount of $5 million, also are requested for continuation of the Affected Thai program.

Mission Director: John R. Eriksson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: THAILAND

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
493-K602 AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM II													
	ES G	87	92	15,000	30,000	10,000	---	5,000	9,250	2,539	5,000	5,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	30,000	10,000	---	5,000	9,250	2,539	5,000	5,000	5,000
493-0294 MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	80	87	9,200	8,356	8,356	7,729	---	627	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,200	8,356	8,356	7,729	---	627	---	---	---	---
493-0308 NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT													
	FN G	81	83	3,170	2,952	3,004	2,878	---	74	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,170	2,952	3,004	2,878	---	74	---	---	---	---
493-0312 NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION													
	FN G	80	88	2,900	2,897	2,900	2,733	---	141	---	23	---	---
	FN L	80	88	5,800	5,719	5,800	5,019	---	689	---	11	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,700	8,616	8,700	7,752	---	830	---	34	---	---
493-0324 MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC													
	FN L	82	82	8,000	6,924	8,000	4,937	---	1,987	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	6,924	8,000	4,937	---	1,987	---	---	---	---
493-0325 POPULATION PLANNING II													
	PN G	82	86	8,517	7,869	8,440	6,796	---	1,624	---	20	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,517	7,869	8,440	6,796	---	1,624	---	20	---	---
493-0327 AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM I													
	ES G	80	86	32,000	32,000	32,000	31,130	---	---	---	870	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,000	32,000	32,000	31,130	---	---	---	870	---	---
493-0332 KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	83	86	2,170	2,170	2,170	1,660	---	301	---	209	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,170	2,170	2,170	1,660	---	301	---	209	---	---
493-0337 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	FN G	84	89	7,000	7,000	2,925	1,061	3,562	777	---	1,300	---	1,500
	FN L	84	89	8,000	8,000	8,000	2,457	---	2,505	---	1,200	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	10,925	3,518	3,562	3,282	---	2,500	---	3,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
[C] Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: THAILAND

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
493-0340 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	85	91	7,180	6,830	900	291	1,521	115	---	243	2,300	2,500
	FN L	85	91	8,500	8,500	8,500	172	---	645	---	978	---	3,300
	HE G	85	91	500	500	500	221	---	29	---	31	---	200
	HE L	85	91	1,500	1,500	1,500	32	---	233	---	196	---	500
	SD G	85	91	7,500	8,400	7,500	713	620	1,294	---	1,500	---	---
	SD L	85	91	10,500	9,600	9,600	582	---	1,103	---	4,256	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				35,680	35,330	28,500	2,011	2,141	3,419	---	7,204	2,300	6,500
493-0341 EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT II													
	FN G	87	91	3,147	7,147	2,650	975	497	275	1,500	590	2,500	1,500
	HE G	87	91	500	500	500	88	---	---	---	130	---	200
	SD G	87	91	15,353	23,675	10,470	4,102	4,705	2,393	750	2,280	---	2,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	31,322	13,620	5,165	5,202	2,668	2,250	3,000	2,500	4,500
493-0342 PVO CO-FINANCING II													
	FN G	85	91	3,370	6,051	2,523	1,663	828	431	2,000	570	700	1,500
	HE G	85	91	1,000	1,600	800	160	200	188	400	240	200	300
	SD G	85	91	1,034	3,084	799	531	285	122	400	183	700	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,454	10,735	4,122	2,354	1,313	741	2,800	993	1,600	2,000
493-0343 RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT													
	FN G	85	83	14,100	4,600	14,100	1,352	---	1,485	---	2,300	---	2,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,100	4,600	14,100	1,352	---	1,485	---	2,300	---	2,200
493-0345 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	83	94	44,000	20,753	9,600	3	2,703	533	3,950	1,700	1,100	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				44,000	20,753	9,600	3	2,703	533	3,950	1,700	1,100	3,500
493-0347 TRADE AND INVESTMENT													
	SD G	90	92	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				215,991	223,127	161,537	77,285	19,921	26,821	12,539	23,830	15,000	27,700
GRANTS:				177,691	182,884	120,137	64,086	19,921	19,659	12,539	17,189	15,000	22,400
LOANS:				42,300	40,243	41,400	13,199	---	7,162	---	6,641	---	5,300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

TUNISIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,179 Million (1952-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.74 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,210

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 39.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 3,276 (1983) 3,408 (1984) 3,338

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -470 (1983) -676 (1984) -396

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 67.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 913
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 27.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,935

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.0% (1978) 2.2% (1989) 2.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.9% (15-64yrs) 57.6% (65+ yrs) 4.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 49.7%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.2 (1989) 4.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 35%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -642(87) -116(88) 5

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 3,364(87) 3,490(88) 4,238
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 10%

Major Imports(1987)INDUSTRIAL GOOD;HYDROCARBONS;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 2,722(87) 3,374(88) 4,243
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 1%

Major Exports(1987)HYDROCARBONS;AGR. PRODUCTS;PHOSPHATES/CHEM

Trading Partners: FRANCE; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 92% (1985)
Agriculture: 81% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Vegetable oils; FRUITS & VEGS; Wine & beer
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2929

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 68.8 Male 67.9 Female 69.7
(1970) Total 54.9 Male 55.3 Female 54.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 41

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 94% (1987) Measles 79% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 89% (1987) Polio(3) 89% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 89%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	109.0	Male	120.9	Female	96.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	36.8	Male	42.8	Female	26.6
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	4.0	Male	5.5	Female	2.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 41%

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance	162		
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	162 1/	--	--
Economic Support Fund	11,250	12,446	10,900
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	11,250	12,446	10,900
Other*			
TOTALS	11,412	12,446	10,900
P.L. 480	25,000	15,000	15,000
Title I	25,000	15,000	15,000
Title II	--	--	--
TOTALS	36,412	27,446	25,900

1/ FY 89 total includes 162,00 of reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY91 (Request)
U.S. National	13.7*	15.3**	16.1***
Foreign National	13.2	14.0	14.0
TOTALS	26.9	29.3	30.1

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes 2.2 RHUDO Staff
** Includes 2.0 RHUDO Staff
*** Includes 3.0 RHUDO Staff

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 89 (Actual)			FY 90 (Estimated)			FY91 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	442	39	481	389	21	410	285	78	363
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	442	39	481	389	21	410	285	78	363

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

TUNISIA

Introduction

Tunisia has opened a new and important chapter in its development. The Government of President Ben Ali, who took office in November 1987 in accord with Tunisia's constitution, has moved purposefully to expand political freedoms, safeguard human rights, and open the economy to market forces and private investment. The next few years will be critical as Tunisia implements this political and economic transformation. The new government also has continued Tunisia's long-standing close ties with the United States. Tunisia's importance stems from its strategic location in the Mediterranean and the country's moderate political orientation in the Arab world. The U.S. also have an interest in seeing the structural reform program succeed because it will facilitate Tunisia's development as a pluralistic democracy and serve as a model of market-led growth in the region.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Since 1986, A.I.D. has followed a strategy of supporting the Government of Tunisia's structural adjustment program. This strategy has made significant contributions to the economic reform process by providing Economic Support Funds (ESF), food aid (P.L. 480, Title I and Section 416) and Housing Guaranty loans. The two main objectives have been: (1) to provide foreign exchange for short-term balance-of-payments relief, while supporting a "safety net," labor-intensive public works program; and (2) to assist in preparing the way for renewed growth over the medium term, through agricultural and private sector development, housing development, technology transfer and family planning.

Notable progress has been made in many areas with A.I.D.'s help. Fifteen public sector enterprises have been privatized since January 1988. The value of privatizations has risen from $13.7 million in 1988 to $53.4 million in 1989. The Government of Tunisia has begun to liberalize cereals distribution and to reduce consumer subsidies. Contraceptive prevalence among married women of reproductive age rose from 33.7% in 1986 to 40.9% in October 1988. Some 120 water users associations have been founded and are operating their own systems. U.S. and Tunisian commercial links have been reinforced with the creation of the Joint Commission on Trade and Investment. Over seven million person days of work have been created annually to ease the short-term employment stresses resulting from the economic adjustment program and successive droughts. These public works have contributed directly to the Government's extensive reforestation and soil and water conservation programs. Through the Housing Guaranty sectoral program and associated technical assistance, a full service, private commercial bank has been created that will provide loans at market interest rates to support land and housing development.

TUNISIA

Other Donors

The major donor in Tunisia is the World Bank, which is supporting the adjustment program with five major loans. Two International Monetary Fund stand-by agreements also have been furnished. The major bilateral donors are France, Italy, Germany, the European Economic Community and Japan. P.L. 480 Title I food aid and ESF provide approximately 10% of yearly assistance flows. The U.S. policy-related activities are closely linked with the World Bank efforts, and an important synergy has resulted. The other major bilateral donors provide mainly commodity loans and investor credits. As such, their assistance programs have a positive effect on the balance of payments and on developing their trade and investment ties with Tunisia.

FY 1991 Program

With the aim of supporting the next phase of the Tunisian economic adjustment program, A.I.D proposes $10,900,000 in ESF assistance to Tunisia in FY 1991. A.I.D. intends to start implementation of a new assistance strategy aimed at supporting the emergence of a more market-driven, export-oriented economy. The strategy will carry forward the high-leverage elements in our current program such as policy analysis and privatization. It proposes significant shifts in emphasis toward agribusiness development, private investment promotion and productive employment generation. It will introduce innovations in program activities and modalities phased in over the strategy period.

Thus in agriculture, A.I.D. will concentrate increasing attention on higher-value crops and agribusiness, including distribution, processing and marketing, in line with Tunisia's stage of agricultural development.

In support of private investment, the A.I.D. will continue its privatization assistance efforts and explore ways to promote U.S.-Tunisian joint ventures and commercial technology applications, as well as increased trade between our two countries.

With regard to employment, the main innovation is an explicit effort to help the government devise and implement better employment and training policies and programs; recognizing that the government faces short-term vulnerabilities owing to labor displaced by the structural adjustment process and drought.

Overall we see A.I.D.'s role in implementing this strategy increasingly as that of a facilitator, using its scarce resources to remove bottlenecks or take advantage of opportunities to leverage the economic transformation process along and to build lasting trade, investment, technological or institutional links between Tunisia and the United States.

TUNISIA

At the project level, to carry out the above described strategy, additional funding will be provided for scholarships in priority disciplines under the Technology Transfer project. A new training project, Productive Skills Training (664-0355), will receive initial funding. This project will be targeted more directly at both private and public sector needs of the economy in the 1990's, drawing on an FY 90 evaluation of the current project. The Commodity Import Program (CIP 664-K-604) will provide advanced U.S. technologies and equipment to private Tunisian firms. Local currency under this effort will support private sector internships for unemployed youth and encourage greater private sector activity and investment. The current CIP was audited in late 1988 and found to be well managed and accounted for. The Technology Applications project (664-0350), started in FY 1990, will continue to adapt U.S. technologies to Tunisian market and productive needs. A new Private Enterprise Promotion project (664-0346) will emphasize trade and investment as well as privatization. The Development Studies project (664-0353), started in FY 1990, will provide assistance to deliberations on Tunisia's Eighth Development Plan as well as data for decision making on development policy issues.

P.L. 480 Title I resources, totalling $15.0 million, are requested. The local currency proceeds will continue to be directed at easing unemployment. A June 1989 evaluation showed that the labor-intensive public works program supported by P.L. 480 Title I proceeds was an important contribution to the adjustment process.

Mission Director: George Carner

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
664-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	38	90	3,355	15,355	3,355	3,220	4,500	4,591	4,25C	4,250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,355	15,355	3,355	3,220	4,5CC	4,591	4,250	4,250	---	---
664-K604 *COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	91	91	---	3,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,00C	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,CC0	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,00C	3,000
664-0304 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	ES G	78	87	2,945	2,945	2,945	456	---	914	---	1,115	---	460
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,945	2,945	2,945	456	---	914	---	1,115	---	460
664-0312 CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	79	85	2,279	2,279	2,279	851	---	1,C96	---	332	---	---
	FN G	79	85	6,323	3,996	3,996	3,888	---	102	---	---	---	---
	FN L	79	85	9,923	9,855	9,855	9,151	---	153	---	---	---	---
	HE L	79	85	2,25C	2,250	2,250	2,178	---	---	---	4	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2C,775	18,380	18,380	16,048	---	1,351	---	336	---	---
664-0315 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	ES G	81	91	43,522	43,522	29,290	25,622	5,000	5,136	5,00C	6,C00	4,20C	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				43,522	43,522	29,29C	25,622	5,00G	5,136	5,00C	6,C00	4,206	5,000
664-0328 PRIVATE SECTOR DEV AND TECH TRANSFER													
	ES G	82	90	6,80C	6,800	5,200	2,938	65C	1,361	95C	1,500	---	1,001
	FN G	82	90	30C	300	300	85	---	154	---	61	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,100	7,100	5,500	3,023	65C	1,515	95C	1,561	---	1,001
664-0331 FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.													
	ES G	85	89	5,532	5,5C0	5,000	1,850	50C	2,116	---	1,300	---	234
	HE G	85	89	285	285	285	---	---	186	---	99	---	---
	PN G	85	89	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,392	---	320	---	402	---	386
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,317	8,285	7,785	3,242	50C	2,622	---	1,801	---	620
664-0334 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY													
	ES G	85	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,892	---	888	---	500	---	220
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,50C	3,500	3,500	1,892	---	888	---	500	---	220
664-0337 RURAL POTABLE WATER													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
@Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	ES G	86	86	6,500	5,500	6,500	707	---	1,899	---	2,500	---	1,395
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	6,500	6,500	707	---	1,898	---	2,500	---	1,395
664-0343 AG POLICY IMPLEMENTATION													
	ES G	87	93	4,979	4,979	4,239	828	600	1,500	138	1,750	---	899
	FN G	87	93	261	261	99	---	162	---	---	261	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,240	5,240	4,338	828	762	1,500	138	2,011	---	899
664-0346 *PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	91	96	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	250
664-0350 TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS													
	ES G	93	95	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	1,308	100	1,400	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	1,308	100	1,400	2,000
664-0353 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES													
	ES G	90	96	---	4,800	---	---	---	---	800	400	800	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,800	---	---	---	---	800	400	800	500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				101,254	134,627	81,593	55,058	11,412	20,415	12,446	20,774	10,900	15,345
GRANTS:				89,081	122,522	69,488	43,729	11,412	20,262	12,446	20,770	10,900	15,345
LOANS:				12,173	12,105	12,105	11,329	---	153	---	4	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
© Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Commodity Import Program	Funding Source ESF 3,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 3,000		Life of Project Funding 3,000
Number 664-K604 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1991

Purpose: To support Tunisian private sector expansion and economic adjustment-related policy reforms.

Project Description: Greater private sector activity will demand technically sophisticated U.S. goods as well as local currencies to effect policy changes. The Commodity Import Program (CIP) will provide foreign exchange for needed U.S. commodity imports. To the extent feasible, commodities provided under this program will demonstrate U.S. advanced technology and, by example, should demonstrate that a market for new sorts of U.S. technology exists. At the same time, domestic sales of these imports will generate local currency which will be used to finance implementation of reform-oriented activities supportive of the economic adjustment program. It is anticipated that these activities will result in permanent changes leading to an economy more responsive to market forces.

Sustainability: The CIP will continue A.I.D.'s quick-impact support for the Government of Tunisia's comprehensive medium-term structural adjustment program. The CIP is supporting structural adjustment by contributing to balance-of-payments equilibrium.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The new A.I.D. assistance directions emphasizes agri-business development, private adjustment promotion, and employment generation. U.S. goods will be important to Tunisia in building capacities in these areas, and the CIP will provde some of these goods. As well, the local currencies generated will support various aspects of implementation of policy changes undertaken pursuant to the economic adjustment program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program directly supports the Government of Tunisia's continuing structural adjustment program. This program receives support from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and other bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The prime beneficiaries will be the private sector firms which use the commodities. Secondary beneficiaries will be those partners which benefit from policy changes expedited to use of CIP-generated local currencies.

Major Outputs: In addition to the balance of payments support aspects of the program, the local currency will be used to support aspects of the adjustment program. Examples of such activities include:

-Assistance to a proposed private investment fund;
-A private sector internship program for out of work youth; and
-Support for privatization efforts.

A.I.D.-Financial Inputs:

	Life of Project ($000)
U.S. Commodities	$3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1989				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,000	-0-	3,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Private Sector Development		Funding Source ESF 1,500	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 1,500		Life of Project Funding 8,000
Number 664-0346 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To promote investment and increased trade.

Project Description: This project follows upon A.I.D.'s private sector project (664-0328) by providing a concentrated focus on private sector revitalization and expansion through assistance to five key areas: (1) privatization, (2) financial intermediation, (3) investment promotion, (4) deregulation, and (5) export expansion.

The Government of Tunisia has set a course of liberalizing its economy and making it more responsive to market forces. An important element of this transformation is an increased effort to increase trade and investment. Better performance in the areas identified for assistance is expected to improve Tunisian competitiveness in traditional and new markets and to attract private investment to ease the high rate of unemployment which now exists in Tunisia.

Sustainabilty: The project will provide assistance which will permit the Tunisian Government to broaden and deepen the progress made to date in revitalizing private sector activity and will assist in putting in place policies and techniques which will allow this trend to be sustained.

Relationship of Project to USAID Country Strategy: The project directly supports the new A.I.D. strategy which emphasizes agribusiness development, private investment promotion, and employment generation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tunisian Government has devoted increased resources to encouraging increased private sector activity, with the Prime Minister taking the lead. The United Nations Development Program and World Bank are both involved with efforts to increase the private sector's contribution to Tunisia's growth.

Beneficiaries: Private savers and investors, enterprise owners and employees, trade associations and government policy-makers will be targeted and will benefit from this effort.

Major Outputs:

-An increased variety of financial intermediation instruments;
-Higher level of foreign and domestic investment in Tunisia;
-A deregulated private sector; and
-Increased exports of Tunisian goods.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	Life of Project ($000)
Short and long-term technical assistance	$8,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30,	1990			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1991	1,500	6,500	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

TURKEY

Total U.S. Aid $ 4,457 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 24.3% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.62 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,200

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1983) 24.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 13,191 (1986) 12,322 (1987) 14,922

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -3,927 (1986) -1,867 (1987) -2,737

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 46.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 4,576
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 31.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 55,489

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.1% (1990) 2.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.1% (15-64yrs) 58.5% (65+ yrs) 4.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 51.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.7 (1989) 3.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 43%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 58%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1979) -2,899(80) -4,620(81) -3,451

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1979) 6,750(80) 8,638(81) 9,022
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 12%

Major Imports(1987)CRUDE OIL/MACHINERY/TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1979) 3,852(80) 4,018(81) 6,371
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 9%

Major Exports(1987)INDUSTRIAL PROD/CROPS/LIVESTOCK

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; IRAQ; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 98% (1985)
Agriculture: 105% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Tobacco; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Tobacco; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3133

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 65.1 Male 63.5 Female 66.8
(1970) Total 53.8 Male 52.3 Female 55.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 77

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 34% (1987) Measles 50% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 67%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	84.5	Male	89.5	Female	79.3
Secondary	(1982)	Total	37.3	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	4.5	Male	6.5	Female	2.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 86% (1985) Female 62%

TURKEY

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	60,000	14,264	50,000
Loan	60,000	14,264	50,000
Grant			
Other*			
TOTALS	60,000	14,264	50,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	60,000	14,264	50,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

b. Program is managed by A.I.D./Washington.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

TURKEY

Introduction

Turkey is a close, valued ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its location, between Europe and the Middle East, bordering the Soviet Union, is of strategic importance to the United States. The United States has an interest in encouraging and supporting the growth, development and stability of a democratic, Western-oriented Turkey, willing and able to meet its NATO commitments.

In response to the crisis of the late 1970s, in 1980 the Turkish authorities, supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank adjustment lending, implemented an extended stabilization program while initiating a wide-ranging program of economic reforms. The program represented a major break with past policies which had favored import substitution, market intervention and reliance on state enterprises.

The Turkish economy has displayed a creditable response to the stabilization and adjustment measures put in place. These achievements have been based on a growth-oriented adjustment strategy. The country has maintained a growth rate of 5% per annum without jeopardizing its creditworthiness. The key to the strategy was increased Turkish exports. Stabilization accompanied by aggressive exchange rate policy, trade liberalization and export promotion measures quickly led to a large shift of productive capacity from domestic to export markets. Exports grew at over 25% yearly in real terms and more than tripled their share in Gross National Product between 1980 and 1987.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. strategy is to provide resources which, in conjunction with those provided by other governments and private lenders, will permit Turkey to continue to service its large debt, while importing the goods and services it needs for continued economic growth.

A.I.D. cash transfers have enabled Turkey to continue to meet its external financial requirements.

Other Donors:

The IMF approved a $1.66 billion stand-by arrangement for the three-year period ending June 1983 and two further one-year standbys extending into 1985. The World Bank has provided several structural adjustment loans, and sizable loans and credits also have arranged to reschedule payments on government-sponsored and private loans. Although formal pledging sessions have been discontinued, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consortium members, including the United States, have continued to provided economic support to Turkey.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. requests $50 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) to continue support of Turkish economic reform and stabilization efforts. Turkey is expected to continue to pursue policies designed to encourage development of the private sector and enhance the climate for foreign investment.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Richard M. Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: TURKEY

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
277-K613 CASH TRANSFER													
ES	G	89	89	60,000	60,000	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	60,000	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---	---	---
277-XX90 CASH TRANSFER													
ES	G	90	90	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	14,264	14,264	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	14,264	14,264	---	---
277-XX91 *CASH TRANSFER													
ES	G	91	91	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	50,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				60,000	125,000	---	---	60,000	60,000	14,264	14,264	50,000	50,000
GRANTS:				60,000	125,000	---	---	60,000	60,000	14,264	14,264	50,000	50,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Q Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TURKEY

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Cash Transfer	Funding Source ESF 50,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 50,000 Life of Project Funding 50,000
Number 277-xx91 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1991

Purpose: To provide support for Turkey's efforts to stabilize its economy.

Project Description: In 1980, the Turkish Government announced a comprehensive economic stabilization and reform program featuring a more flexible foreign exchange regime, major efforts to reform Turkey's parastatal enterprises, and restrictive fiscal, monetary and wage policies. These and complementary policies have been used to change the Turkish economy from one which looked inward, producing for a highly protected domestic market, to one which increasingly is oriented toward the world market.

The economic stabilization and reform program had its costs. Sustained real depreciation of the Turkish lira caused a large reduction of national wealth, as well as associated capital losses on Turkey's foreign debt which accounted for almost half of the increase in the debt-Gross National Product ratio by 1985. Fortunately, largely due to the export record, the country's improved international creditworthiness has been reflected in the resumption of private capital inflows in the form of trade credits, syndicated medium-term financing and more recently, in the floating of government long-term bonds in the international capital markets.

The activity will consist of a cash transfer grant of $50 million.

Sustainability: This dollar cash transfer will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the GOG to plan, execute and finance its public investment program. The associated policy reforms will also accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy is to provide resources which, in conjunction with those provided by other governments and private lenders, will permit Turkey to service its large debt and continue implementation of its stabilization program while importing the goods and services it needs for economic growth. Turkey is a close, valued ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its location is of strategic importance to the United States.

Beneficiaries: The people of Turkey benefit from economic development and stability. A.I.D. assistance will be used primarily for balance-of-payments purposes, including the servicing of U.S. (non-military sales) and international lending institution debt.

Other Donors: The International Monetary Fund approved a $1.66 billion stand-by arrangement for the three-year period ending June 1983 and two further one-year stand-bys extending into 1985. The World Bank has provided several structural adjustment loans, and sizable loans and credits also have arranged to reschedule payments on government-sponsored and private loans. Although formal pledging sessions have been discontinued, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Consortium members, including the United States, have continued to provided economic support to Turkey.

Major Outputs: The project will support Turkey's economic stabilization and development efforts.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Cash Grant	50,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	0	0	0	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	0	0	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	0	0	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	50,000	0	50,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

West Bank and Gaza

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	–	–	–
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Economic Support Fund	20,903 b/	13,065 b/	11,800
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	13,903	11,949	11,800
Other* Grant	7,000 a/	1,116 c/	–
TOTALS	20,903	13,065	11,800
P.L. 480 d/	2,106	2,246	2,177
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	2,106	2,246	2,177
TOTALS	23,009	15,311	13,977

a. Reallocated from canceled Jordan West Bank Development Program via FAA Section 614(a) Presidential Waiver.

b. Under ANE Regional Program.

c. Reapportioned from FY 1989 West Bank and Gaza ESF program.

d. See main volume P.L. 480 table for program breakout and emergency assistance. FY 1991 Title II funding level does not include World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

b. Program is managed by A.I.D. Washington Working Group.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	58	65	123	88	122	210	79	93	172
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	31	31	–	54	54	–	37	37
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	58	96	154	88	176	264	79	130	209

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

West Bank/Gaza

Introduction

The West Bank and Gaza program was initiated by Congress in FY 1975 to demonstrate American concern for and to help meet the humanitarian and economic development needs of Palestinians in the occupied territories and to support U.S. efforts to peacefully resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The importance of the A.I.D. program has increased as a result of the depressed economy of the West Bank and Gaza, growing unemployment, inflation, decreased funding from Arab states, the economic and social impact of the ongoing Palestinian Intifada (uprising) since late 1987, and the cancellation of Jordan's West Bank Development Program in July 1988.

Although the working environment in the West Bank and Gaza has become more difficult as a result of the Intifada and resultant Government of Israel security countermeasures, the private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other implementers of U.S. assistance have been able to adjust and to continue project implementation in a highly effective manner.

The overall coordination of the program is managed from Washington by a working group with State Department participation. Field oversight and monitoring of the program is accomplished by staff at the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem and the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, with frequent short-term site visits by A.I.D. working group staff and project evaluation teams. The A.I.D.-assisted U.S. PVOs coordinate regularly with each other and with other PVOs in West Bank and Gaza.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy to assist Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza is summarized as follows:

- promotion of economic growth through enhancement of market entry, market access, management and production in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors; stimulation of financial market development and community-based income generation;

- creation of a more favorable economic environment for West Bank and Gaza individuals and enterprises;

- expansion of the capacity of public and private institutions to support economic activity; and

- improvement of social services, such as health and education.

West Bank/Gaza

Over the past 14 years, the program has provided elements of the above services to a cumulative figure of over two million beneficiaries (including beneficiaries from multiple activities) in more than two-thirds of the communities in the West Bank and almost all communities in Gaza. Almost 100,000 indigent children and adults (6% of the 1.6 million population) receive monthly P.L. 480 food supplement distribution, which is carefully monitored under the program. Mortality rates are half for children whose mothers have participated in A.I.D.'s health programs, compared with those whose mothers have not enrolled. An inter-organizational referral network has been established for the first time to provide special care for handicapped children and adults. Training in emergency first-aid and trauma care has been provided to health practitioners to help meet the special needs of the health system, thus complementing A.I.D.'s assistance to primary health care, health facilities improvement, and improved potable water and sanitation facilities.

The private cooperative movement, which is democratically operated, benefits 20% of the rural population. A.I.D. technical assistance and training to agriculture, electric, and other cooperatives have helped them increase their membership up to fourfold, function more efficiently, expand their markets, and export products. Technical assistance provided to private entrepreneurs in areas of marketing and industrial engineering has enabled them to consider new product lines, new market opportunities, and more cost-effective operation. A highly successful repayment rate has been achieved in one of A.I.D's microenterprise/farmer revolving loan programs, which has now attracted other donor support because of its success.. Training of bankers is aimed at promoting cash flow-based commercial and investment lending.

A long-term investment in human capital has been achieved in the faculties in the major universities, 65% to 100% of which have been trained in advanced fields in the United States, with almost a 100% return rate of participants to West Bank and Gaza after training. A long-standing practice of matching funds, self-help contributions, and administrative and managerial skill training has helped contributed to sustainability of many of the 600 indigenous PVOs and charitable societies assisted under A.I.D.'s program.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) grant assistance since FY 1975 totals $117 million through FY 1990. (ESF) appropriated levels have increased annually, reaching $15 million of FY 1989. (An additional $7 million of FY 1988 ESF funds was reallocated in FY 1989 to the program from the Jordan West Bank Development Program through a Presidential waiver under the authority of Section 614(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.) For FY 1990, $12.0 million of ESF has been appropriated. The ESF program is complemented by P.L. 480 food aid assistance, which from FY 1990 will total over $25.0 million.

Projects financed under the program have focused on private enterprise support and credit; maternal and child health care; potable water supply and sanitation improvements; strengthening of agriculture, electric and other cooperatives; improvement of vocational and higher education; and school, road, and market construction. The projects are primarily implemented by five U.S. and one indigenous PVO. A.I.D. is considering a one-time contribution of $1 million to the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) to co-finance a development project in the Gaza Strip.

A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1991 totaling $11.8 million ESF for West Bank and Gaza. This is the first time that A.I.D. is requesting funds under a separate program. Former assistance was provided through the previous Middle East Regional Program.

Other Donors

A number of United Nations agencies, including United Nations Development Program, United Nations Relief and Works Agency, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Labor Organization are providing relief, training, and development assistance to Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza. The European Economic Community and bilateral donors, including the United Kingdom, Italy, West Germany and several Arab Gulf countries also are financing complementary programs.

FY 1991 Program

The range of project activities outlined above will continue in FY 1991, with increased emphasis on strengthening private institutions, including both private enterprises and indigenous PVOs working in the West Bank and Gaza. These institutions can best mobilize local resources for sustained development. To this end, the Management Development II project will assist private entrepreneurs and strengthen administrative and financial skills of indigenous PVOs. The PVO Institutional Development project will provide the means to support both U.S. and indigenous PVO proposals. The Small Projects Fund project will allow small grants to indigenous charitable and other institutions for badly needed equipment and facilities. The Technical Services and Feasibility Studies project will provide analytical studies, specialized technical assistance, training, and support equipment to serve special needs quickly and responsively and funds to evaluate the projects and program. P.L. 480 Title II food supplements, value at $2.177 million, are expected to continue to help meet the nutritional needs of the indigent population in the occupied territories.

Director, Middle East and North African Affairs: Peter Benedict
(in Washington)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: WEST BANK/GAZA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
398-0159 WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ES	G	86	C	---	---	29,361	16,574	20,903	9,449	13,065	10,000	11,800	11,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	29,361	16,574	20,903	9,449	13,065	10,000	11,800	11,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	---	29,361	16,574	20,903	9,449	13,065	10,000	11,800	11,000
GRANTS:				---	---	29,361	16,574	20,903	9,449	13,065	10,000	11,800	11,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

YEMEN ARAB REP.

Total U.S. Aid $ 388 Million (1959-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.7% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.13 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 590

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 36.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1987) 1,906

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1987) -908

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
9.1 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 60.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 281
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 111%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1986) 8,106

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 3.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.1% (15-64yrs) 48.2% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1979) 1.3%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 8.0 (1989) 7.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 25%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1986) 58%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -851(87) -1,302(88) -864

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 868(87) 1,371(88) 1,312
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 11%

Major Imports(1988)FOODSTUFFS;PETROLEUM PRDTS;MACH & TRANS EQ

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 166(87) 253(88) 448
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 0%

Major Exports(1987)CRUDE OIL;COFFEE;HIDES & SKINS

Trading Partners: SAUDI ARABIA; JAPAN; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 20%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 54% (1985)
Agriculture: 40% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; FRUITS; VEGETABLES
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day....(1986) 2218

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 48.2 Male 47.1 Female 48.9
(1970) Total 38.6 Male 37.6 Female 39.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 132

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 28% (1987) Measles 15% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 14% (1987) Polio(3) 14% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1986) Total 67.0 Male 112.0 Female 22.0
Secondary (1986) Total 10.0 Male 17.0 Female 3.0
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.7 Male 1.3 Female 0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 27% (1985) Female 3%

Yemen

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	23,300	21,000	20,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*			
TOTALS	23,300 1/	21,000	20,500
P.L. 480			
Title I	10,000	20,000	10,000
Title II	353	–	–
TOTALS	33,653	41,000	30,500

1/ FY 89 includes 2,300,000 of reobligated funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	19	19	19
Foreign National	19	22	22
TOTALS	38	41	41

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	279	27	306	300	50	350	323	100	423
Regional[e]	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	36	-0-	36	16	-0-	16	20	-0-	20
Regional[e]	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTALS	315	27	342	316	50	366	343	100	443

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

YEMEN

Introduction

The United States assistance program in Yemen helps to address serious developmental problems. Yemen's social and economic indicators lag far behind those of its neighbors and the rapidly growing population is already possibly the largest of any country on the Arabian Peninsula. Literacy rates (less than 30 %) are among the lowest in the world; infant mortality rates (more than 130 per thousand live births) are among the highest. Average annual per capita income in 1987 was estimated at $590. Although the national populations of Saudi Arabia and Yemen are approximately equal, Yemen's gross domestic product in 1988 was estimated at less than $5 billion, in contrast to a figure of more than $72 billion for Saudi Arabia.

Yemen's major sources of foreign exchange include remittances from migrants working abroad and, more recently, oil exports. Yemen's oil sector activity is small by regional standards: known reserves will be exhausted in less than a decade at current production levels of about 200,000 barrels per day. Yemeni policy-makers recognize the importance of using this new source of revenue to build a productive, diversified economy in anticipation of the day when oil resources are depleted. A.I.D. is helping to support this goal.

In recent years, the United States has emerged as a leading source for Yemen's imports. At the same time, Yemen's official exports to the United States have increased from almost nothing in 1987 to more than $100 million in 1988, mainly oil. The fact that Yemen's modest oil reserves were first discovered by a Texas-based company enhances the American image and interest in the country. Even prior to the first exports of oil in late 1987, the United States sought to promote economic and political stability in this strategic but potentially volatile corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Recent steps toward building democratic institutions in Yemen are especially encouraging, lending further importance to the role of the aid program in supporting the country's long-term, sustainable growth.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s strategy in Yemen is to assist in increasing domestic production and productivity through reliance on market forces and the private sector. To this end, A.I.D. supports a portfolio of six active bilateral projects in agriculture, health, and human resource development. Policy dialogue is an important feature of the program. A new private sector initiative is scheduled to begin in FY 1990. Finally, the P.L. 480 Title I program constitutes a significant element of U.S. aid to Yemen. Imports of rice (not grown in Yemen) help save scarce foreign exchange, while local currency proceeds generated from these sales are used for activities that promote Yemen's long-term development objectives. More than half of the portfolio is devoted to agriculture, the largest single sector in Yemen's economy. A series of five Agricultural Development Support (279-0052) sub-projects implemented by a consortium of Title XII universities aims at improving technical skills, introducing new technologies, and bringing about production increases in horticulture and poultry.

Achievements to date include extensive training, the establishment of two research stations, and Yemen's first Faculty of Agriculture at Sana'a University. The dramatic increase in private sector poultry production in Yemen in the 1980s in part stems from the A.I.D. program, as does the growing importance of private sector fruit exports as a source of scarce foreign exchange. Leading agricultural institutions such as the Faculty of Agriculture, the Secondary Agricultural Institutes at Ibb and Surdud, the Sana'a Veterinary School, and the Documentation Center at the Ministry of Agriculture have been improved through A.I.D. project assistance.

Building on the experience of the 1980s, A.I.D. during the next decade will continue to emphasize production and productivity goals. The new Farming Practices for Productivity (279-0084) project aims at introducing improved technology in support of horticulture and efficient water use. It also includes policy studies and direct support for the private agribusiness sector. Other activities anticipated for the 1990s include support for improved planning, statistics, and agricultural marketing. Over the past year, A.I.D. has completed major policy studies relating to fertilizer and agricultural pricing in Yemen. It also is assisting the government in revising its investment law with a view toward increasing private investment.

The education and training program is introducing competency-based curriculum development in primary schools under the Education Development Support (279-0074) project. At the higher levels, the recently expanded Development Training III (279-0080) project sends dozens of new students for advanced training in the United States each year at the BA, MA, and PhD levels. Many returned participants now occupy key positions in education, government, and industry. Project-funded technical assistance has also strengthened manpower development planning capacity.

In health, the Accelerated Cooperation for Child Survival (279-0082) project is designed to improve the health of children under the age of five and women of child-bearing age with an emphasis on primary health care services. It builds on the experience of an earlier project in one of the poorest regions of the country which left behind a network of 65 primary health care centers. The project is producing trained primary health care workers.

Finally, the Yemen Enterprise Support (279-0085) project scheduled to begin in FY 1990 will promote direct links between private sector Yemeni firms and the U.S. development effort. Among other activities, the project-funded technical assistance, technology transfer, and the establishment of links between Yemeni and American private sector firms will help to improve efficiency, expand trade and influence the policy and regulatory regime to better support private sector growth.

Other Donors

Throughout the 1980s, donor support from all sources--the United States, Western Europe, Soviet Bloc countries, China, Arab countries, and the multilateral banks--remained an important source of development funding in Yemen. At the same time, annual aid disbursements declined from an estimated $472 million in 1980 to less than $300 million in 1986. Average per capita aid received in 1986 was $26, somewhat less than that for Egypt ($33).

Early aid programs concentrated on building essential infrastructure such as roads, airports, ports, and urban water and sewage systems. Although Arab donors and multilaterals in particular do continue to fund such programs, the focus now is on technical assistance, training, and institution building. Sustainability is a continuing concern in all sectors.

West Germany and the Netherlands both provide about as much development aid to Yemen as the United States. Assistance from Japan is still limited. The programs of the various Western donors tend to be mutually supportive, with a shared emphasis on agriculture, health and human resource development.

The A.I.D. training program, large by U.S. standards, is overshadowed by those of the Eastern Bloc and other Arab states. For example, the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia each offer more than 200 undergraduate scholarships to Yemeni students each year. By contrast, the annual number of U.S.-funded scholarships (both graduate and undergraduate) is between 60 and 80 annually.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $20.5 million of Development Assistance (DA) and $10 million in P.L. 480 Title I resources for Yemen. DA funds will be used to support previously described ongoing projects in agriculture, health, education and the private sector. Continued support for major new initiatives in the early 1990s in horticultural production and private sector promotion is especially important.

Mission Director: Kenneth H. Sherper

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: YEMEN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
279-0044 SMALL RURAL WATER SYSTEMS													
	HE G	79	88	21,500	21,497	21,491	20,937	---	554	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,500	21,497	21,491	20,937	---	554	---	---	---	---
279-0052 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT													
	FN G	79	95	135,235	126,477	89,688	73,571	12,000	12,803	10,600	11,900	8,100	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				135,235	126,477	89,688	73,571	12,000	12,803	10,600	11,900	8,100	5,000
279-0053 BASIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	79	85	26,292	15,439	15,970	14,535	---	1,436	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				26,292	15,439	15,970	14,535	---	1,436	---	---	---	---
279-0054 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS													
	SD G	84	89	200	160	120	67	---	6	---	23	---	24
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	160	120	67	---	6	---	23	---	24
279-0065 TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													
	HE G	80	87	11,500	10,943	10,943	9,539	---	1,057	---	175	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,500	10,943	10,943	9,539	---	1,057	---	175	---	---
279-0074 EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT													
	EH G	87	96	11,300	11,300	1,800	3	---	616	1,650	1,450	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,300	11,300	1,800	3	---	616	1,650	1,450	1,000	---
279-0080 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING III													
	EH G	86	96	75,000	75,000	33,162	14,050	7,800	4,782	6,050	6,000	6,200	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				75,000	75,000	33,162	14,050	7,800	4,782	6,050	6,000	6,200	10,000
279-0082 ACCELERATED COOP. FOR CHILD SURVIVAL													
	HE G	86	92	12,708	12,708	4,729	549	1,000	537	---	1,000	1,000	2,479
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,708	12,708	4,729	549	1,000	537	---	1,000	1,000	2,479
279-0083 TECHNICAL SERVICES & FEASIBILITY STUDIES													
	EH G	87	92	250	250	---	---	100	---	---	50	---	50
	FN G	87	92	2,750	2,750	250	---	200	114	50	168	200	258
	HE G	87	92	500	500	100	---	---	32	---	32	100	136
	SD G	87	92	500	500	150	---	100	20	---	200	200	150

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: YEMEN

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	500	---	400	166	50	450	500	594
279-0084 FARMING PRACTICES FOR PRODUCTIVITY													
FN	G	89	96	40,000	40,000	---	---	2,100	---	1,800	2,600	2,200	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	---	---	2,100	---	1,800	2,600	2,200	---
279-0085 YEMEN ENTERPRISE SUPPORT													
FN	G	90	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	850	330	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	850	330	1,000	---
279-0090 *POPULATION PLANNING													
PN	G	91	97	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				339,735	329,524	178,403	133,251	23,300	21,957	21,000	23,928	20,500	18,097
GRANTS:				339,735	329,524	178,403	133,251	23,300	21,957	21,000	23,928	20,500	18,097
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: YEMEN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Population Planning and Family Care Services		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 500	Life of Project Funding 10,000
Number 279-0090 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population 500	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1997 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 2000

Purpose: To moderate the population growth rate in Yemen.

Project Description: Yemen's 3.3% rate of population increase is one of the highest in the world. Over half of the population is now under age 15 and thus economically dependent on those in the work force. The high growth rate is a serious drag on efforts to increase production and productivity with already limited investment opportunities and capital.

The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic (YARG) recently issued a draft population plan for the country. For the first time the problems associated with the high rate of population growth were acknowledged and assistance is now sought to help address the issues.

USAID/YEMEN proposes to assist the YARG with a bilateral population planning and services project to include: 1) supporting research into the dynamics of population and determinants of fertility in Yemen; 2) increasing awareness for population concerns throughout the population; 3) increasing population policy dialogue across sectors; and 4) increasing the availability and usage of child spacing services in Yemen.

Sustainability: Sustainability economic and social growth depends on a productive and healthy population. More informed decision-makers will support a policy environment based on a better understanding of demographic issues. Support to private sector providers will ensure the sustainability of key services.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: USAID's CDSS gives first priority to increasing production and productivity of Yemen's economy and at the same time recognizes the negative impact that rapid population increases have on this strategy.

A bilateral population project will focus USAID's population assistance for the maximum impact on moderating Yemen's population growth rate. Over the long term, such a project will contribute to increased production and productivity as the percentage of the population out of the work force decreases and Yemen devotes more of its resources to investments rather than social services.

Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries will include government policy makers and government planners, ministry officials and families.

Major Outputs	All Years
Policy Studies, Research and Pilot Activities	10
Population Impact Programs	10
Improved and Expanded Service Centers	12
Workshops/Seminars	12
Private Sector Service Providers	15
Child Spacing Acceptors (percent increase)	50
Increased Awareness of Child Spacing Info (percent)	90

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance (Research, Studies and Pilot Activities)	4,000
Training	2,500
Commodities	2,500
Evaluation, Audit and Other Costs	1,000
Total	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	500	9,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ASEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,800	3,260	3,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	1,800	3,260	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other[a]	–	–	–
TOTALS	1,800	3,260	3,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	–	–	–
TOTALS	1,800	3,260	3,000

Footnotes:

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	2	3	3
TOTALS	4	5	5

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
Regional[e]	3	–	3	9	25	34	2	–	2
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
Regional[e]	120	790	910	132	606	738	111	556	667
TOTALS	123	790	913	141	631	772	113	556	669

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ASEAN

Introduction

In 1967, the countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote regional political and economic cooperation. Together, the ASEAN countries have a population of 300 million persons and a gross domestic product (GDP) of $250 billion. ASEAN is our seventh largest trading partner. ASEAN country development has been characterized by (a) the opening of their economies to market forces, (b) financing growth by attracting foreign investment, (c) an export orientation, and (d) strengthened democratic processes.

The United States and ASEAN have similar strategic perceptions of Southeast Asian needs and generally compatible views on international economic issues and the democratic process. U.S. and ASEAN strategy on Cambodia is a key element in this relationship, and ASEAN governments view a continued U.S. presence in the area as contributing to regional stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Early A.I.D. programs stressed regional cooperation through training and the development of technical institutions. Results include the establishment of sustainable regional institutions, such as the Plant Quarantine Training Institute in Malaysia and the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines. Current A.I.D. program support encourages regional economic growth and open markets through greater private sector investment in the region, and stronger U.S. business linkages with ASEAN to foster trade, investment and commercialization of U.S. technology.

Other Donors

The ASEAN region is a direct recipient of over $2 billion in Japanese official development assistance for ASEAN projects, exclusive of bilateral aid. Coordination is formally maintained through economic ministerial sessions, and with donors and multilateral bank consultations. Informal coordination is maintained through A.I.D. support to the Pacific Basin Coordination Conference.

FY 1991 Program

The A.I.D. program of $3.0 million in Development Assistance will continue to encourage the liberalization of regional trade and the opportunities for the U.S. private sector to participate and contribute to the region's economic growth. A new A.I.D. project, ASEAN Cooperative Trade Development, will encourage U.S. state economic agencies to explore ASEAN business opportunities in sectors which will contribute to the development of ASEAN, for example, industrial pollution controls, and to build linkages between ASEAN and state business communities, business training centers, and trade associations. This project will complement the FY 1990 A.I.D.-ASEAN Private Investment and Trade Opportunities project.

A.I.D. Representative: Lawrence J. Ervin

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASEAN

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
399-0277 ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT													
	SD G	84	88	3,475	3,475	275	125	---	123	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,475	3,475	275	125	---	123	---	---	---	---
399-0285 ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT													
	SD G	85	88	5,000	4,275	2,300	773	---	1,173	---	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	4,275	2,300	773	---	1,173	---	200	---	---
399-0286 ASEAN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	85	92	10,800	11,600	2,300	112	440	1,205	260	1,100	100	112
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,800	11,600	2,300	112	440	1,205	260	1,100	100	112
399-0287 ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	87	92	3,600	2,857	2,107	478	---	711	---	183	750	984
	FN G	87	92	6,000	5,554	3,130	503	710	1,697	1,150	640	564	880
	HE G	87	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	650	---	850	600	250	---
	SD G	87	92	825	825	575	---	---	---	---	325	---	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,425	13,236	5,812	981	1,360	2,408	2,000	1,748	1,564	2,114
399-0358 ASEAN PVT INVESTMENT AND TRADE													
	SD G	90	95	13,000	13,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,336	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	13,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,336	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				46,700	45,586	10,687	1,991	1,800	4,909	3,260	3,548	3,000	3,226
GRANTS:				46,700	45,586	10,687	1,991	1,800	4,909	3,260	3,548	3,000	3,226
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

HUNGARY

Total U.S. Aid $ 33 Million (1946-70)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 2,240

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 10,956 (1986) 14,261 (1987) 14,960

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -202 (1986) -1,021 (1987) -901

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.8 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 63.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 3,228
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 26.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 10,567

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.3% (1978) 0.3% (1990) -0.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 20.6% (15-64yrs) 66.3% (65+ yrs)13.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 73.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.0 (1989) 1.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 18%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -336(87) -126(88) 768

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 9,753(87) 10,013(88) 9,753
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 3%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 9,417(87) 9,887(88) 10,321
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 4%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; GERMAN DEMOCRA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 15%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 119% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Live animals; Wine & beer
Ag. Imports:(.) Oilcrops & prod; Fibers; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3567

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 69.1 Male 65.0 Female 73.4
(1970) Total 69.6 Male 66.8 Female 72.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 20

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 84%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 130.7	Male 130.7	Female 130.8
Secondary	(1982)	Total 47.3	Male 58.5	Female 30.3
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 12.0	Male 11.5	Female 12.5

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

POLAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 698 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.29 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,920

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 38.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1986) 30,843 (1987) 25,918

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1986) -333 (1987) -1,089

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 55.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 1,922
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 14.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 38,170

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.8% (1978) 0.9% (1990) 0.5%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 25.6% (15-64yrs) 64.6% (65+ yrs) 9.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.2 (1989) 2.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1988) 10.0%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 29%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,005(86) 1,048(87) 2,290

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 11,912(86) 12,401(87) 12,140
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 3%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;FUEL;MINERALS/METALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 12,917(86) 13,449(87) 14,430
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 4%

Major Exports(1987)MACHINERY;FUELS;MINERALS/METALS

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; GERMAN DEMOCRA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 110% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Live animals; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(.) Fibers; Oilcrops & prod; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3332

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 70.2 Male 66.1 Female 74.5
(1970) Total 69.8 Male 66.2 Female 73.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 21

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 67%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 127.1 Male 127.8 Female 126.4
Secondary (1982) Total 49.6 Male 53.2 Female 55.9
Post Secondary (1981) Total 14.7 Male 12.8 Female 16.7

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

Eastern Europe Regional

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY89 1/ (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance		51,381	
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund			
Loan			
Grant	3,000	230,006	300,000 3/
Other*			
TOTALS	3,000	281,387	
P.L. 480			
Title I		20,000 2/	
Title II			
TOTALS	3,000	301,387	300,000

1/ FY89 ESF funds obligated under Poland bilateral assistance
2/ Title I Program for Poland
3/ Includes $300 million Economic Stabilization Support from the Special Assistance Initiatives.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional [e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]									
Regional [e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

EASTERN EUROPE REGIONAL

Introduction

The dramatic political and economic transition in Eastern Europe represents one of the most significant political developments of the post-war era. The political democratization of these communist regimes, and the economic liberalization which is intertwined with this process, have profound implications for the international political and economic arena.

U.S. interests in Eastern Europe now focus on the critical shift toward economic and political pluralism. This shift will occur in the midst of economic crises of varying degrees in the countries of Eastern Europe, which include Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and East Germany, as well as possibly Yugoslavia. It is essential that the shift to an open-market economy and a participatory political system be made as smoothly and expeditiously as possible to take advantage of the unique political and economic openings.

Political reform is occurring in the midst of serious economic crisis and cannot be sustained without economic restructuring toward a market orientation. Poland is suffering from serious macro-economic problems, including a massive debt of $39 billion. Strengthened administrative and legal institutions are needed to facilitate the unprecedented transition from a centrally planned to a market-based economy. Government leaders are faced with complex economic decisions which could worsen the already bleak and declining standards of living. The Hungarian economy is also burdened by the heaviest per capita debt in Eastern Europe, although the government has been making the payments, which exceed 50% of export earnings, to maintain its credit rating. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is involved in reform programs in both these countries.

Other Eastern European countries are similarly in economic distress, and will face the uncertainties of economic restructuring in the context of budget deficits, balance-of-payment difficulties, the lifting of subsidies, inflation and unemployment.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. has shifted its focus in Eastern Europe from modest assistance to Poland's private sector since 1982 to a substantial assistance program in both Poland and Hungary focusing on economic stabilization, private sector development, training, cultural exchanges and other initiatives as set forth in the Support for Eastern Europe Democracies (SEED) Act of 1989. A limited assistance program in democratic initiatives to foster the participation of new political parties in anticipation of democratic elections is planned for other Eastern European countries in FY 1990, in accordance with legislation introduced in 1990.

The goal of U.S. assistance is to promote sustained growth of market economies and to foster political pluralism. The economic assistance programs will focus on stabilizing economies with macro-economic, legal and regulatory frameworks which are conducive to private sector growth; mobilizing private sector investments through enterprise funds, guarantees, trade, and financial and capital market development; developing human resources for a free market economy through training in management, banking, economics, accounting and privatization; encouraging democratic pluralism through appropriate institution building of pluralistic electoral systems and democratically elected legislatures, as well as private organizations (e.g., professional associations, indigenous private voluntary organizations and independent institutes and foundations); and intervening with discrete activities in the environmental and energy fields and small business.

The pre-1990 assistance program in Poland consisted of small interventions designed to help foster the democratization process by providing assistance to Solidarity for union rights education and private health care through a Social Fund; democratic initiatives in support of independent media and human rights; provision of essential supplies and equipment available on a commercial basis to small private farmers; and assistance to private rural clinics and hospitals. In Hungary, a small grant for democratic initiatives was initiated in late FY 1989, in anticipation of democratic elections. Other Eastern European countries have not received economic assistance from the U.S. Government, although private organizations have been involved in democratic initiatives and other modest assistance programs. In 1990, pre-electoral assistance is planned for these countries. Romania is expected to receive about 500,000 tons Corn and 7500 tons of Butter (approximately $80 million) of food aid.

Other Donors

Other donor involvement in Eastern Europe is significant. Following President Bush's visit to Poland and Hungary in July 1989, he requested that the Western donor community coordinate to mobilize support for the historic opening which was then at an incipient stage. Under the chairmanship of the European Economic Community, the donors have met regularly in Brussels. Significant assistance has been forthcoming for private sector development, privatization, training, food aid, environment, energy, political democratization and other areas of assistance. In response to U.S. leadership, donors have mobilized a $1 billion Stabilization Fund to support Poland's economic reform program. The Europeans have demonstrated considerable interest in private investments in addition to official assistance, and have proposed a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to support economic growth in the region. Donor coordination and the mobilization of economic support for Poland and Hungary are already active. Donor assistance to other Eastern European countries will be coordinated within this framework.

FY 1991 Program

The economic assistance program for Eastern Europe is requested at a level of $300 million under the Special Assistence Initiatives fund. The program will continue the important initiatives started in FY 1990 and authorized for three years in the SEED Act, such as the Enterprise Funds in Poland and Hungary. The FY 1991 program will be tailored to individual country situations in the key areas of private sector development to support market-based economic growth and democratic initiatives to foster political pluralism. Assistance will be provided to countries as they show progress in taking steps toward political pluralism including free and fair elections; economic reform toward a free market economy with a substantial private sector; respect for human rights; and friendly relations with the United States.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Richard M. Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EASTERN EUROPEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
180-XXX8 *ECONOMIC STABILIZATION II													
	SI G	91	91	---	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300,000	300,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300,000	300,000
180-0001 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE													
	FN G	90	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
180-0002 HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM													
	EH G	90	92	---	7,863	---	---	---	---	6,567	863	---	---
	SD G	90	92	---	1,475	---	---	---	---	1,475	475	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,338	---	---	---	---	8,042	1,338	---	---
180-0003 SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES													
	ES G	90	92	---	3,983	---	---	---	---	3,983	3,983	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,983	---	---	---	---	3,983	3,983	---	---
180-0004 ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM													
	SD G	90	92	---	13,082	---	---	---	---	12,682	4,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	13,082	---	---	---	---	12,682	4,000	---	---
180-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	90	92	---	300	---	---	---	---	300	300	---	---
	SD G	90	92	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	700	---	---	---	---	700	700	---	---
181-XXX6 ENTERPRISE FUNDS PRIVATE SECTOR													
	CS G	90	92	---	1,471	---	---	---	---	1,471	---	---	---
	DG G	90	92	---	1,012	---	---	---	---	1,012	---	---	---
	ES G	90	92	---	22,403	---	---	---	---	22,403	---	---	---
	FN G	90	92	---	13,240	---	---	---	---	12,740	4,500	---	5,000
	HE G	90	92	---	2,551	---	---	---	---	2,551	---	---	---
	PN G	90	92	---	3,989	---	---	---	---	3,989	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	44,666	---	---	---	---	44,166	4,500	---	5,000
181-XXX7 FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM													
	EH G	90	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	996	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	996	500	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L/ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: EASTERN EUROPEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
181-0001 HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT													
	ES G	82	89	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
181-0003 MEDICAL SUPPLIES POLAND													
	ES G	86	86	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,022	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,022	---	---
181-0004 SOLIDARITY SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	87	89	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,250	2,000	1,750	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	2,000	1,250	2,000	1,750	---	---	---	---
181-0005 ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE FARMERS													
	FN G	83	90	10,000	15,000	5,775	1,039	---	1,011	4,225	3,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	15,000	5,775	1,039	---	1,011	4,225	3,500	---	---
181-0006 MEDICAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT													
	ES G	89	89	4,000	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,991	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,991	500	---	---
181-0008 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION													
	ES G	90	91	200,000	200,000	---	---	---	---	199,140	199,140	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200,000	200,000	---	---	---	---	199,140	199,140	---	---
185-XXX5 ENTERPRISE FUNDS/PRIVATE SECTOR													
	ES G	90	92	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,489	2,489	---	---
	FN G	90	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,680	1,680	---	---
	HE G	90	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	283	283	---	---
	PN G	90	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	510	510	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	27,000	---	---	---	---	4,962	4,962	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				228,000	636,269	12,775	7,289	3,000	2,761	281,387	224,645	300,000	305,000
GRANTS:				228,000	636,269	12,775	7,289	3,000	2,761	281,387	224,645	300,000	305,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

ANE Regional

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 89 (Actual)	FY 90 (Estimated)	FY 91 (Request)
Development Assistance	26,868	27,312	25,630
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	26,868 1/	27,312 3/	25,630
Economic Support Fund	7,405	11,948	5,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	7,405	11,948	5,000
Other[*]			
TOTALS	34,273 2/	39,260	30,630
P.L. 480	–	–	–
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	34,273	39,260	30,630

1/FY89 DA total includes 255,000 obligation for Hungary and 330,000 obligation for Assistance to Democratic Transition.

2/FY89 Total includes 2,414,000 of reobligated funds.

3/FY90 Total includes 1,737,000 Section 517 Recoveries.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ANE REGIONAL

Introduction

The Asia, Near East, and Europe (ANE) Regional program is funded from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA) accounts. The funds allow A.I.D. to pursue a variety of American interests in the region which go beyond normal bilateral relationships. Such interests include promoting Arab-Israeli cooperation, and exploring new open market and open society opportunities in fields such as U.S. trade promotion and democratic initiatives.

A.I.D. Assistance Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Open Societies. A.I.D. has used the ANE regional project to promote democratic initiatives through a series of social grants to local groups in 14 countries. Activities initiated under these grants include training for legislators, leadership training at the local level, support for human rights groups, legal education and legal literacy training, and legal assistance for women and minority groups.

Open Markets. A.I.D. has also used its ANE regional project to support private sector development throughout the region. For example, in cooperation with the Center for International Private Enterprise, it recently co-sponsored an informal sector conference in Lahore, Pakistan. This conference attracted approximately 100 opinion leaders from the ANE region. Support has also been provided to expand economic cooperation along the Pacific Rim through a grant to the Pacific Economic Coordination Conference (PECC). This grant is being used by PECC to facilitate the participation of the South Pacific Island nations in PECC discussions. The regional project also has supported exploratory trade missions in the Asia region for sectors in which the United States has a competitive advantage. These include private sector power, energy conservation, and agribusiness.

Environment. The regional project also supports two major environmental efforts. These are the Forestry Fuelwood Research and Development (F/FRED) project, and the Irrigation Support for Asia and the Near East (ISPAN) project. The A.I.D. contribution to F/FRED will shift project emphasis from one of managing and producing trees to processing and marketing forest products. The project will enhance the contribution of forestry in expanding incomes, increasing off-farm employment, and promoting private investment in the forest products and agroprocessing industries. Under ISPAN (398-0289) A.I.D. has completed a comprehensive analysis of alternate flood control and water management techniques for Bangladesh, India and Nepal. This study was mandated by Congress following devastating floods in these countries in 1988.

Arab-Israeli Cooperation. A.I.D. supports activities that strengthen the peace process and increase mutual understanding between Israel and its Arab neighbors, especially Egypt. Since FY 1979, when this program was first mandated by Congress, joint projects involving Arabs and Israelis have been successfully implemented in marine sciences, infectious diseases, arid land agriculture, and agricultural technology exchange. These activities involve a number of Egyptian, Israeli, and American universities, government agencies, and other institutions. They bring Arabs and Israelis into direct contact on problems of mutual concern, creating ties which may eventually lead to self-sustaining relationships and greater confidence.

FY 1991 Program

FY 1991 funding in the amount of $25.6 million in Development Assistance and $5.0 million in Economic Support Funds, will be used to continue supporting activities such as those described above. Open societies activities in particular will received increased emphasis under the ANE regional project during FY 1991. Such activities might include the funding of hardware and software for conducting elections; the establishment of autonomous electoral commissions to assure efficiency and fairness in elections; training of political party members, the press and independent organizations in polling and in organizing campaigning and training of citizen information groups and others in voter registration, getting out the vote, monitoring elections through poll watching and ballot counting.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
181-0007 ASSISTANCE TO DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION													
FN	G	89	89	300	300	---	---	330	---	---	150	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	---	---	330	---	---	150	---	100
185-0001 SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC PLURALISM													
FN	G	89	89	255	255	---	---	255	---	---	125	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				255	255	---	---	255	---	---	125	---	100
398-0048 REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES													
ES	G			---	---	302	222	---	51	---	---	---	---
PN	G	86	91	13,693	13,693	4,813	3,106	1,300	1,451	2,737	1,500	1,300	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,693	13,693	5,115	3,328	1,300	1,502	2,737	1,500	1,300	---
398-0050 REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES													
FN	G	84	92	1,145	1,600	175	7	200	130	450	300	520	---
SD	G	84	92	4,010	6,100	973	567	1,285	566	550	700	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,155	7,700	1,148	574	1,485	696	1,000	1,000	1,520	---
398-0056 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE													
EM	G	86	88	1,779	1,500	989	777	---	212	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,779	1,500	989	777	---	212	---	---	---	---
398-0158 REGIONAL COOPERATION													
ES	G	86	C	---	---	10,535	6,484	7,335	4,248	6,970	3,000	5,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,535	6,484	7,335	4,248	6,970	3,000	5,000	4,000
398-0178 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES													
ES	G	86	92	150	150	150	55	---	77	---	18	---	---
FN	G	86	92	3,492	5,000	1,400	434	790	739	550	400	750	---
NE	G	86	92	525	2,075	870	383	300	290	300	400	300	---
SD	G	86	92	---	1,250	---	---	---	---	350	250	650	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,167	8,475	2,420	872	1,090	1,106	1,200	1,068	1,700	350
398-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
EM	G	86	C	---	---	2,168	1,598	305	603	753	600	600	---
ES	G	86	C	---	---	2,689	2,586	70	1	---	80	---	---
FN	G	86	C	---	---	14,799	11,827	5,845	3,436	3,383	4,000	3,230	---
NE	G	86	C	---	---	5,759	3,860	1,665	1,385	462	1,300	600	---
PN	G	86	C	---	---	2,834	1,764	1,054	739	289	1,000	500	---
SD	G	86	C	---	---	4,818	3,714	2,143	1,693	3,177	2,000	3,000	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	33,067	25,349	11,082	7,857	8,064	8,980	7,930	---
398-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS													
EH	G	86	C	---	---	400	269	---	130	---	1	---	---
FN	G	86	C	---	---	1,300	228	---	346	---	100	---	---
SD	G	86	C	---	---	1,280	1,035	48	162	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,980	1,532	48	638	---	101	---	---
398-0263 ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE													
EH	G	86	C	---	---	10,900	9,166	3,000	2,964	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,900	9,166	3,000	2,964	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
398-0276 FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	88	90	2,500	1,800	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	1,800	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	---
398-0279 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS													
FN	G	86	C	---	---	95	60	105	29	240	300	240	---
SD	G	86	C	---	---	172	---	95	178	90	90	240	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	267	60	200	207	330	390	480	---
398-0280 HUMAN RIGHTS													
EH	G	87	C	---	---	847	2	752	499	1,000	800	1,000	---
SD	G	87	C	---	---	100	5	101	30	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	947	7	853	529	1,000	800	1,000	---
398-0282 TECHNICAL COLLABORATION													
FN	G	86	87	3,133	3,133	3,019	1,857	---	734	---	428	---	---
HE	G	86	87	1,100	1,100	1,069	272	---	481	---	200	---	---
PN	G	86	87	460	460	415	270	---	139	---	6	---	---
SD	G	86	87	847	847	847	238	---	447	---	162	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,540	5,540	5,350	2,637	---	1,801	---	796	---	---
398-0288 AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE													
EH	G	89	89	49	49	---	---	49	---	---	49	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				49	49	---	---	49	---	---	49	---	---
398-0289 IRRIGATION SUPPORT FOR ASIA & NEAR EAST													
FN	G	87	94	5,728	12,728	2,028	972	5,700	1,615	1,000	1,500	1,000	---

* Refers to the planned-program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				9,725	12,728	2,028	972	5,700	1,615	1,000	1,500	1,000	---
398-0351	HEALTH FINANCING	HE G	88	93	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	150	500	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	150	500	---
398-0354	BURMA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRNG PROJECT	EH G	86	88	1,500	1,500	1,492	1,325	---	116	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,492	1,325	---	116	---	---	---	---
398-0355	REGIONAL NARCOTICS EDUCATION	EH G	89	89	3,120	3,120	1,620	339	758	862	450	600	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,120	3,120	1,620	339	758	862	450	600	---	---
398-0356	REGIONAL TECH SVCS. IN VITAMIN A PROJECT	FN G	87	92	3,250	4,250	2,250	425	---	944	1,000	800	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,250	4,250	2,250	425	---	944	1,000	800	---	---
398-0359	TECHNICAL COLLABORATION- INDONESIA	FN G	88	C	---	---	364	27	385	177	---	---	---	---
		HE G	88	C	---	---	190	3	33	59	---	---	---	---
		SD G	88	C	---	---	---	---	370	122	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	554	30	788	358	---	---	---	---
398-0362	ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP	ES G	88	90	750	5,750	750	---	---	562	4,978	349	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				750	5,750	750	---	---	562	4,978	349	---	---
398-0366	DEMOCRATIC PLURALISM INITIATIVE	SD G	90	91	---	5,200	---	---	---	---	2,500	500	2,700	700
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,200	---	---	---	---	2,500	500	2,700	700
398-0367	a/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESE	FN G	90	91	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
398-0369	JORDAN PRIVATE SECTOR MKT OF IMMUNIZATIO	HE G	90	90	---	1,031	---	---	---	---	1,031	500	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,031	---	---	---	---	1,031	500	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				53,786	81,891	82,412	53,877	34,273	26,217	39,260	27,358	30,630	7,250
GRANTS:				53,786	81,891	82,412	53,877	34,273	26,217	39,260	27,358	30,630	7,250
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ The Environmental/Global Climate Change Reserve includes $3.0 million in FY 1990 and $4.0 million in FY 1991 to be allocated to the Pakistan Forestry Planning project.

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
498-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	75	C	---	---	25,556	25,407	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	25,556	25,407	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS													
	EH G	76	85	6,294	6,246	6,262	6,151	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	76	C	---	---	10,528	10,114	---	339	---	---	---	---
	HE G	76	85	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,052	---	26	---	---	---	---
	SD G	76	85	5,895	5,889	5,883	5,813	---	21	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,397	13,343	23,881	23,130	---	386	---	---	---	---
498-0256 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM													
	SD G	79	83	250	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				250	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0256.01 ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	79	85	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,443	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	79	85	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,075	---	21	---	---	---	---
	SD G	79	85	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,257	---	21	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,040	6,040	6,040	5,775	---	42	---	---	---	---
498-0258.02 ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE													
	FN G	79	85	5,400	2,800	2,150	1,877	---	265	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,400	2,800	2,150	1,877	---	265	---	---	---	---
498-0258.03 ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	79	85	3,000	1,905	1,905	1,722	---	97	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	1,905	1,905	1,722	---	97	---	---	---	---
498-0258.04 ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH													
	EH G	79	85	1,925	1,775	1,775	1,286	---	286	---	---	---	---
	FN G	79	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,925	1,775	1,775	1,286	---	286	---	---	---	---
498-0258.10 ASEAN ISEAS FELLOWSHIPS													
	EH G	79	85	245	245	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				245	245	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0258.11 ASEAN AGRICULTURE DEV PLANNING CENTER	FN G	79	85	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0265 EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	FN G	76	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0272 ASEAN-ENERGY COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT	SD G	82	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	861	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	861	---	---	---	---	---	---
493-0275 NONFARM ENTERPRISE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	FN G	83	85	3,600	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,600	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
498-0277 ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT	SD G	84	85	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,076	---	114	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,200	3,200	3,200	3,076	---	114	---	---	---	---
498-0282 INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	FN G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	---	1,500	981	---	451	---	---	---	---
	PN G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,500	981	---	451	---	---	---	---
498-0285 ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT	SD G	85	85	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,822	---	114	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,975	1,975	1,975	1,822	---	114	---	---	---	---
498-0286 ASEAN LIVING COASTAL RESOURCES MGT	FN G	85	85	3,750	2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,750	2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				46,782	40,183	68,982	65,937	---	1,755	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				46,782	40,183	68,982	65,937	---	1,755	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
298-0035 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
HE	G	67	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SD	G	67	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0048 REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES													
PN	G	83	95	4,219	4,219	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,219	4,219	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0147 AMIDEAST HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PVO													
HE	G	78	85	1,085	1,085	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,085	1,085	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0150 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
ES	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0157.95 PRJTITLE298015795***													
ES	G	79	85	490	490	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				490	490	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0158 REGIONAL COOPERATION													
ES	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0171 HOLY LAND CHRISTIAN MISSION													
ES	G	85	85	575	575	575	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				575	575	575	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
298-0201 HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION													
SD	G	85	85	238	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				238	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				6,607	6,607	575	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				6,607	6,607	575	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

Development Policy Reform Program

A.I.D. proposes to use $50.0 million in FY 1991 to create an ANE Performance Fund. These monies will be allocated to support progress toward open markets and open societies. In large measure, this Fund was created by reducing incremental funding for ongoing programs in the region. As a result, many country programs proposed for FY 1991 show reductions from previous years. However, as performance is demonstrated and projects identified which promote open markets and open societies, some countries will receive increased assistance.

The Performance Fund will provide resources to reward and catalyze change in the programming areas described above. This may include stimulation of policy reform, pilot testing of systems for private provision of social services, codification of commercial law to encourage micro and small enterprise development, or demonstration of environmentally sound systems for expanding production for agribusiness. Innovation will be encouraged and the typical lead time necessary to obtain approval of A.I.D. projects shortened. The current system, which calls for identification of ideas as much as two years before they can be funded, is simply not flexible enough to respond to the rapid pace of change that the region is currently undergoing.

There is a real opportunity to increase the impact of U.S. assistance, even with constrained resources, and now is the time to seize that opportunity. Like the transformation in Eastern Europe, it is impossible to predict precisely the outcome of change throughout the region. However, an effective U.S. role is clearly important to our interests and deserving of broad support.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
300-0001 *DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
CS	G	91	91	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
EM	G	91	91	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---
FN	G	91	91	---	22,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,500	---
ME	G	91	91	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---
PN	G	91	91	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
SD	G	91	91	---	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
GRANTS:				---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: ARMENIAN EARTHQUAKE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
155-C001 ARMENIAN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE														
	ES	G	90	90	4,979	4,979	---	---	---	---	4,979	4,979	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,979	4,979	---	---	---	---	4,979	4,979	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					4,979	4,979	---	---	---	---	4,979	4,979	---	---
GRANTS:					4,979	4,979	---	---	---	---	4,979	4,979	---	---
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

IRELAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 266 Million (1949-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.01 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 6,040

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 52.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 9,382 (1985) 10,139 (1986) 13,618

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -1,887 (1985) -2,169 (1986) -2,846

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 3,550

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.8% (1978) 1.3% (1990) 0.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 27.7% (15-64yrs) 61.2% (65+ yrs)11.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 3.9 (1989) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 19%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 361(86) 657(87) 1,966

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 10,995(86) 13,267(87) 15,546
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 21%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985 [illegible],356(86) 13,924(87) 17,512
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 10%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 11%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 89% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Dairy products; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(.) Fruit & vegs; Meat products; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3746

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 75.0 Male 72.2 Female 78.0
(1970) Total 70.9 Male 68.6 Female 73.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 6

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total 100.2	Male 100.1	Female 100.3
Secondary	(1981)	Total 76.9	Male 71.1	Female 79.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 16.0	Male 18.6	Female 13.3

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: INTERNATIONAL FUND-AC. IRELAND & IRELAND

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
190-K602 INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND													
ES	G	87	90	70,000	99,769	70,000	70,000	---	---	29,769	29,769	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				70,000	99,769	70,000	70,000	---	---	29,769	29,769	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				70,000	99,769	70,000	70,000	---	---	29,769	29,769	---	---
GRANTS:				70,000	99,769	70,000	70,000	---	---	29,769	29,769	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BURMA

Total U.S. Aid $ 261 Million (1947-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.45 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 982 (1985) 1,021 (1986) 1,278

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -11 (1985) -52 (1986) -202

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.2 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 46.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 182
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 59.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 39,300

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.9% (1978) 2.1% (1990) 2.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.3% (15-64yrs) 57.7% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1989) 4.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 63%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -207(87) -362(88) -228

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 537(87) 611(88) 542
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1981) 7%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;OIL IND. EQUIP.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 330(87) 249(88) 314
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1981) 1%

Major Exports(1987)TEAK;RICE;OILSEEDS

Trading Partners: JAPAN; SINGAPORE; CHINA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 126% (1985)
Agriculture: 115% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2596

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 54.1 Male 52.6 Female 55.7
(1970) Total 47.5 Male 46.0 Female 49.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 99

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 45% (1987) Measles 14% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 23% (1987) Polio(3) 13% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 25%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 83.1 Male . Female .
Secondary (1982) Total 25.7 Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

COUNTRY: BURMA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
482-0006 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II	HE G	83	85	9,470	9,320	6,646	6,268	---	379	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,470	9,320	6,646	6,268	---	379	---	---	---	---
482-0007 BURMA AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION	FN G	86	91	30,000	13,855	11,060	5,581	---	4,805	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	13,855	11,060	5,581	---	4,805	---	---	---	---
482-0012 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	FN G	85	91	11,300	7,482	3,817	1,364	---	1,378	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,300	7,482	3,817	1,364	---	1,378	---	---	---	---
482-0013 QUALITY CARE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	HE G	87	91	9,500	1,500	600	404	---	196	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	1,500	600	404	---	196	---	---	---	---
482-0354 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	EH G	83	88	1,475	1,475	1,461	7	---	267	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,475	1,475	1,461	7	---	267	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				61,745	33,632	23,584	13,624	---	7,025	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				61,745	33,632	23,584	13,624	---	7,025	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to the world's poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. In most cases, there is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus, interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable and thus, the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; World Health Organization for immunization data; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1988. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480 and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF US AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated in the period 1984-1987 as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1984-1987. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1984-87 provided by A.I.D. by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP FIGURES are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES, database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at constant market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

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*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and refers to central consolidated government finances only. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to consolidated central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Official reserves represent the sum of total reserves, inclusive of SDRs, foreign exchange and reserve position with the IMF, and monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database) by 12 and then dividing total reserves by the result.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES, database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt

which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF - except for trust fund loans, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK, 1989. Up to three exports and three imports - determined by value - are included.

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS are derived from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database and are based on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, inclusive of net indirect taxes (i.e., market price valuation), regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - FOOD is the ratio of indigenous production of food divided by domestic consumption of food. Food is weighted in food energy (calorie) terms. The source of the data is USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - AGRICULTURE is the ratio of the value of indigenous production divided by domestic consumption published in the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

AGRICUTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are calculated using data from the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88. Up to three imports and three exports are included.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD im computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of AID-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in the IBRD, World Development Report, 1989. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) accruing to the lowest quintile of households. Due to a frequent lack of systematic organization and consistency in the collection and collation of these data, income distribution figures should be interpreted with caution.

% OF POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty." Absolute poverty income level is defined as that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

TOTAL LABOR FORCE is the percentage of the total adult population employed full time. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE is the percentage of the total population that are economically active and engaged principally in agriculture, forestry, hunting or fishing. Economically active persons are those persons engaged or seeking employment in an economic activity, whether as employers, own-account workers, salaried employees, or unpaid workers assisting in the operation of a family farm or business. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

CALORIE INTAKE is the average calorie intake per person per day. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI). These data are derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, January 1989, and earlier versions, and are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the

general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 mos. immunized, using children surviving to age one as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations normally including children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by The U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The orignal source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent national censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and represents total population divided by the number of practicing physcians qualified from a university level medical school.

% POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It represents the percentage of the total population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area, a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANTS DEATH PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life, per one thousand live births in that same year.

FEMALE LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percentage of the total female population, aged 15 and older, who can read and write. The original source of the data is UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. An important caveat: definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the total male population that is economically active (including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students).

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as IBRD estimated mid-year population, divided by the total agricultural land in a country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at currrent purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF GNP is derived by dividing the value of total government debt outstanding - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by the GNP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is caluculated by the IMF as gross national expenditures (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Introduction section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is derived by dividing total government debt outstanding (see the above definition) - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by total exports of goods listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions and are generally equivalent to customs statistics reported in accordance with the general trade system and based on recommendations of the UN, International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1982. Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is derived from data in the IBRD, WOLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of funds from Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data are provided by A.I.D.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is calculated by dividing total U.S. bilateral obligations by GNP figures from IBRD, The World Bank Atlas, 1988.

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983/1986 and the GNP data are from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), from all sources, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA figures are divided by the GNP for each country. The source of the data is IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors of irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is drawn from the IBRD World Developement Report, 1988 and represents a measure of the growth of total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production, measured at their factor cost, and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated using constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION represents the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP at current values, to the value of GDP at constant values, both in local currency. The least-squares growth rate method is then used to caluculate the summary measure for the period. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Developement Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is the ratio of central government expenditures to GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is caluculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF. Government expenditure data come from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTISC database and GNP figures are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and total imports converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate). Total imports are defined as the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Total exports are defined as the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Import and export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Import and export data come from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

GOVERNMENT DEBT FINANCING AS A % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES is calculated from data in the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt financing includes domestic financing and financing from abroad and is divided by total government expenditures to derive this ratio.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the ratio of total defense expenditures - drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database - to the GDP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE represents the portion of the balance of payments which includes exports and imports of goods and services, income on foreign assets, private unrequited transfers (including worker remittances), and official unrequited transfers. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database and are converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

ASIA, NEAR EAST AND EUROPE
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADC - Advanced developing country
AFDB - African Development Bank
AIDS - acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIG - Afghan Interim Government
ANE - Asia, Near East and Europe
ANS - Sihanouk National Army
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAD - Commercial Agricultural Development project
CBHA - Cross Border Humanitarian Assistance Program
CDSS - Country Development Strategy Statement
CGIAR - Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research
CIP - Commodity Import Program
DA - Development Assistance
ECA - Education Council of Afghanistan
EEC - European Economic Community
ESF - Economic Support Fund
FFA - Forum Fisheries Agency (South Pacific region)
FMS - Foreign Military Sales
GDP - Gross domestic product
GNP - Gross national product
GOC - Government of Cyprus
GOE - Government of Egypt
GOI - Government of Indonesia
GOJ - Government of Jordan
GOM - Government of Morocco
GON - Government of Nepal
GOP - Government of the Philippines
GOP - Government of Portugal
GOP - Government of Pakistan
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IESC - International Executive Service Corp
IMF - International Monetary Fund
KPNLF - Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front
MAI - Multilateral Assistance Initiative
MT - metric tons
MW - mega watts
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCR - Non-Communist Resistance (Cambodia)
NEOD - National Endowment for Democracy
NGO - Non-governmental Organization
O&M - Operations and maintenance
OAJC - Omani-American Joint Commission
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPG - Operational Program Grant
ORS - Oral rehydration salts
OTO - Overseas Training Office
PECC - Pacific Economic Coordination Conference
PEP - Pacific Environmental Protection project
PETRA - Private Enterprise Technical Resources Assistance project
PIMAR - Pacific Islands Marine Resources project
PSSD - Private Services Sector Development project
PVO - Private and voluntary organization
RAP - Regional AIDS Prevention project
ROC - Regional Organizations and Cooperation project
RTG - Royal Thai Government
SPAFH - South Pacific Alliance for Family Health
SPAT - South Pacific Advance of Training project
SPRAD - South Pacific Regional Agriculture Development project
UN - United Nations
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WFP - World Food Program (United Nations)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991
ANNEX III

Latin America and the Caribbean

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Responsible Officer:

Frederick W. Schieck

FREDERICK W. SCHIECK

Assistant Administrator (Acting)
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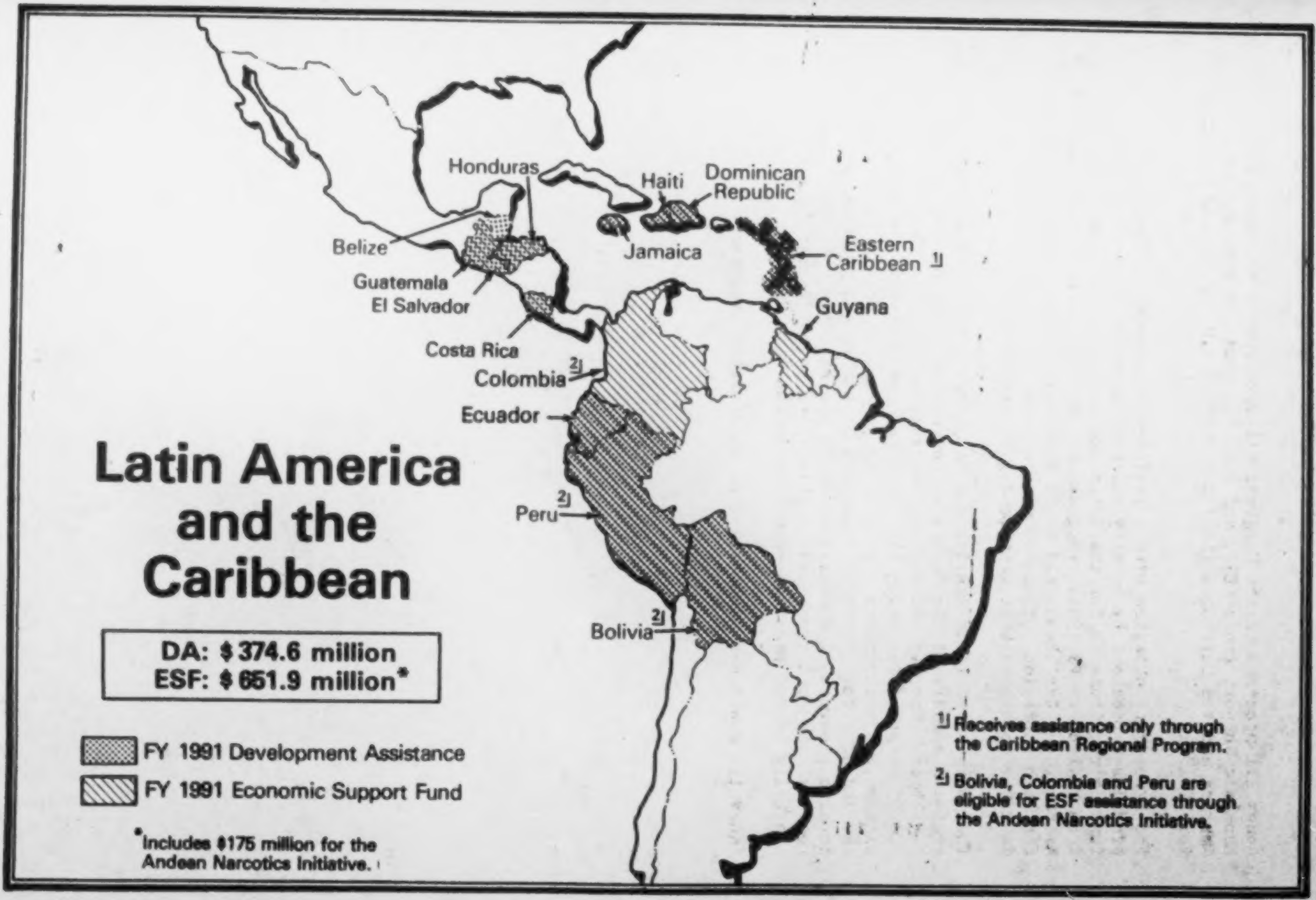

Latin America and the Caribbean

DA: $ 374.6 million
ESF: $ 651.9 million*

▩ FY 1991 Development Assistance
▨ FY 1991 Economic Support Fund

*Includes $175 million for the Andean Narcotics Initiative.

Honduras
Belize
Guatemala
El Salvador
Costa Rica
Haiti
Dominican Republic
Jamaica
Eastern Caribbean [1]
Guyana
Colombia [2]
Ecuador
Peru [2]
Bolivia [2]

[1] Receives assistance only through the Caribbean Regional Program.

[2] Bolivia, Colombia and Peru are eligible for ESF assistance through the Andean Narcotics Initiative.

Annex III

Annex III presents to the Congress all Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support funds (ESF) and P.L. 480 food aid programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1991.

The Presentation begins with a region-wide summary table which provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the funding requirements for the Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY 1988 to FY 1991. Programs are grouped by subregion (Central America, the Caribbean, and South America), and subtotals are shown for each subregion. There is also a table of economic and social data for countries that receive A.I.D. assistance.

The Overview of Latin America and Caribbean which follows provides a regional summary of the Agency's programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Country and regional narratives describe the total A.I.D. program, including FY 1991. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which present in detail the proposed new projects for FY 1991. A summary of active and proposed projects is also presented for each country in the region. Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from the centrally funded programs described in the Main Volume.

Annex III concludes with tables on terminating programs.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE										
1988	7,400	3,400	30	1,000	530	100	850	1,500	---	---
1989	7,600	2,995	20	946	702	100	1,743	1,200	---	---
1990	6,457	3,602	---	737	534	---	407	855	---	---
1991	7,320	3,490	---	930	160	---	1,395	1,345	---	---
COSTA RICA										
1988	101,750	7,862	3,750	---	---	---	---	138	90,000	---
1989	100,082	7,300	1,250	---	---	---	---	1,234	90,100	198
1990	75,394	9,900	1,000	300	---	---	---	450	63,544	---
1991	49,705	5,705	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	40,000	---
EL SALVADOR										
1988	265,721	29,287	1,016	17,339	1,625	---	7,023	14,405	195,006	---
1989	253,176	25,970	2,173	16,967	---	---	6,745	12,493	190,887	1
1990	203,173	27,066	4,400	11,483	---	---	7,977	7,892	144,355	---
1991	244,112	17,118	7,300	11,950	3,000	---	13,700	11,050	180,000	---
GUATEMALA										
1988	109,807	16,180	5,623	268	2,787	---	590	4,575	79,782	---
1989	113,952	14,590	3,799	292	1,969	---	5,482	7,197	80,524	---
1990	86,553	15,105	3,587	276	2,282	---	5,535	3,285	56,483	---
1991	94,295	13,673	4,100	2,100	2,100	---	6,300	6,022	60,000	---
HONDURAS										
1988	125,939	23,478	3,045	3,847	4,022	---	5,816	4,731	85,000	---
1989	52,716	16,922	2,950	1,553	4,465	---	5,500	6,326	15,000	---
1990	164,387	16,749	4,700	3,064	2,300	---	5,128	2,429	130,017	---
1991	116,933	20,708	3,230	2,620	3,355	---	20	7,000	80,000	---
PANAMA										
1988	1,103	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	103	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	530,125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	530,125	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ROCAP										
1988	24,785	16,219	---	538	400	---	825	6,803	---	---
1989	33,176	19,441	---	100	220	---	1,685	11,728	---	---
1990	21,354	13,119	---	632	18	---	407	7,178	---	---
1991	20,430	7,180	---	4,570	30	---	2,975	5,675	---	---
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL										
1988	25,034	2,008	788	1,781	450	---	14,787	1,394	3,826	---
1989	28,362	1,157	30	560	115	---	17,263	612	8,625	---
1990 1/	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	---
1991 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NICARAGUA (NED)										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA										
1988	665,539	92,434	14,244	24,793	9,814	100	30,891	33,649	453,614	---
1989	593,967	88,275	10,222	20,352	7,471	100	36,422	40,790	390,134	199
1990	1,087,518	85,541	13,687	16,692	5,456	---	19,454	22,089	924,599	---
1991	532,801	67,574	14,630	22,170	8,645	---	24,390	35,092	360,000	---

1/ Central America Regional programs are funded under the LAC Regional program starting in FY 1990. See LAC Regional.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CARIBBEAN										
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC										
1988	32,447	7,467	1,476	1,883	500	300	2,496	4,490	13,835	---
1989	20,128	9,261	25	2,444	642	600	3,359	3,797	---	---
1990	14,512	4,975	500	1,183	---	600	2,930	4,324	---	---
1991	23,335	2,235	50	500	---	500	3,250	4,800	12,000	---
GUYANA										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	996	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	996	---
1991	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
HAITI										
1988	30,872	11,006	2,021	7,150	1,000	200	6,133	3,020	342	---
1989	27,980	10,755	2,614	3,055	3,165	150	5,197	3,044	---	---
1990	27,301	7,033	3,350	4,905	3,899	700	1,954	5,460	---	---
1991	39,471	10,271	2,000	3,400	4,100	1,000	2,700	6,000	10,000	---
JAMAICA										
1988	19,122	9,739	950	410	---	250	3,633	4,146	---	---
1989	76,620	27,315	8,648	5,029	1,254	250	4,638	4,486	25,000	---
1990	18,989	7,106	700	645	---	300	2,035	3,225	4,978	---
1991	32,642	5,942	1,500	900	---	500	3,000	3,800	17,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL										
1988	32,734	8,261	1,050	1,400	---	300	6,810	13,870	1,043	---
1989	29,253	7,454	1,350	1,000	---	700	5,435	2,974	10,225	115
1990	18,602	6,920	1,126	1,161	---	800	5,409	3,186	---	---
1991	27,664	6,514	900	600	---	1,100	4,450	4,100	10,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN										
1988	115,181	36,473	5,497	10,843	1,500	1,050	19,072	25,526	15,220	---
1989	153,981	54,735	12,637	11,528	5,061	1,700	18,629	14,301	35,225	115
1990	80,400	26,034	5,676	7,894	3,899	2,400	12,328	16,195	5,974	---
1991	125,112	24,962	4,450	5,400	4,100	3,100	13,400	18,700	51,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-91

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTH AMERICA										
BOLIVIA										
1988	37,422	16,682	77	480	4,540	100	1,918	5,805	7,820	---
1989	36,361	10,974	140	402	4,238	100	2,392	6,365	11,750	---
1990	34,513	9,031	1,500	1,355	4,036	---	1,954	3,224	33,413	---
1991	54,361	8,916	1,150	407	5,150	---	2,770	5,148	30,800	---
ECUADOR										
1988	14,142	6,082	1,300	623	46	---	3,073	3,018	---	---
1989	26,201	5,491	2,402	1,300	1,808	---	3,186	3,014	9,000	---
1990	14,391	3,768	1,600	1,809	3,138	---	2,300	1,476	---	---
1991	23,752	4,818	1,875	993	3,050	---	1,150	2,866	9,000	---
PERU										
1988	27,916	15,410	1,600	701	5,331	100	2,600	1,507	500	167
1989	19,366	6,645	2,340	695	3,313	100	3,106	1,526	2,000	141
1990	15,289	2,162	2,300	279	4,280	100	2,208	674	3,286	---
1991	14,975	2,427	2,600	162	3,932	200	1,586	968	3,100	---
COLOMBIA										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	2,867	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,867	---
1990	2,133	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,133	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA										
1988	75,480	38,174	2,977	1,804	9,917	200	7,591	10,330	8,320	167
1989	84,295	23,110	4,882	2,397	9,359	200	8,684	10,905	25,617	141
1990	66,326	14,961	5,400	3,443	11,454	100	6,462	5,374	38,832	---
1991	268,358	16,161	5,625	1,562	12,132	200	5,506	8,982	217,900	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
OTHER										
LAC REGIONAL										
1988	40,649	2,545	1,374	1,921	4,000	650	15,946	6,608	7,605	---
1989	43,608	3,368	1,413	2,449	2,880	700	15,275	6,847	10,676	---
1990 2/	75,716	10,328	2,506	3,532	3,405	726	31,510	12,785	10,924	---
1991 2/	75,436	8,495	1,100	1,862	1,110	800	32,218	6,901	23,000	---
DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	25,000	10,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
SUBTOTAL OTHER										
1988	40,649	2,545	1,374	1,921	4,000	650	15,946	6,608	7,605	---
1989	43,608	3,368	1,413	2,449	2,880	700	15,275	6,847	10,676	---
1990	75,716	10,328	2,506	3,532	3,405	726	31,510	12,785	10,924	---
1991	100,486	18,495	1,100	6,862	1,110	800	32,218	16,901	23,000	---
GRAND TOTAL										
1988	900,849 3/	175,626	24,092	39,361	25,231	2,000	73,500	76,113	484,759	167
1989	876,351 4/	169,538	29,154	36,726	24,771	2,700	79,010	72,843	461,654	455
1990	1,529,660 5/	136,[illegible]64	27,269	31,561	24,214	3,226	69,754	56,443	980,329	---
1991	1,026,467	127,492	25,305	35,994	25,987	4,100	75,514	79,675	651,900	---

2/ Includes 32,100 in FY 1990 and 30,500 in FY 1991 for programs in Central America.

3/ Includes 48,171 in reobligations of prior year DA funds and 2,692 in reobligation of prior year ESF funds.

4/ Includes 30,080 in reobligations of prior year DA funds, 1,125 reobligations of prior year ESF funds, and 26,143 in FY 1988 ESF carryover.

5/ Includes 578 in no year DA funds and 100,564 in FY 1989 ESF carryover.

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BELIZE		212 (89)	3.8% (90)	69 (89)	.	68% (84)	36 (89)	.	.	162 (84)	7 (85)
		145 (79)	1.6% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	158 (79)	6 (79)
BOLIVIA		6,405 (88)	2.2% (88)	53 (89)	2,002 (81)	43% (83)	102 (88)	65% (85)	48% (85)	20 (84)	6 (85)
		5,273 (79)	2.2% (79)	50 (79)	.	.	143 (79)	.	.	18 (79)	5 (79)
COSTA RICA		2,954 (89)	2.6% (90)	76 (89)	.	88% (83)	16 (89)	93% (85)	54% (85)	87 (84)	49 (85)
		2,266 (79)	3.9% (79)	.	1,438 (79)	.	.	.	.	86 (79)	43 (79)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		7,097 (89)	2.0% (90)	66 (89)	1,401 (81)	62% (83)	64 (89)	77% (85)	51% (85)	176 (84)	132 (85)
		5,613 (79)	2.5% (79)	58 (79)	.	.	86 (79)	.	.	160 (79)	114 (79)
ECUADOR		10,263 (89)	2.3% (90)	66 (89)	.	59% (83)	63 (89)	80% (85)	49% (85)	126 (84)	33 (85)
		7,893 (79)	2.9% (79)	.	.	.	76 (79)	.	.	128 (79)	28 (79)
EL SALVADOR		5,203 (89)	2.0% (90)	65 (89)	2,555 (81)	51% (87)	51 (89)	62% (85)	49% (85)	353 (84)	228 (85)
		4,593 (79)	2.6% (79)	56 (79)	.	.	86 (79)	.	.	332 (79)	212 (79)
GUATEMALA		8,857 (89)	2.8% (88)	62 (89)	.	51% (83)	79 (88)	47% (85)	48% (85)	246 (84)	73 (85)
		6,901 (79)	3.2% (79)	.	8,221 (79)	.	.	.	.	237 (79)	62 (79)
GUYANA		765 (89)	-0.1% (90)	67 (89)	.	80% (83)	41 (89)	95% (85)	53% (85)	45 (84)	4 (85)
		757 (79)	0.2% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 (79)	4 (79)
HAITI		5,900 (89)	1.4% (90)	56 (89)	9,195 (81)	33% (83)	101 (88)	35% (85)	50% (85)	416 (84)	213 (85)
		5,398 (79)	1.7% (79)	52 (79)	.	.	109 (79)	.	.	381 (79)	192 (79)
HONDURAS		5,103 (89)	3.0% (90)	65 (89)	3,098 (81)	70% (88)	64 (89)	51% (86)	49% (85)	82 (84)	38 (85)
		3,640 (79)	3.4% (79)	58 (79)	3,099 (79)	.	90 (79)	.	.	68 (79)	32 (79)
JAMAICA		2,485 (89)	1.1% (90)	76 (89)	2,831 (81)	73% (83)	17 (89)	78% (81)	51% (85)	487 (84)	212 (85)
		2,207 (79)	1.3% (79)	.	2,833 (79)	.	.	.	.	448 (79)	195 (79)
PANAMA		2,373 (89)	2.1% (90)	73 (89)	1,009 (81)	62% (83)	23 (89)	88% (85)	50% (85)	123 (84)	28 (85)
		1,915 (79)	2.4% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 (79)	25 (79)
PERU		21,449 (89)	2.1% (90)	63 (89)	.	63% (84)	69 (89)	78% (85)	47% (85)	62 (84)	15 (85)
		16,849 (79)	2.6% (79)	.	1,444 (79)	.	.	.	.	55 (79)	13 (79)
SURINAME		401 (89)	1.6% (90)	68 (89)	.	89% (83)	40 (89)	.	45% (85)	479 (84)	2 (85)
		364 (79)	-0.7% (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	521 (79)	2 (79)
URUGUAY		2,969 (89)	0.4% (90)	71 (89)	501 (81)	83% (83)	35 (89)	.	55% (85)	20 (84)	17 (85)
		2,880 (79)	0.3% (79)	70 (79)	.	.	42 (79)	.	.	19 (79)	16 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	82,458 •	2.1% #	64 #	3,117 #	59% #	66 #	69% #	49% #	192 ●	71 ●
	(1979)	66,694 •	2.5% #	56 #	3,196 #	. #	93 #	. #	. #	184 ●	63 ●

• = SUM, ● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ARGENTINA		31,914 (89)	1.2% (90)	71 (89)	. .	67% (83)	33 (89)	95% (85)	52% (85)	17 (84)	11 (85)
		27,785 (79)	1.6% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16 (79)	10 (79)
BARBADOS		261 (89)	0.5% (90)	75 (89)	. .	52% (83)	17 (89)	. .	56% (85)	. .	634 (85)
		248 (79)	0.3% (79)	. .	. .	. .	25 (79)	. .	. .	. .	616 (79)
BRAZIL		149,640 (89)	1.9% (90)	65 (89)	1,300 (81)	75% (83)	70 (89)	76% (85)	53% (85)	55 (84)	16 (85)
		119,872 (79)	2.5% (79)	62 (79)	. .	. .	81 (79)	. .	. .	52 (79)	14 (79)
CHILE		12,827 (89)	1.5% (90)	72 (89)	. .	85% (83)	18 (89)	. .	52% (85)	68 (84)	16 (85)
		10,923 (79)	1.5% (79)	. .	1,925 (79)	82% (79)	40 (79)	. .	. .	63 (79)	14 (79)
COLOMBIA		32,379 (89)	2.1% (90)	70 (89)	. .	91% (83)	39 (89)	87% (85)	50% (85)	78 (84)	25 (85)
		26,029 (79)	1.9% (79)	64 (79)	. .	. .	60 (79)	. .	. .	71 (79)	22 (79)
GRENADA		84 (89)	-0.4% (90)	71 (89)	. .	85% (83)	31 (89)	. .	. .	471 (84)	320 (85)
		91 (79)	-1.3% (79)	. .	. .	. .	15 (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MEXICO		85,925 (89)	2.2% (90)	71 (89)	1,215 (81)	74% (83)	35 (89)	88% (85)	48% (85)	77 (84)	40 (85)
		67,935 (79)	2.5% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	70 (79)	35 (79)
NICARAGUA		3,503 (89)	2.8% (90)	62 (89)	2,227 (81)	56% (83)	65 (89)	. .	47% (85)	49 (84)	25 (85)
		2,679 (79)	2.9% (79)	57 (79)	. .	. .	89 (79)	. .	. .	45 (79)	21 (79)
PARAGUAY		4,522 (89)	3.0% (90)	69 (89)	1,752 (81)	25% (83)	49 (89)	85% (85)	53% (85)	20 (84)	9 (85)
		3,266 (79)	3.4% (79)	67 (79)	1,792 (79)	. .	58 (79)	. .	. .	18 (79)	7 (79)
VENEZUELA		19,209 (89)	2.5% (90)	73 (89)	1,002 (81)	83% (83)	28 (89)	85% (85)	49% (85)	80 (84)	19 (85)
		14,552 (79)	3.4% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	70 (79)	16 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	340,266 *	2.0% #	68 #	1,271 #	75% #	50 #	83% #	51% #	102 ●	111 ●
	(1979)	273,380 *	2.4% #	62 #	1,895 #	82% #	74 #	. #	. #	50 ●	84 ●
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	422,724 *	2.0% #	67 #	1,502 #	72% #	53 #	80% #	51% #	158 ●	87 ●
	(1979)	340,074 *	2.4% #	61 #	2,795 #	82% #	77 #	. #	. #	138 ●	71 ●

* = SUM, ● = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), .= MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
BELIZE	1,200 (86)	.	.	9.1% (87)	10.7 (88)	7.49% (87)	.	.
	1,090 (79)	.	.	.	0.7 (79)	.	.	.
BOLIVIA	570 (87)	.	.	22.1% (87)	92.1 (88)	1.91% (87)	1.86% (87)	7.1% (87)
	460 (79)	.	.	31.1% (79)	57.8 (79)	.	.	.
COSTA RICA	1,550 (87)	.	.	12.1% (87)	120.6 (88)	4.26% (87)	3.91% (87)	5.3% (87)
	1,790 (79)	.	.	23.0% (79)	17.9 (79)	.	.	.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	730 (87)	.	.	27.9% (86)	59.9 (88)	0.83% (87)	1.27% (87)	2.6% (87)
	890 (79)	.	.	21.1% (79)	49.4 (79)	.	.	.
ECUADOR	1,040 (87)	.	.	20.7% (87)	21.6 (88)	0.48% (87)	0.44% (87)	1.9% (87)
	1,080 (79)	.	.	38.3% (79)	6.7 (79)	.	.	.
EL SALVADOR	850 (87)	.	.	19.0% (87)	395.6 (88)	13.61% (87)	7.70% (87)	9.0% (87)
	760 (79)	.	.	2.5% (79)	11.4 (79)	.	.	.
GUATEMALA	950 (87)	.	.	24.9% (87)	141.6 (88)	2.83% (87)	2.26% (87)	3.4% (87)
	1,030 (79)	.	.	2.4% (79)	24.7 (79)	.	.	.
GUYANA	380 (87)	258.0% (80)	370.4% (80)	9.4% (85)	7.0 (88)	2.10% (87)	3.23% (87)	.
	650 (79)	151.0% (79)	253.5% (79)	29.0% (79)	8.6 (79)	.	.	.
HAITI	360 (87)	65.4% (87)	573.3% (87)	7.1% (87)	40.3 (88)	4.61% (87)	4.17% (87)	9.7% (87)
	220 (79)	.	.	5.7% (79)	25.1 (79)	.	.	.
HONDURAS	810 (61)	.	.	30.8% (88)	198.1 (88)	7.14% (87)	4.03% (87)	6.4% (87)
	600 (79)	.	.	12.3% (79)	31.4 (79)	.	.	.
JAMAICA	960 (87)	103.3% (82)	445.6% (82)	26.6% (87)	81.0 (88)	4.13% (87)	3.52% (87)	5.9% (87)
	1,280 (79)	.	.	16.8% (79)	18.1 (79)	.	.	.
PANAMA	2,240 (87)	57.6% (79)	513.2% (79)	6.5% (87)	1.2 (88)	0.31% (87)	0.27% (87)	0.7% (87)
	1,420 (79)	.	.	15.0% (79)	22.6 (79)	.	.	.
PERU	1,430 (87)	.	.	12.5% (87)	71.2 (88)	0.21% (87)	0.14% (87)	0.6% (87)
	850 (79)	.	.	22.4% (79)	76.2 (79)	.	.	.
SURINAME	2,360 (87)	48.7% (84)	396.8% (86)	.	0.0 (88)	.	.	.
	2,210 (79)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URUGUAY	2,160 (87)	29.6% (86)	.	23.6% (86)	0.1 (88)	0.20% (87)	-0.04% (87)	0.2% (87)
	2,120 (79)	12.6% (79)	.	10.1% (79)	0.2 (79)	.	.	.
SUMMARY (MRY)	1,085 #	62.5% &	454.1% &	17.3% &	1240.9 *	3.00% &	1.95% &	3.2% &
(1979)	921 #	45.1% &	253.5% &	17.5% &	350.9 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ARGENTINA		2,360 (87)	. .	. .	45.3% (87)	0.0 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	0.1% (87)
		1,790 (79)	. .	. .	14.8% (79)	0.1 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BARBADOS		5,350 (87)	35.3% (85)	198.4% (86)	7.4% (86)	0.0 (88)	. .	. .	. .
		2,670 (79)	31.1% (79)	136.8% (79)	2.8% (79)	0.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
BRAZIL		2,020 (87)	17685.1% (86)	. .	26.7% (87)	2.9 (88)	0.00% (87)	-0.01% (87)	0.1% (87)
		1,890 (79)	. .	. .	36.3% (79)	2.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
CHILE		1,310 (87)	127.7% (82)	. .	21.1% (87)	1.4 (88)	0.01% (87)	-0.20% (87)	0.1% (87)
		1,690 (79)	. .	. .	26.5% (79)	13.4 (79)	. .	. .	. .
COLOMBIA		1,230 (87)	. .	. .	33.4% (87)	14.3 (88)	0.05% (87)	-0.05% (87)	0.2% (87)
		1,050 (79)	. .	. .	13.1% (79)	21.8 (79)	. .	. .	. .
GRENADA		1,340 (87)	. .	. .	6.7% (86)	0.1 (88)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	1.6% (79)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MEXICO		1,820 (87)	81.6% (86)	380.3% (85)	30.1% (87)	18.5 (88)	0.01% (87)	0.04% (87)	0.1% (87)
		1,820 (79)	24.4% (79)	355.5% (79)	62.7% (79)	13.6 (79)	. .	. .	. .
NICARAGUA		830 (87)	. .	. .	11.0% (86)	0.4 (88)	. .	. .	4.4% (87)
		580 (79)	. .	. .	7.7% (79)	18.5 (79)	. .	. .	. .
PARAGUAY		1,000 (87)	. .	. .	21.3% (87)	4.2 (88)	0.08% (87)	0.02% (87)	1.8% (87)
		1,030 (79)	. .	. .	8.9% (79)	10.3 (79)	. .	. .	. .
VENEZUELA		3,230 (87)	54.1% (86)	330.8% (86)	22.4% (87)	0.2 (88)	0.00% (87)	. .	0.0% (87)
		3,730 (79)	15.5% (79)	52.0% (79)	9.4% (79)	0.0 (79)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,944 #	2651.4% &	271.3% &	21.3% &	42.0 *	0.01% &	-0.03% &	0.5% &
	(1979)	1,850 #	22.5% &	146.8% &	19.9% &	80.0 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,777 #	1664.3% &	340.3% &	19.6% &	1282.9 *	1.63% &	1.34% &	1.8% &
	(1979)	1,668 #	28.2% &	154.6% &	18.9% &	430.9 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2

REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI- TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BELIZE	1.9% (87)	. .	1.1% (87)	. .	-15 (86)	6.5% (80)	1.6% (85)	-60 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-24 (79)	6.5% (79)	0.9% (79)	. .
BOLIVIA	-0.5% (87)	-2.1% (87)	601.8% (87)	40.3% (84)	89 (85)	88.5% (84)	1.7% (84)	-197 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	16.7% (79)	. .	28.8% (79)	2.2% (79)	-397 (79)
COSTA RICA	1.5% (87)	1.8% (87)	28.6% (87)	. .	-56 (88)	8.4% (83)	0.6% (86)	-378 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-414 (79)	. .	0.7% (79)	-559 (79)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2.3% (87)	1.6% (87)	16.3% (87)	. .	-215 (88)	13.2% (85)	1.1% (86)	-270 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-349 (79)	29.9% (79)	1.8% (79)	-331 (79)
ECUADOR	3.2% (87)	1.5% (87)	29.5% (87)	. .	-694 (87)	. .	. .	-597 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	52 (79)	. .	. .	-630 (79)
EL SALVADOR	-0.2% (87)	-0.4% (87)	16.5% (87)	14.7% (86)	-300 (87)	. .	. .	117 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	15.0% (79)	-6 (79)	. .	. .	21 (79)
GUATEMALA	1.2% (87)	-0.7% (87)	12.7% (87)	. .	129 (86)	26.7% (83)	1.2% (79)	-437 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-310 (79)	18.3% (79)	. .	-205 (79)
GUYANA	. .	. .	13.6% (87)	72.6% (81)	-206 (88)	40.5% (81)	7.3% (85)	-97 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	55.0% (79)	-54 (79)	32.6% (79)	3.3% (79)	-83 (79)
HAITI	0.5% (87)	-0.4% (87)	7.9% (87)	21.5% (87)	-193 (87)	. .	. .	-53 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	15.5% (79)	-109 (79)	. .	. .	-55 (79)
HONDURAS	0.7% (87)	1.3% (87)	4.9% (87)	20.8% (87)	-130 (87)	. .	2.2% (79)	-265 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	17.4% (79)	-107 (79)	. .	. .	-192 (79)
JAMAICA	-1.5% (87)	0.4% (87)	19.4% (87)	41.4% (86)	8 (87)	34.2% (82)	. .	-91 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	42.7% (79)	-38 (79)	32.1% (79)	. .	-139 (79)
PANAMA	2.4% (87)	2.6% (87)	3.3% (87)	33.8% (86)	93 (87)	12.8% (86)	. .	727 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	39.5% (79)	-247 (79)	34.8% (79)	. .	-311 (79)
PERU	0.2% (87)	1.2% (87)	101.5% (87)	21.1% (85)	986 (85)	. .	. .	-1,129 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,766 (79)	. .	. .	726 (79)
SURINAME	1.8% (87)	. .	4.1% (87)	44.6% (84)	57 (87)	47.2% (86)	2.3% (86)	76 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	36.4% (79)	-3 (79)	. .	. .	44 (79)
URUGUAY	1.4% (87)	-1.3% (87)	54.5% (87)	. .	313 (88)	2.8% (86)	2.3% (86)	-124 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-328 (79)	0.0% (79)	2.4% (79)	-357 (79)
SUMMARY (MRY)	1.1% ●	0.5% ●	61.0% ●	38.0% &	64 &	22.9% &	1.9% &	-133 &
(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	34.2% &	-67 &	19.8% &	1.7% &	-208 &

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY91
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARIŞION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ARGENTINA		0.1% (87)	-0.3% (87)	298.7% (87)	. .	3,169 (83)	11.5% (86)	1.3% (86)	-1,220 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	330 (79)	13.7% (79)	2.4% (79)	-500 (79)
BARBADOS		2.4% (87)	. .	6.1% (87)	. .	84 (86)	9.3% (86)	0.7% (86)	-53 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-72 (79)	. .	0.4% (79)	-34 (79)
BRAZIL		4.1% (87)	3.3% (87)	166.3% (87)	28.8% (86)	9,607 (87)	29.6% (85)	885.4% (86)	-1,499 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	17.9% (79)	-6,667 (79)	. .	698.4% (79)	-10,468 (79)
CHILE		0.2% (87)	1.0% (87)	20.6% (87)	. .	642 (86)	-0.4% (87)	3.2% (86)	-811 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-587 (79)	-16.5% (79)	3.5% (79)	-1,189 (79)
COLOMBIA		2.7% (87)	2.9% (87)	23.7% (87)	. .	1,531 (87)	. .	1.0% (84)	336 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	495 (79)	. .	. .	438 (79)
GRENADA		. .	. .	4.9% (87)	. .	-32 (87)	. .	. .	-26 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-13 (79)	. .	. .	-1 (79)
MEXICO		2.5% (87)	0.5% (87)	68.9% (87)	. .	10,049 (87)	45.1% (86)	0.6% (86)	-2,967 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,697 (79)	18.8% (79)	0.5% (79)	-5,452 (79)
NICARAGUA		-2.5% (87)	-0.3% (87)	86.6% (87)	69.1% (83)	2,189 (87)	28.1% (86)	3.3% (80)	-593 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	21.9% (79)	217 (79)	30.4% (79)	3.1% (79)	180 (79)
PARAGUAY		3.4% (87)	1.3% (87)	21.0% (87)	. .	-489 (88)	-18.3% (86)	1.0% (86)	-125 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-188 (79)	-9.2% (79)	1.2% (79)	-206 (79)
VENEZUELA		-0.9% (87)	0.2% (87)	11.4% (87)	. .	-3,559 (88)	13.1% (82)	1.2% (86)	-4,692 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	932 (79)	-8.4% (79)	1.4% (79)	350 (79)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.3% ●	1.1% ●	70.8% ●	40.5% &	1,861 &	14.8% &	94.5% &	-1,373 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	18.8% &	-760 &	0.7% &	88.2% &	-1,910 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.2% ●	0.7% ●	65.0% ●	35.5% &	1,031 &	18.3% &	61.3% &	-800 &
	(1979)	. % ●	. % ●	. % ●	30.4% &	-416 &	9.5% &	60.9% &	-1,083 &

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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	414,742 1/	349,331 3/	374,567
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	414,742	349,331	374,567
Economic Support Fund	461,654 2/	980,329 4/	651,900
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	461,654	980,329	651,900
Other*	455	--	--
TOTALS	876,851	1,329,660	1,026,467
P.L. 480**	266,170	250,019	251,420
Title I	172,700	164,000	184,000
Title II	93,470	86,019	67,420
TOTALS	1,143,021	1,579,679	1,277,887

*International Disaster Assistance

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Tables for program breakout and emergency assistance

1/ Includes 30,080 in reobligation of prior year funds

2/ Includes 1,125 in reobligations of prior year funds and 26,143 in fiscal year 1988 carryover

3/ Includes 578 in no year funds

4/ Includes 100,564 in FY 1989 carryover

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional Highlights

As the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries enter the 1990s, the stage is being set for more rapid, sustained economic growth and a widespread improvement in living standards. Many of the countries have made great strides in overcoming the economic problems of the 1980s. They have adopted economic policy reforms leading to more market-oriented economies, with greater opportunities for private-sector activities and for export growth and diversification. Unfortunately, some countries still face serious difficulties that stem both from policy shortcomings and from unfavorable events in the world economy. The debt problem has been a persistent obstacle, but the Brady initiative, which encourages new foreign investment while calling for commercial banks to negotiate debt reductions, provides hope that a broadly accepted solution has been found. The recent agreements between Mexico and Costa Rica and their commercial-bank creditors are especially encouraging in this regard and offer hope that debt burdens will soon be relieved elsewhere in the region.

Economic growth in the A.I.D.-assisted LAC countries other than Peru averaged 4.8% in 1988 and an estimated 2.4% in 1989, significantly above the entire LAC average of 0.6% and 1.1%, respectively, in these same years. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in the A.I.D.-assisted countries rose by 2.2% in 1988 before leveling off in 1989, whereas for the entire LAC region it declined in both years after having increased from 1984 through 1987. The lower GDP growth rates in the entire LAC region are attributable to very low or negative growth in the three largest countries -- Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico (1988 only in the last two cases) -- as well as to very sharp declines in Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In Central America, the GDP growth rate in 1989 was 3.0% in the A.I.D.-assisted countries. Positive results are being achieved under the frameworks of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a 12-year trade enhancement program, and the Central America Initiative (CAI), a program begun in FY 1984 to provide additional resources to the region to address fundamental economic, social and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Nontraditional manufactured exports to the U.S. market have risen rapidly, from $258 million in 1983 to an estimated $950 million in 1989. With the initiation of a major policy reform program by the new government in El Salvador, all A.I.D.-assisted countries except Honduras have made significant economic policy reforms laying the groundwork for broad-based, sustainable development. Although Honduras has made dramatic progress in the social sectors (infant mortality fell from 125 per 1,000 in the 1970s to 60 per 1,000 in 1988, and contraceptive prevalence among women in union rose from 9% to 41%), the capacity of the government to sustain social programs over the long run cannot be sustained unless major economic policy reforms are undertaken.

The Caribbean presents a mixed picture. The new government in Jamaica has continued the major policy reform effort begun by its predecessor, and the economy grew by 4.0% in 1989. Policy reform in the Dominican Republic and

Haiti, however, has been uneven and economic performance in the last two years has been poor. The Eastern Caribbean countries continued their strong economic performance of recent years, although in September Hurricane Hugo dealt a severe blow to St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica and, to a lesser degree, Antigua.

Trends in the Andean region are also mixed. Bolivia continues to follow the sound economic policies adopted in 1985, which abruptly ended hyperinflation and economic decline. The result has been modest economic growth. Ecuador has implemented significant stabilization and structural adjustment measures over the past year, and the annual inflation rate, which had reached close to 100%, has been reduced by more than half. In Peru, on the other hand, misguided economic policies continue in effect; the economy contracted in 1989 by an estimated 15.0% (following an 8.9% decline in 1988), and consumer prices rose by approximately 2,500% from December 1988 to December 1989.

Progress toward democracy continues to flourish in the LAC region. In the past year, free, open elections were held in Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts-Nevis, Grenada, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. In many of these countries the reins of government were transferred peacefully to an opposition political party. In Panama, democracy returned where it had suffered under more than two decades of authoritarian rule, with the winner of the 1989 presidential election if office. However, in Haiti and Nicaragua, where elections are scheduled for 1990, there is still much uncertainty abou the democratic process.

U.S. Interests and A.I.D.'s Role in Supporting Those Interests

The major interests of the United States in Latin America and the Caribbean range from security to economic to humanitarian. Geographic proximity makes a politically and economically stable environment in the region especially critical to our national security. The flow of cocaine into the United States debilitates our society, international terrorist groups threaten peace, and illegal migration imposes burdens on us.

Economically, the LAC countries constitute a major market for our exports. As a result of the economic problems in the early 1980s, LAC purchases of U.S. goods fell sharply from $42 billion in 1981 to $26 billion in 1983. This cost the United States an estimated 400,000 jobs in export industries. As many of the economies began to recover, U.S. exports to the region rose to $44 billion in 1988, although still below the 1981 peak after adjusting for inflation. More rapid,. sustained economic growth in the region will increase opportunities for U.S. exports and facilitate further progress toward reducing the U.S. trade deficit.

The United States has major investments in the region, amounting in 1988 to $49.3 billion, or 64% of all U.S. direct investment in developing countries. Economic difficulties have lowered returns on this investment. In addition, debt-servicing problems have made U.S. banks reluctant to make new loans anywhere in the hemisphere.

U.S. interests also include seeing poverty and misery reduced in the region. Many people in the LAC countries lack productive employment opportunities and adequate access to health care, education, and other social services.

Our interests in the LAC region will best be protected by promoting broad-based, sustainable economic growth in an environment that encourages both economic and political pluralism. Specific U.S. interests vary among the different parts of Latin America and the Caribbean receiving U.S. economic assistance:

In Central America, the United States has been particularly concerned with the threat posed by the presence in Nicaragua of a government hostile to U.S. interests. That government continues to support armed insurrections aimed at installing similar governments elsewhere in Central America, particularly in El Salvador. The CBI and the CAI have been important components of the overall U.S. Government response to this threat. In addition to strengthening the forces of democracy, U.S. assistance to Central America helps stem the flow of illegal immigrants to the United States. Another major U.S. concern is the security of the Panama Canal, which had been threatened by General Noriega's dictatorial rule in Panama. The transshipment and trafficking of illegal drugs are also of concern, although not of the same magnitude as in the Andean countries.

In the Caribbean, democracy is well-rooted except in Haiti. Threats to democracy and U.S. security have not been as great as in Central America. Events in Grenada not long ago, however, remind us that we must always be alert to the possibility that hostile forces could take advantage of opportunities to threaten the large volume of U.S. trade -- particularly in petroleum -- that passes through Caribbean sea lanes. Adverse economic conditions in the Caribbean in the early 1980s gave rise to considerable illegal migration to the United States. The CBI and the subsequent expansion of U.S. economic assistance to the region have addressed this concern effectively.

In the Andean region, the greatest threat to our security is the production and trafficking of illegal drugs. Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia produce nearly 100% of the world's coca-leaf and cocaine. Not only have the illegal drugs had a devastating effect on U.S. society, but they also have weakened the fabric of the Andean nations themselves. The U.S. response to the problems of the Andes differ from those for Central America and the Caribbean. President Bush's Andean Narcotics Initiative calls for substantial additional military and economic assistance for Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia to help those countries counter the production of cocaine.

A.I.D.'s Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing development problems in Latin America and the Caribbean, and for making the 1990s a decade of strong economic growth and rising living standards, focuses on the following interrelated objectives: (1) promoting more rapid, broad-based economic growth that is sustainable in both economic and environmental terms; (2) facilitating human capacity development, to increase people's ability to participate in the development process; and (3) strengthening political and economic pluralism by supporting democratic processes at all levels (electoral, legislative, and judicial), opening markets to increased competition, and expanding opportunities for small and micro-level enterprises operated by both men and women. A broad array of assistance instruments — including Economic Support Fund (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), food aid, and housing guaranties -- supports these objectives. Host government-owned local currencies associated with ESF and food aid also contribute significantly.

A.I.D.'s development strategy emphasizes productive employment opportunities for all, as well as greater access to health care, education, and other social services. A cross-cutting theme in A.I.D. programming is the need for new job creation in the region. Only when individual incomes rise will poverty and human misery decline. Because jobs can best be provided by the private sector, countries must create the appropriate climates to encourage new investment by adopting the right economic policies and maintaining responsive, democratic governments. Therefore, A.I.D. also seeks, through policy dialogue and significant ESF assistance, to promote economic policy reforms.

A significant portion of A.I.D.'s activities in the LAC region — approximately 27% of the Development Assistance portfolio -- is carried out through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), both U.S. and local. During FY 1987-1989 LAC funding for PVO activities averaged $119 million, and approximately 60% was channeled through local PVOs.

Women are more fully incorporated into A.I.D.'s development assistance programs as beneficiaries and participants through training, technical assistance, research, and evaluation. A high proportion of the beneficiaries of A.I.D.'s microenterprise programs are women. Last year, workshops were held in Guatemala and Peru to train A.I.D. staff, selected contractors and PVO personnel on how to carry out the Agency's women in development mandate. Other in-country seminars are planned in El Salvador, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and by the Regional Office for Central America. Significant new employment opportunities for women have been created in countries where nontraditional exports are growing rapidly under programs strongly supported by A.I.D. Between 35% and 40% of A.I.D's participant trainees in the LAC region are women.

The paragraphs below outline the rationale for A.I.D.'s objectives in the LAC region and summarize the progress made toward achieving them.

1. Promoting Rapid, Broad-Based, and Sustainable Economic Growth. Most Latin Americans undoubtedly are relieved to leave the 1980s behind. They enter the 1990s with a sense of cautious optimism based on lessons learned during the past decade. The LAC debt crisis has made it clear that the kinds of economic policies which produced rapid economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s were incapable of doing so during the fundamentally changed international economic environment of the 1980s. Moreover, the LAC countries have learned that the strategies and policies of economic growth followed during the 1960s and 1970s did not result in growth that was as broad-based as had been desired. Notwithstanding gains in education, health, and family planning, those strategies and policies

often had effects that were precisely the opposite of what had been intended. Middle- and high-income groups received most of the benefits of subsidies and protectionist policies. The emergence of serious environmental problems demonstrated also that some of the economic growth that had occurred was unsustainable from an ecological standpoint.

Although the 1980s has not been a growth decade for most LAC countries, it would be a mistake to assume that the entire experience of the 1980s was negative. A number of A.I.D.-assisted countries, beginning with Costa Rica in 1982, began to implement a series of major reforms to stabilize their economies and introduce structural reforms to adjust to the radically changed international economic environment. In the last few years, aggregate GDP has risen in all A.I.D.-assisted LAC countries except in Peru, Haiti, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and in many of those countries per capita GDP has risen as well (see Table 1).

Table 1

Growth of GDP and Per Capita GDP in the A.I.D.-Assisted LAC Countries, 1988 and 1989
(percent)

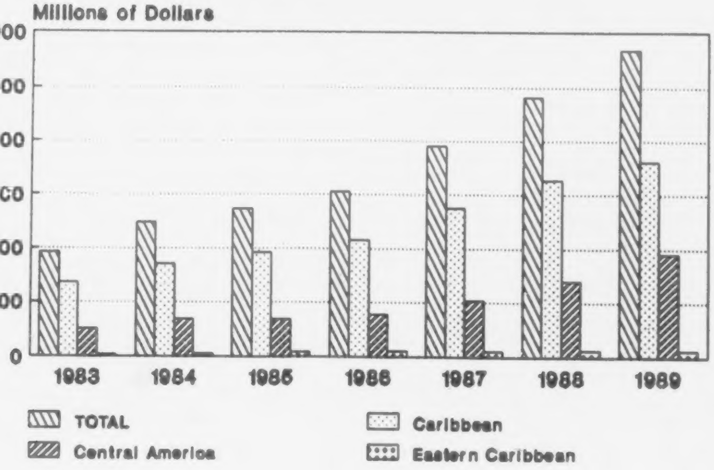
	Aggregate GDP		Per Capita GDP	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
Central America				
Belize	4.4	5.7	2.2	3.0
Costa Rica	3.8	4.3	1.1	1.6
El Salvador	1.6	1.2	-0.3	-0.9
Guatemala	3.5	3.5	0.8	0.8
Honduras	4.0	2.5	2.9	-0.5
Caribbean				
Dominican Republic	0.5	2.3	-2.4	-0.6
Haiti	-1.5	-0.5	-3.2	-2.2
Jamaica	1.5	4.0	0.4	2.9
Antigua and Barbuda	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.8
Dominica	3.7	3.5	2.4	2.2
Grenada	5.0	3.9	3.0	1.9
St. Kitts-Nevis	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.3
St. Lucia	5.9	4.2	3.8	2.1
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	-4.4	1.8	-5.7	0.5
South America				
Bolivia	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.7
Ecuador	12.8	1.0	9.7	-1.7
Peru	-8.9	-15.0	-11.2	-17.2
All A.I.D.-Assisted Countries	-0.6	-4.4	-3.1	-6.8
All A.I.D.-Assisted Countries exc. Peru	4.8	2.4	2.2	-0.1
All LAC Countries	0.6	1.1	-1.7	-2.0

A.I.D., working in cooperation with the international financial institutions, has strongly encouraged policy reforms and facilitated their adoption by providing ESF resources to help cushion their impact. A.I.D. has supported reduction or elimination of price controls, reduction of fiscal deficits, movement toward market-determined exchange rates, lower tariffs and quantitative restrictions on imports, transfer of economic activity from the public to the private sector, and a variety of programs to encourage export expansion and diversification. These market-oriented reforms are central to sustainable, productive employment generation and human capacity development.

The countries of the Caribbean Basin which have adopted these reforms have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the CBI and, for Central America, the CAI. The graph below shows that, for the A.I.D.-assisted Caribbean Basin countries as a group, nontraditional exports of manufactured goods to the United States have risen from $963 million in 1983 to $2,839 million in 1989, an annual rate of growth of 20%. Over the same period, U.S. imports of nontraditional fruits, vegetables, and plants from these countries rose from $81 million to $225 million.

U.S. exports to these countries increased as well, rising from $3.6 billion in 1983 to $5.1 billion in 1988. As a result of the export growth, the United States moved from a trade deficit with the region during 1983-1986 to a trade surplus in 1987-1988.

U.S. Imports of Manufactures from A.I.D.-Assisted CBI Countries, 1983-1989



Cooperation with other donors in promoting broad-based, sustainable growth has been institutionalized in the Caribbean since 1978 under the World Bank-led Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. In Central America, consultative groups, strongly supported by A.I.D., were formed in 1988 for Costa Rica and Honduras and in 1989 for Guatemala. One for El Salvador is expected to be formed this spring. Japan is becoming a major donor in the region and has entered into several co-financing arrangements with the World Bank. A.I.D. is exploring opportunities for similar types of cooperation with Japan.

2. Human Capacity Development. Widespread malnutrition, illiteracy, deficient educational and training opportunities, poor health conditions, and inadequate housing threaten to erode the foundations of the region's fragile democratic institutions and limit prospects for economic growth over the long term. Stronger economic growth in the short run will facilitate improvements in human and institutional resources, thus strengthening long-run growth prospects.

An effectively implemented export-oriented growth strategy promotes more equitable participation, especially of women, an improved environment, and broad-based income gains by creating jobs, encouraging small businesses, and generating revenues to finance health, education, and other social services. Services also can be extended through greater efficiency and the use of cost-recovery measures. As incomes increase, more social services can be provided by the private sector.

Expanding basic education, particularly for women, is essential for providing the poor the skills they need to participate in development. Training for business managers is also important for helping to prepare a cadre of entrepreneurs to lead a revitalized private sector during the 1990s. Microenterprises, in a growth environment, can also be important for sustainable growth and employment generation.

3. Pluralism. Economic growth will best benefit the citizens of the LAC region and support U.S. interests if it occurs in an environment in which people can participate freely and make informed decisions in local and national political processes; have equal access to economic opportunity; form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and have recourse to a fair and speedy judicial system. A key element in U.S. assistance decisions is the degree of each country's commitment and adherence to democratic principles such as periodic, free elections; an independent judiciary and a capable legislature; freedom of information and expression, including a free and responsible press; freedom of association; and respect for individual rights.

A.I.D. is providing direct assistance to LAC countries to develop and strengthen democratic values, practices, and institutions. A.I.D. supports projects which modernize national justice systems, provide training to judges and other professionals working in the justice systems, strengthen electoral processes, develop the institutional capacity of legislatures, professionalize the media, build organizational and managerial skills in community groups and local government, identify development opportunities for Indian communities, and encourage more constructive influence and participation by political parties and the military in achieving and sustaining democratic government.

Pluralism also is being supported through economic and regulatory liberalization. Removing subsidies and other special benefits to privileged individuals and groups creates possibilities for others who previously lacked equal economic opportunity. The pioneering work of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) in Peru, headed by Hernando de Soto, has shown that government regulatory obstacles have imposed high operating costs on legally registered businesses, distorted resource allocation, created other economic inefficiencies, and driven a high percentage of Peru's economic activity underground. The ILD's efforts -- an outstanding example of private-sector creativity which A.I.D. has been proud to support -- have led the Government of Peru to introduce regulatory reforms that encourage economic pluralism. The views of others in the LAC region also are being influenced by the ILD's work.

Finally, A.I.D. is promoting pluralism by encouraging and supporting private-sector activities which complement, supplement, and in some cases replace government programs in many sectors of the economy. These activities bring to bear on development problems the creative energies of the private sector, including numerous local and U.S. PVOs. They also provide a competitive stimulus that should help motivate government agencies to improve the efficiency of their programs.

Central America

The January 1984 report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) called for a major increase in U.S. assistance to the region. The NBCCA recommendations were accepted virtually intact by the Administration and legislation was passed by the Congress the following month for a multi-year Central America Initiative (CAI) to implement the program. The Congress has strongly supported the CAI; but the timeframe has had to be extended through FY 1992 because the international economic environment has been less favorable than expected, armed conflicts have persisted, and funding has fallen short of requirements. However, progress to date provides solid evidence that the CAI strategy is sound. If we stay the course with the Central American countries, the CAI goals can be achieved.

1. Broad-Based, Sustainable Growth. The most significant progress toward broad-based, sustainable growth has been in Costa Rica, which was the first country in Central America to begin implementing major economic policy reforms. Those reforms have focused on improved economic efficiency and on the development of nontraditional exports to world markets as the main engine of economic recovery. Table 1 and the graph show that Costa Rica's efforts have been quite successful. Exports of manufactures to the United States have grown five-fold since 1983. GDP grew by an average of 4.0% in 1988 and 1989 (and by an average of 4.3% over the last seven years). Costa Rica's growth had been affected by its heavy debt burden. However, the Government's recent agreement in principle to buy back 60% of its commercial-bank debt at a major discount should significantly ease this burden. Moreover, the need for external financing is diminishing as

progress in export diversification is becoming self-sustaining. Costa Rica has done more than any other country in the region to address environmental constraints to the long-run sustainability of its economic growth.

Elsewhere in Central America, Guatemala began to undertake major economic reforms in mid-1986. Its GDP has grown by an average of 3.4% a year (or 0.7% annually in per capita terms) over the last three years, compared with an average of -0.9% (-3.9% per capita) in the preceding six years. Exchange-rate reform and export-promotion measures, including new measures in 1989, have helped Guatemala's exports of manufactures to the United States grow from $40 million in 1986 to an estimated $194 million in 1989.

Progress toward economic policy reforms has been slower in El Salvador and Honduras. In El Salvador, the Duarte administration had to give high priority to defeating the guerrilla insurgency and to strengthening democratic processes. The new Cristiani government has recently announced significant economic policy reforms which should give greater impetus to domestic production, exports, investment, and new job creation.

Honduras has yet to implement a major economic reform program. It has accumulated substantial arrears to the international financial institutions. Its fiscal deficit remains large, and its exchange-rate regime causes significant economic distortions which penalize exports and subsidize imports. A.I.D. did not disburse ESF resources in FY 1989, because the Honduran government was unwilling to address widely recognized policy reform needs. This was unfortunate because it followed three years of modest improvements. A.I.D. is now encouraging the newly elected government to adopt an economic stabilization and structural adjustment program that will lay the basis for sustainable growth, restore the country's creditworthiness, and make Honduras less dependent on external assistance and more reliant on its own resources over the medium term. The FY 1989 ESF assistance plays a major role in this dialogue.

Now that a new, elected government is in place, Panama, with U.S. assistance, is striving to stabilize its economy and rebuild a basis for renewed, sustainable growth.

2. Human Capacity Development. In primary education, the regional gross primary school enrollment ratio has increased from 89% in 1984 to an estimated 92% in 1989. Primary education efficiency also has improved, although not as rapidly as we had expected. Between 1984 and 1989 the regional primary completion rate rose from 57% to 58% and the number of years needed to produce a sixth-grade graduate fell from 9.8 to 9.5.

Under the Central American Peace Scholarships (CAPS) project, 11,200 Peace Scholars were trained in the United States through FY 1989 in response to a recommendation of the NBCCA, exceeding the original target of 8,500. The program is having a highly significant impact on this group, of which 84% are disadvantaged and 39% are women. The scholars will play key roles in the future of their local communities and countries. The Regional Technical Aids Center program (RTAC II) has already provided 770,000 textbooks to university students, exceeding its target by 50%. A mid-term evaluation found the project to be an excellent vehicle for promoting positive views of the United States on Central American campuses.

A.I.D.'s child survival strategy seeks improved health status through oral rehydration therapy, immunization, improved nutrition, water supply and sanitation, and other programs. The infant mortality rate in Central America has fallen from 62 per 1,000 in 1980-85 to 49 per 1,000 in 1985-1990. The 1990 target of 58 per 1,000 (excluding Panama) has been surpassed. A.I.D.'s support for the voluntary family planning programs of Central Americans has been key to raising contraceptive prevalence in Central America from 19% in the 1970s to 46% in 1988.

In El Salvador, displaced persons are assisted through health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment. Thousands of displaced families have voluntarily returned to their home communities, or have settled elsewhere in the country. A.I.D. also is financing activities designed to assist families reintegrate into their previous or new communities by providing agricultural supplies, home and community repair assistance, and vocational training, and by helping to obtain land parcels.

3. Pluralism. The prospects for sustaining democratic government in Central America remain strong despite recent events in El Salvador. Free and fair elections in Belize and El Salvador in 1989 brought about the peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another. In November 1989, Honduras carried out successful national elections for the third time since 1983. Preparations are under way for presidential and legislative elections in Guatemala, scheduled for November 1990. Costa Rica recently celebrated 100 years of democracy in Panama, the democratic process has been restored with the winner of last year's election in office. All of Latin America is observing with great interest the electoral process in Nicaragua, which culminates in February 1990.

Administration of Justice (AOJ) programs throughout the region are being strongly supported by the judiciary and the local bar associations. Career judiciary laws are in draft or in place in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Model courts in Guatemala, designed to improve administrative efficiency, are operational. The operating budget of El Salvador's Supreme Court has been increased by 37%. The U.S.-trained Special Investigation Unit is applying its investigative skill to the resolution of human rights crimes which still plague El Salvador's democratic government. A public defenders program in Honduras, the first of its kind, is getting under way. In Costa Rica, all laws and regulations are being indexed and computerized to improve access by the judiciary. Closely related are efforts to increase the respect for human rights. A project focusing on civil-military relations has created a network of scholars, military officers, and political leaders who together are rethinking their respective roles in a democracy. A June 1989 conference in Guatemala focused on these issues in the Central American context. Work with the legislatures of the region is in the incipient stage but will be a primary focus in the year ahead in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama as newly elected legislatures are seated.

Economic pluralism has been promoted by price and marketing liberalization measures — particularly in Costa Rica and Guatemala -- which have stimulated greater competition in the provision of goods and services. The government monopoly on coffee exporting has been ended in El Salvador, and private-sector firms are now actively engaged in coffee marketing.

A.I.D. seeks to improve the access of poor rural families to land and other resources through support for settlement programs, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and land-purchase finance programs. A.I.D. has provided major financial support for El Salvador's agrarian reform program, which is increasingly stressing stronger beneficiary tenure rights. Nearly 28,000 small farmers have received titles to their land through a land titling project in Honduras, and more than 1,700 families are purchasing farms through a land market project in Guatemala.

To assist microenterprises and small business operators, A.I.D. finances both technical assistance and credit programs. An innovative effort focused on making very small loans has been working for the last two years in El Salvador. Over 1,700 loans averaging between $100 and $300 were provided for very low-income individuals through local village banks. For most it was their first formal loan.

The Caribbean

The A.I.D.-assisted countries in the Caribbean are diverse, with language differences symbolic of broader distinctive traditions in economics, politics, and culture. All of them are small countries, highly dependent on foreign trade and thus very vulnerable to changes in the external economic environment. Significant changes in the world markets for bauxite, sugar, and coffee have emphasized the importance of structural adjustment and export diversification in the region.

1. Broad-Based, Sustainable Growth. The most significant effort in the region to come to grips with a deteriorating economic situation has occurred in Jamaica. The country had been plagued by a long economic decline, induced by inappropriate economic policies, even before the 1980s. The Jamaican economy has been strengthened by an exchange-rate reform, a major tax reform, significant divestitures of state-owned enterprises, and export promotion policies and programs. Its GDP growth rate averaged 3.7% (2.5% in per capita terms) over the last four years. Its exports of manufactures to the United States rose from $20 million in 1983 to $229 million in 1988 before falling in 1989 because of damage from Hurricane Gilbert.

Progress in the Dominican Republic has been erratic. The country was slow to respond to the world economic downturn in the early 1980s and in particular to the adverse trends in the world sugar markets. Nevertheless, its GDP performance in the 1980s has exceeded the LAC average. Exports of manufactures to the United States rose from $374 million in 1983 to an estimated $1,293 million in 1989. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased significantly. Export development, which A.I.D. has supported, has helped increase employment by at least 68,000 between 1983 and 1989. Still, a firm base for sustainable, broad-based development has not been established.

In Haiti, too, economic reforms have not progressed steadily, a reflection in part of the highly unstable political situation in the country. Per capita GDP in Haiti fell by 19% between 1980 and 1989, and exports of manufactures to the United States have essentially leveled off since 1984. Nevertheless, there have been spurts of significant policy reform. In September 1989 the country concluded a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund.

2. Human Capacity Development. To partially offset Haiti's 19% decline in per capita income since 1980, A.I.D. has worked through PVOs which implement programs for adult basic literacy and numeracy, employment generation, health and child survival, primary education, and small farmer development. These programs have helped cut infant mortality from 130 per 1,000 in 1985 to 105 in 1988, and raise primary school enrollment rates from 89% to 91% over the same period. However, unemployment has increased significantly and per capita food production has been falling about 1% a year.

In Jamaica, A.I.D. is supporting basic education activities, technical and vocational institutional development, and private and public-sector management education programs. Health programs focus on improving the efficiency of basic health care delivery and encouraging collaboration with private health providers.

In the Dominican Republic, A.I.D. has helped build human capacity with projects in child survival, health management systems, malaria and dengue control, family planning, rural water supply, private primary education, and vocational and technical education. These efforts have contributed to a fall in infant mortality from 75 per 1,000 in 1980-85 to 65 per 1,000 in 1985-90.

Under the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean, an estimated 1,167 students -- 72% of them disadvantaged and 51% women -- have received short- and long-term training in the United States, where they have seen first-hand the strengths of our democratic system.

3. Pluralism. Jamaica and the islands of the Eastern Caribbean are model democratic, parliamentary systems of government. The Dominican Republic has had freely elected governments for the better part of 25 years. The Haitian government of General Avril has scheduled presidential elections for November 1990, but their success has been called into question as a result of recent events in Haiti. U.S. Government assistance to help organize and carry out the election calendar will be forthcoming. The Caribbean Justice Improvement project in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean focuses on improving the physical infrastructure worn down through neglect or natural disaster, as well as the upgrading of judicial skills, law library development, and law revision.

In the area of microenterprise development, some 9,000 new jobs have been created in the Dominican Republic since 1985 in programs financed by A.I.D. A total of 821 loans have been made to micro and small enterprises. In the Eastern Caribbean, 1,533 microenterprise loans have been made, sustaining 3,924 jobs.

The Andean Region

The serious economic difficulties faced by the Andean countries in the 1980s have been compounded by the host of problems posed by narcotics production and trafficking, and in the case of Peru by the added factor of a major guerrilla insurgency. Our primary strategic interest in the region is the preservation of democracy, which is threatened by all of these forces. President Bush's new Andean Narcotics Initiative seeks to help the countries of the region win their battle against drug producers and traffickers. A.I.D. has an important role in this effort, as well as a key role in encouraging and assisting the countries of the region to undertake the economic policy reforms needed for a strong economic recovery in the 1990s. Rapid, broad-based, and sustainable economic growth, by providing greater access to income-earning opportunities, will strengthen the ability of the region's governments to combat insurgency and narcotics problems.

1. Broad-Based, Sustainable Growth. Since 1985 Bolivia has tackled its economic problems resolutely through a comprehensive stabilization and adjustment program that has had positive results even in the face of unfavorable prices for its principal licit exports, natural gas and tin. The fiscal deficit has been sharply reduced, hyperflation brought to a quick halt, and the exchange-rate regime stabilized. The long, steep decline in per capita GDP was halted in 1987, and per capita income rose in 1989. Over half of Bolivia's debt to commercial banks has been retired through an innovative debt buy-back program.

Ecuadorean economic policy has returned to the right track following fiscal overexpansion in the last year of the previous government. The new government has sharply reduced inflation through tight fiscal and monetary policies and has eliminated or reduced subsidies on a number of goods and services. This economic program is being supported by the major international financial institutions. Ecuador is negotiating with its commercial bank creditors to reduce its heavy external debt burden.

Peru presents a very different picture. By boosting internal demand through expansionary fiscal and wage policies, and through the accumulation of arrears on its external debt, Peru experienced rapid economic growth in 1986 and 1987. But this growth spurt exhausted the country's foreign-exchange reserves. Export expansion was discouraged by inappropriate exchange-rate and other policies, as well as by an overall economic and political environment that failed to inspire confidence. As a result, Peru's per capita GDP fell by a total of 26% between 1987 and 1989. Inflation reached 668% in 1988 and probably more than 2,500% between December 1988 and December 1989. Arrears to the international financial institutions alone now exceed $1 billion. A new government will take office after elections this May and will face a formidable task in trying to halt the severe economic deterioration while coping with guerrilla insurgencies and the coca and cocaine problem.

2. Human Capacity Development. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru all still face some problems of poverty and limited human resource development, which

were aggravated by the economic problems of the 1980s. In Bolivia, A.I.D. has been supporting programs to provide oral rehydration therapy, potable water, and other health benefits targeted for poor infants and children. Preliminary data indicate that infant mortality in Bolivia has declined from 124 per 1,000 in 1980-85 to 110 per 1,000 in 1985-90. In FY 1990, A.I.D. plans to assess women's training-for-employment needs and will follow up with appropriate project design activity.

In Ecuador, A.I.D.'s programs have focused on reducing infant and child mortality, lowering the incidence of malaria, improving access to potable water, expanding family planning activities, and providing resources for an adult radio learning project. In Peru, the government's posture regarding debt and its unsustainable economic policies have limited the assistance that A.I.D. can provide. However, A.I.D. has been able to support some activities such as child immunization. As a result, the protection from polio for children under one year of age has risen from 28% in 1984 to 61% in 1989. Measles coverage has increased from 35% in 1984 to 57% in 1989.

Under the Andean Peace Scholarship program, 701 of a projected total of 1,740 students had completed or were in training in the United States as of September 30, 1989. Of these students, 79% were disadvantaged and 57% were women.

3. Pluralism. The ongoing AOJ program in Peru will be evaluated in FY 1990 in order to measure progress in the establishment of the public defenders program, the general upgrading of skills of judicial personnel and the introduction of computers to the justice system. A.I.D. continues to support economic and regulatory reform through de Soto's Institute for Liberty and Democracy. In Ecuador, an agreement was signed between the Supreme Court and the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) to carry out a judicial sector assessment — an important first step in the development of a bilateral AOJ program. The results of the Bolivian justice sector assessment, now under way, may lead to new project activities. An A.I.D.-supported program of electoral assistance and training facilitated Bolivia's free and fair elections in May 1989. Work with the national election court is continuing. Colombia, facing a breakdown of its justice system because of narcotic terrorism, has implemented a judicial protection program which includes training for judicial personnel in personal security; threat assessment and investigative training for appropriate police and protective units; and procurement of courtroom and building security equipment.

A.I.D. Economic Support for Counternarcotics Programs in the Andean Region

This year, the Administration will begin implementing President Bush's Andean Narcotics Initiative, a comprehensive attempt to reduce the production of cocaine in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. It combines military assistance to strengthen host-country law enforcement and interdiction capacity, with substantial additional narcotics-related economic assistance to become available stgarting in FY 1991. The latter, in the amount of $175 million, will be used to cushion the macroeconomic effect on Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia of reduced foreign exchange inflows, to finance alternative development activities in rural areas, and to increase jobs, income and foreign exchange earnings throughout the economy. Sustained law enforcement and interdiction programs are key to driving down the price paid to farmers for coca-leaf. Unless this happens, alternative development and income-substitution programs will have little appeal for the small coca-leaf producer. Under the President's Andean initiative, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia are eligible to receive additional assistance if these countries can demonstrate adequate anti-narcotics performance and have sound economic policies for use of this assistance.

A.I.D.'s anti-narcotics financing will also include support for drug awareness and prevention programs. Narcotics addiction is increasingly a domestic problem in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia. Working with private and public agencies, A.I.D. has created a greater public awareness of the dimensions of the domestic problem and the harmful effects of drug production, trafficking, and addiction on these countries' own societies. In addition, A.I.D. will support administration of justice improvements. For example, in Colombia, assistance will include court administration, training and commodities which will directly impact on a more rapid process of narcotics cases.

Advanced Developing Country Programs

LAC's advanced developing countries (ADCs) program includes Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Chile, and Argentina — most of which were once major bilateral aid recipients. Under the ADC program, A.I.D. focuses a limited amount of resources on the challenges which continue to face these countries, such as strengthening democratic values and institutions, privatization, narcotics prevention, environmental and natural resource protection, population, child survival, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) awareness, microenterprise promotion, and human resource development. The ADC program promotes mature ties by leveraging complementary private funding, influencing host country program effectiveness, strengthening institutional relationships, and reinforcing a "full partnership" approach to economic, political, and social problems.

Management Challenges and Responsibilities

While policy reform has been an integral part of the LAC program for many years, A.I.D. is proposing a new Development Policy Reform Program of $50 million. Of that amount, $25 million has been distributed among the top performing countries (Belize, Bolivia, Caribbean Regional, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Jamaica) as an increase in their funding levels. The remaining $25 million will be retained under the fund and distributed on the basis of competing proposals. The performance fund provides for a more systematic, quantifiable analysis that measures performance in four policy areas: macroeconomic policy, access to basic social services, sound environmental management, and democracy and human rights.

The LAC programs recognize that economic growth in the region requires sustained indigenous programs rather than short-term, donor-assisted palliatives. Therefore, A.I.D.-assisted activities in the region typically are designed to institutionalize and insure the continuation of programs. Sustainability, however, is not often easily achieved and requires close attention thoughout the assistance cycle, from initial project design through complete implementation. A.I.D. requires that initial design address sustainability and considers measures to provide enhanced likelihood of sustainability at each stage of the project review process.

For example, innovative program design involving private sector resources has helped in underwriting the sustainability of several educational and health programs. In Jamaica, A.I.D. has leveraged its annual contribution to the primary school textbook program by requiring a similar amount donated by the island's vigorous private sector, as well as three other donors. The program provides, for the first time, 10-15 textbooks to all the country's 350,000 primary school students in the first through sixth grades. In Bolivia, sustainable health programs are being achieved through private pre-paid health schemes which have reached 95% self-sufficiency.

A.I.D. also realizes that a sustainable resource base is important to help foster long-term economic growth in the LAC region. A.I.D. has initiated several new activities which address sustaining the natural resource base, including: (1) the design and initial implementation of a strategy for environmental and natural resources management of the Central American region, and a similar, country-specific strategy for Costa Rica; (2) projects to address integrated pest management and coffee-pest control issues in the Central American region; (3) a land-use productivity enhancement project in Honduras; (4) a highlands agricultural development project in Guatemala; (5) forestry and watershed development projects in Costa Rica; (6) a forestry sector development project in Ecuador; and (7) watershed and inland irrigation projects in the Dominican Republic.

Program evaluation also is an important dimension of A.I.D.'s development assistance activities. Nearly 50 evaluations of individual programs were completed in the LAC region during FY 1989. Guatemala carried out a major study of A.I.D.'s extensive program in the highlands of that country, covering almost 40 years of assistance. Several missions in the LAC region -- Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras -- conducted P.L. 480 food assistance evaluations to assess program effectiveness. Evaluations of several democracy initiatives projects also were completed.

A.I.D. has intensified efforts in the region to safeguard A.I.D. funds and A.I.D.-generated, host government-owned, local currency from loss or misuse by host governments. A regionwide program to improve financial management and accountability has led to the development of financial management guidelines. Booklets have been prepared which outline for host government officials, PVOs, contractors, and others who handle A.I.D.-generated funds exactly what is expected regarding sound financial management, internal control and independent audit. Also, the LAC Regional Financial Management Improvement project was established in June 1989 to help host governments improve their own financial management over all funds, whether in dollars, local currency generated by A.I.D. programs, or local currency counterpart. As a result, resources will be better managed to foster economic growth and development.

Several conferences for key financial officers from throughout the LAC region have already been held to determine needs and to motivate concerns for accountability. Perhaps most important, A.I.D. took the lead in organizing the first Interamerican Conference on the Problems of Fraud and Corruption in Government, cosponsored by more than 15 professional organizations from throughout the Western Hemisphere. In Central America, A.I.D. projects have recently helped establish government auditor training schools in El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, and technical assistance has been given for reorganizing and improving the public audit function. Approximately 400 Central American government auditors have received training in their own countries through these programs or in the United States through the CAPS program.

FY 1991 Highlights

A program level of $1.278 billion in ESF, DA, and P.L. 480 resources is proposed for FY 1991 to support a strategy for achieving sustainable economic, social, and political progress in the LAC region. Of this total, $628.8 million (49.2%) is for Central America in continuing support of the Central America Initiative, $214.3 million (16.8%) for the Caribbean, $334.3 million (26.1%) for South America, of which $175.0 million is for the President's Andean Narcotics Initiative, and $75.5 million (5.9%) for LAC Regional programs, of which $30.5 million is for regional programs in Central America. The balance of $25.0 million is the unallocated Development Policy Reform Program. These levels reflect the results of performance-based budgeting reviews for DA. They also reflect a gradual shifting of resources from Central America, where other donors are becoming more engaged and some country situations are improving, to improved performers in the Caribbean and Andean regions.

A.I.D. is requesting $476.9 million in ESF primarily for policy reform to support economic recovery and growth, and $175 million in ESF for the President's Andean Narcotics Initiative. This level is essential for achieving minimum acceptable progress toward sustainable economic growth. For most of this decade A.I.D. has been using a significant proportion of ESF to reduce balance-of-payments deficits, bring inflation under control, and reverse capital flight in the LAC region. We have shifted from a major focus on stabilization to an emphasis on sustained economic growth. As a result, we have adjusted the emphasis of our policy dialogue associated with ESF cash transfers. For FY 1991, we will be supporting additional measures aimed at reducing price distortions, privatizing the public sector, encouraging export expansion and diversification, and promoting labor-intensive growth. In the Andean countries, ESF will support appropriate actions to improve narcotics control. We also will be programming ESF-generated local currency to support productive credit requirements of private enterprises, to finance key public services and infrastructure projects, and to support efforts of PVOs and other groups to meet basic needs.

ESF also will finance continuing democratic development initiatives in such areas as election assistance, legislative management, journalism and leadership development. Country-specific Administration of Justice programs, including activities being initiated in Argentina and Chile, are planned for nine LAC countries.

The FY 1991 DA budget request for Latin America and the Caribbean is $374.6 million. Of this amount, $50 million is for performance based programming within the region. Country-level allocations of $25 million have already been made, and the remaining $25 million is requested as a fund to be allocated later on the basis of performance.

These funds will support A.I.D. objectives within the LAC region to diversify exports, to develop policies and adapt technologies for environmentally sustainable agriculture, to emphasize private and commercial mechanisms in expanding family planning programs, to focus on improved health delivery systems, to continue a major emphasis on the peace scholarship program, to expand programs in biodiversity and natural resources management, and to push for greater microenterprise and small business development in the private sector.

For P.L. 480, A.I.D. is requesting $251.4 million for the LAC region, consisting of $184.0 million in Title I/III and $67.4 million in Title II. The levels reflect projected shortages in domestic grain production, anticipated increases in the price of wheat, and foreign exchange limitations.

A.I.D. requests reauthorization of the Trade Credit Insurance Program through FY 1991, with a commitment level in FY 1991 of $225 million.

BELIZE

Total U.S. Aid $ 99 Million (1956-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 60.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 79.49 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1986) 1,200

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 33.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 61 (1986) 70 (1987) 68

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -12 (1986) -20 (1987) -10

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 42.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 14
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 9.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 212

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.4% (1978) 1.7% (1990) 3.8%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.6% (15-64yrs) 51.9% (65+ yrs) 3.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 42.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1989) 4.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1984) 32%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -25(85) -27(86) -15

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 134(85) 128(86) 132
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 58%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;MACHINERY;MANUFACT. GDS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 109(85) 101(86) 117
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 50%

Major Exports(1987)SUGAR;GARMENTS;CITRUS CONCENT.

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; MEXICO

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 22%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 155% (1980)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)SUGAR; CITRUS CONCENT.; BANANAS
Ag. Imports:(1987) DAIRY PRODUCTS; CEREAL PRODUCTS; MEAT PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2600

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 69.0 Male 66.5 Female 71.8
(1970) Total 63.0 Male 60.8 Female 64.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 36

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 93% (1987) Measles 65% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 72% (1987) Polio(3) 76% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 68%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	125.9	Male	127.9	Female	123.8
Secondary	(1982)	Total	27.2	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1982)	Total	3.6	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

BELIZE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	7,600	6,457 1/	7,320
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,600	6,457	7,320
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,600	6,457	7,320
P.L. 480 **	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,600	6,457	7,320

1/Includes $3 thousand DA no-year funds.

** See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	6.9	7.0	7.0
Foreign National	2.0	5.0	5.0
TOTALS	8.9	12.0	12.0

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	79	98	177	48	30	78	42	101	143
Regional[e]	10	3	13	5	0	5	0	0	0
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	24	24	1	23	24	2	26	28
Regional[e]	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	89	126	215	54	53	107	44	127	171

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BELIZE

Introduction

Belize is a small, democratic country in Central America, with abundant natural resources, the lowest population density in the hemisphere, and one of the highest rates of literacy. Independent since 1981, the Government of Belize (GOB) has implemented major economic and fiscal reforms, and taken significant steps to encourage private investment. The Belizean economy has performed well in recent years, with a particularly vibrant private sector.

The United States and Belize enjoy close and cordial relations. It is in the U.S. national interest to support a stable and democratic Belize, in an otherwise turbulent region, by reinforcing its democratic institutions, strengthening its economy as an instrument for maintenance of political stability, and supporting its effort to suppress narcotics trafficking in and through the country.

Despite Belize's natural advantages and excellent policy performance, the underpinnings which support recent economic gains remain fragile. Sustained economic growth is limited by a small domestic market, a narrow productive base, insufficient budgetary resources, and inadequate infrastructure. Refugee migration from its Central American neighbors has overtaxed Belize's health, education and social services, challenged its cultural balance, and threatened its environment, as slash and burn farmers move into the country's tropical forests. Although the GOB is holding firm in its war against narcotics activities, limited economic opportunities threaten to draw many Belizeans into the drug culture, particularly indigent, undocumented refugees.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Since the inception of U.S. bilateral assistance to Belize in 1983, A.I.D.'s strategy has been based on the goals set forth by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) through a program focused on economic stabilization, agricultural diversification, export promotion, infrastructure development, and selected human resources development. The initial objectives of this program have been achieved.

As a direct result of A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance, the GOB has instituted important economic reforms. Many subsidies and controls on prices and trade have been eliminated, and major parastatals have been privatized or restructured. With International Monetary Fund and A.I.D. assistance, annual real gross domestic product (GDP) growth has risen from 2.2% in 1985 to 5.7% in 1989. Surpluses in the balance of payments since 1985 and increased public sector revenues have improved the GOB's external and fiscal accounts.

A.I.D.-assisted efforts continue to produce promising results in agriculture, private enterprise, training, and education. Agriculture has experienced substantial growth, with expansion of non-traditional export crops, such as tropical fruits and cocoa. To improve farmers' access to markets, A.I.D. assisted in developing a long-term maintenance program for rural access roads. A.I.D. also has helped develop significant private capacity to promote exports and investment, including credit for small enterprises through assistance to local private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). A.I.D.'s institution-building and training projects have strengthened management and technical skills of both the public and private sectors, laying a foundation for sustained growth and organizational efficiency. Finally, the A.I.D. Central America Peace Scholarships (CAPS) program continues to promote democracy by providing U.S. training to disadvantaged Belizeans with leadership potential.

Major sectoral assessments in FY 1989 led to a new assistance strategy for Belize for the 1990s. The program will focus on two sectors, agriculture and tourism, in assisting Belize to achieve sustainable, private sector-led, economic growth. The strategy is designed to help the GOB plan and manage its resources more effectively, while continuing to address the constraints of inadequate infrastructure, lack of managerial and technical skills, and a narrow export product base.

Recognized as the top foreign exchange earners, agriculture and tourism are the areas with greatest growth potential. Without planning and management, however, the development of these sectors poses a threat to the tropical forests, the barrier reef, and an ecosystem which has some of the greatest biological diversity in Central America. Providing sustainable development by protection of the natural environment is emphasized throughout the program.

Other Donors

The United States is the leading donor to Belize. Other major donors are the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The International Fund for Agricultural Development and other United Nations agencies also provide assistance. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has the major role in directly assisting the refugees. Other countries, such as Mexico and China, provide modest additional assistance. Although few donors have permanent representatives in Belize, coordination is improving. The A.I.D.-assisted Ministry of Economic Development has improved its capacity to track donor assistance and bring donors together.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. proposes $7.3 million in Development Assistance for Belize in FY 1991, including four new projects. The Natural Resources Management and Protection project will support better management of tropical forests and marine resources, assist in land-use planning, and provide other assistance to ensure that continued growth in agriculture production is sustainable. The Tourism Management project will strengthen Belize's capacity to manage rapid growth in tourism, while ensuring that potential economic benefits are realized without degradation of the natural and cultural environment. The Bridges Support project will directly address Belize's serious transportation constraint by reimbursing part of the cost of constructing needed bridges, while affording an opportunity for policy dialogue, especially in the area of environmental planning. The Vector Control project will support efforts to control malaria and dengue fever, which would otherwise threaten progress in both agriculture and tourism.

A.I.D. Representative: Mosina Jordan

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT														
	EH	G	83	C	---	---	229	178	47	77	40	50	33	40
	FN	G	83	C	---	---	616	543	50	112	102	100	75	70
	HE	G	83	C	---	---	251	226	50	48	40	60	33	35
	PN	G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	83	C	---	---	904	866	80	56	60	100	75	70
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	2,000	1,813	227	293	242	310	220	215
505-0006 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)														
	FN	G	83	91	4,450	4,450	1,950	1,337	770	352	975	800	230	780
	FN	L	83	91	1,900	2,030	1,900	1,845	---	13	---	25	---	15
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,350	6,480	3,850	3,182	770	365	975	825	230	795
505-0007 RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)														
	ES	L	83	91	2,141	2,141	2,141	55	---	1,882	---	200	---	---
	FN	G	83	91	9,859	9,855	7,450	5,963	775	203	650	1,500	855	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	11,996	9,591	6,018	775	2,085	650	1,700	855	1,500
505-0008 COMMERCIALIZATION OF ALTERNATIVE CROPS														
	FN	G	85	91	6,600	7,860	5,000	3,721	950	1,061	1,400	1,200	510	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,900	7,860	5,000	3,721	950	1,061	1,400	1,200	510	500
505-0010 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND														
	SD	G	84	C	---	---	130	70	---	50	---	10	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	130	70	---	50	---	10	---	---
505-0011 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OPG														
	SD	G	83	92	872	1,572	872	392	---	480	325	300	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					372	1,572	872	392	---	480	325	300	300	300
505-0012 COUNTERPART FUND II														
	ES	G	85	87	2,579	2,579	2,579	980	---	727	---	500	---	372
	ES	L	85	87	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,579	17,579	17,579	13,980	---	727	---	2,500	---	372
505-0016 TOLEDO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING														
	PN	G	87	90	2,500	2,500	1,900	100	200	742	400	1,000	---	658
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,500	2,500	1,900	100	200	742	400	1,000	---	658

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
505-0018 INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THRU BETTER HEALT													
CS	G	85	92	925	997	725	421	72	155	156	180	---	180
ES	G	85	92	500	500	500	---	---	486	---	14	---	---
HE	G	85	92	5,800	5,873	4,745	3,182	403	1,121	264	830	420	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,225	7,375	5,970	3,603	475	1,762	420	1,024	420	830
505-0020 TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT													
EH	G	85	92	6,606	6,606	3,950	1,814	1,206	1,280	267	2,000	1,000	1,300
SD	G	85	92	---	298	---	---	---	---	248	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,606	6,904	3,950	1,814	1,206	1,280	515	2,000	1,000	1,300
505-0024 VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION OPG													
HE	G	84	89	1,200	1,200	900	750	300	250	---	150	---	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,200	900	750	300	250	---	150	---	50
505-0026 GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, & PLCMT - OPG													
EH	G	86	89	120	120	30	---	90	27	---	82	---	11
SD	G	84	89	80	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	30	---	90	27	---	82	---	11
505-0027 EXPORT & INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
ES	G	86	91	830	500	500	---	---	---	---	300	---	155
SD	G	86	91	3,670	4,250	2,800	988	770	706	50	530	250	440
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,750	3,300	988	770	706	50	830	250	595
505-0030 BEST - CASA PROGRAM (CPG)													
FN	G	86	87	385	385	385	294	---	91	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				385	385	385	294	---	91	---	---	---	---
505-0033 DRUG AWARENESS OPG													
EH	G	86	92	1,000	1,080	750	585	250	246	80	160	---	8
HE	G	86	92	37	512	---	---	37	37	170	90	225	232
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,037	1,592	750	585	287	283	250	250	225	240
505-0036 MACAL COOPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	86	86	600	300	300	54	---	76	---	170	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	300	300	54	---	76	---	170	---	---
505-0037 CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Ⓒ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	CS G	88	91	2,020	2,020	530	310	630	124	700	700	160	880
	DG G	88	91	200	200	100	---	100	62	---	110	---	24
	PN G	88	91	40	40	20	---	20	---	---	40	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,260	2,260	650	310	750	186	700	850	160	904
505-0039 BELIZE PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	93	1,722	1,241	711	66	150	273	20	400	360	100
	ES G	87	93	854	614	254	115	---	34	---	50	---	55
	FN G	87	93	600	288	63	60	150	15	75	65	---	50
	HE G	87	93	600	281	48	14	150	18	83	75	---	65
	PN G	87	93	348	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SO G	87	93	450	472	300	---	150	136	22	230	---	60
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,574	2,920	1,376	255	600	476	200	820	360	330
505-0040 PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT (IESC) - OPG													
	ES G	87	89	250	250	250	173	---	77	---	---	---	---
	SO G	87	89	400	400	200	---	200	150	---	225	---	25
PROJECT TOTAL:				650	650	450	173	200	227	---	225	---	25
505-0041 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
	SO G	90	94	---	240	---	---	---	---	50	---	120	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	240	---	---	---	---	50	---	120	100
505-0042 *BRIDGES SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	FN G	91	94	---	4,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	---
505-0043 *NATURAL RESOURCES MGMT AND PROTECTION													
	FN G	91	94	---	7,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	920	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	920	---
505-0044 *TOURISM MANAGEMENT													
	SO G	91	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	50
505-0045 DEV. POLICY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT													
	HE G	90	95	---	650	---	---	---	---	180	30	150	180
	SO G	90	95	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	100	---	300	55

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,650	---	---	---	---	280	30	430	235
505-0046 *VECTOR CONTROL HE	G	91	93	---	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				75,338	93,513	58,983	38,102	7,600	11,167	6,457	14,276	7,320	9,010
GRANTS:				56,297	74,342	39,942	23,202	7,600	9,272	6,457	12,051	7,320	8,995
LOANS:				19,041	19,171	19,041	14,900	---	1,895	---	2,223	---	15

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Belize

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Bridges Support Program	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 900	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 900	Life of Project Funding 4,800
Number 505-0042 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991 Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To construct needed stream crossings to complement and complete an all-weather rural access road system in Belize.

Project Description: The project will make funds available for construction of up to 30 bridges located in the rural roads system. The bridge sets have been previously procured under the Rural Access Roads and Bridges project, in which the Ministry of Works has gained experience in the design, construction and supervision of installing eleven bridges. A bridge plan has also been prepared identifying the location of the bridges still needed. Using Fixed Amount Reimbursable (FAR) procedures, the project will transfer funds to the Government of Belize (GOB) to construct needed stream crossings to complement and complete an all-weather rural access road system.

Sustainability: The ongoing Rural Access Roads and Bridges project has provided the GOB with technical assistance and training to build its capacity to manage the rehabilitation and maintenance of the rural roads and bridges system. The Bridges project will complement this capacity by making the financial resources available to the GOB to complete the rural bridge system. The resulting all-weather access will help increase economic activity and revenues from agriculture production and tourism. The planned Development Policy Planning and Management project will help improve the GOB's fiscal planning and management capabilities by improving economic efficiency and directing adequate resources to essential infrastructure. As part of A.I.D.'s overall focus on natural resources planning and management, the new Bridges project will emphasize environmentally sound planning and attention to the environmental impact of construction, and will promote construction techniques that minimize environmental degradation.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s 1991-1995 strategy for Belize focuses on agriculture and tourism as the sectors with the greatest economic growth potential. The strategy emphasizes the rational development of these sectors through sound resource planning, management and protection, including conscious use of roads and bridges to target areas for development. The project will complement both tourist and agriculture development by providing all-weather access to potential areas of economic growth while addressing environmental protection issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB lacks the financial resources to carry out a bridge construction program. A.I.D. has been the only donor providing assistance for improving the rural roads system. Other donors are funding some major highway construction and work on the primary road system. A.I.D. continues to encourage the GOB to seek funds from other donors for bridge construction.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit all users of the rural roads system (an estimated 100,000 people) by reducing the cost of travel. In particular, agriculture producers will be able to move their equipment and produce quickly and efficiently, and restaurants and hotels will expand with greater tourist accessibility.

Major Outputs

- Construction of 30 bridges in the rural road system

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000) LOP
Technical Assistance	200
Construction (FAR)	4,600
	4,800

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	900	3,900	4,800

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Belize

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Natural Resource Management and Protection		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 920	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991: 920		Life of Project Funding 7,600
Number 505-0043 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To expand the productive capabilities of Belize's rural sector by developing those areas best suited to optimal production based on the human and physical resources present, while protecting the natural resources needed to sustain production.

Project Description: The optimal use of natural resources will be achieved by targeting those areas best suited for development based on their physical capabilities. The Land Use, Tropical Forestry Action, Reef Management and Select Resource, plans will provide the criteria for selecting the best development opportunities in sustaining agriculture production. This project will build on crop diversification and market development initiated through the private sector under the Commercialization of Alternative Crops project, and on improved marketing, stabilization of soils, reduction of slash and burn methods, and markets rationalization developed under the Toledo Agriculture Marketing project. Increasing farmer productivity in crops, forestry and and fishery, and strengthening private sector marketing will be major efforts. Expanding the public sector capability to implement conservation policies and compliance in the land and water based sectors will lead to natural resources managed on a renewable basis.

Sustainability: Implementation of a policy that promotes conservation and protection of natural resources will be a major focus of this project. The project will address use and management of resources in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Private sector strengthening will provide for increased employment opportunities in agriculture and related secondary and tertiary enterprises, and increased earnings will result in higher tax revenues.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project addresses the major theme of A.I.D.'s 1991-1995 strategy for Belize, which is resources planning and management, focused on agriculture and tourism, the major employment and earnings sectors in Belize. Rational planning and management of the agriculture sector, and protection of the resources, will enhance sustainable economic growth in Belize.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB has prepared a Tropical Forestry Action Plan and management plans for Glovers Reef, a major atoll on the Barrier Reef. The United Nations Development Programs has completed a land use plan for Ambergris Caye. The United Kingdom is financing six district land use plans that will provide the basis for land use planning. The A.I.D. project will help to integrate all these resource use planning efforts.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the small producer involved in crop, fishery and forestry production. Secondary services and tertiary enterprises will also benefit from this project. All the people of Belize will benefit from better protection of their natural resources.

Major Outputs:
- Land use plan based on physical and human capabilities
- Strengthened government sector to implement environmental protection policies
- Increased agriculture (crop, forestry, fishery) production on a sustainable basis and minimized environmental degradation
- Strengthened private sector capability to produce and market agriculture products

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000) LOP
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,000
Equipment/materials	3,500
Other Costs	1,100
	7,600

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	920	6,680	7,600

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: Belize

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Tourism Management		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991: 300	Life of Project Funding 2,000
Number 505-0044 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. 300	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: The strengthen Belize's capacity to plan and manage tourism growth, enabling potential economic benefits of increased employment and foreign exchange earnings without degradation of the natural and cultural environment.

Project Description: Tourism in Belize has grown dramatically, with potential for continued growth if the country's natural and cultural attractions are preserved. The lack of capacity in Belize to manage and regulate this growth is resulting in increasing environmental degradation. Recognizing the problem the Government of Belize (GOB) created a new Ministry of Tourism and Environment. However, the Belize Tourism Bureau and Department of Archaeology in the new Ministry, the private sector Belize Tourist Industry Association, and the public/private National Tourism Council lack necessary resources. The project will provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to help build the capacity within these entities to ensure that industry growth conforms with appropriate land-use, zoning and environment/resource conservation plans, by upgrading standards for facilities and infrastruture, and encouraging private investment in areas targeted as priorities for tourism development.

Sustainability: The project promotes sustainability of tourism growth through management to protect the resources on which it depends. At the same time, the GOB's ability to finance the costs of management is an issue which affects not just tourism, but management and protection of the country's natural and cultural resources in general. Supported by related A.I.D. efforts, the project will directly address the issue of how to mobilize and allocate resources needed to sustain the management effort. Tax reform, and related earmarking of revenues or user fees, are high on A.I.D.'s policy agenda for resolution of Belize's resource problems.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s 1991-1995 strategy for Belize stresses resource planning and management. It focuses on agriculture and tourism, top foreign exchange earners that have the greatest economic growth potential. Lack of adequate planning and management in these sectors, pose the greatest threat to Belize's tropical forests, barrier reef and biological diversity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB's lack of financial and human resources make its new Ministry of Tourism and Environment ineffective. The European Economic Community (EEC) provides a Tourism Advisor, funds for promotional activities, and some specific technical assistance. This project will be coordinated with the EEC and other interested donors, and will directly address the issue of increasing GOB resources for tourism management.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit all Belizeans and foreign tourists who come to enjoy the country's natural attractions. It will also benefit owners and employees of tourist facilities (some 3000 persons, about 6% of Belize's workforce) and investors.

Major Outputs:

- Strengthened institutional capacity in the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, supported by adequate budgets.
- Zoning and building codes in accord with environmentally sound national physical plans established and in force.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000) LOP
Technical Assistance	600
Training	300
Equipment/Materials	500
Contingency	100
	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			▨
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	300	1,700	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: Belize

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Vector Control		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health 100	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991: 100	Life of Project Funding 700
Number 505-0046 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To maintain and strengthen the Belize Ministry of Health's capacity to control the incidence of malaria and dengue fever.

Project Description: Since 1985, A.I.D.'s Increased Productivity through Better Health project has assisted the Government of Belize's (GOB) vector control program to reduce the incidence of malaria and dengue fever. This new Vector Control project will continue selective support to the ministry, assuring that an effective vector control program promotes the general health of the Belizean people while protecting A.I.D.'s investments in agriculture and tourism. The GOB has made major progress in vector control but, for both internal and external reasons, the progress is tenuous. The effectiveness of the program is threatened as land is cleared for agriculture, as refugees from neighboring strife-torn countries stream into Belize, and as the natural population growth rate continues at 3.8%. The project will focus on training, planning, epidemiological data interpretation and evaluation, and research trials in source reduction and natural control methods. Training will emphasize effective communication of preventive measures, the training of trainers, and new control technologies. Short-term technical assistance and training will be provided in prevention and response planning and in collecting, interpreting and evaluating data to enable the GOB to determine trends and respond effectively before situations become critical. Research trials will be undertaken in source reduction (e.g. drainage) and natural control measures (e.g. larvivorous fish). Training materials, data processing/analysis equipment, and research equipment will be provided, but vector control commodities will be procured under this project only in the event of severe shortages and/or disease outbreaks.

Sustainability: In FY 90, A.I.D. will initiate a new Development Policy Planning and Management project, aimed at improving economic policies and resourc[illegible]ning and management. A component of that project will address health care financing through such measures as social financing of basic health care. Cost savings are predicted to be significant, permitting the GOB to allocate additional funds for the vector control program. This project promotes management sustainability through training and short-term technical assistance. With current A.I.D. assistance, the GOB has already initiated organizational changes in its vector control program resulting in a more solid institutional framework.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s FY 91 - 95 strategy focuses on sustainable economic growth in agriculture and tourism. Outbreaks of malaria and dengue fever would be a serious obstacle to increasing and diversifying agriculture production, as well as to tourism growth. This project will safeguard the health of the Belizean people and protect A.I.D.'s investments in those key sectors.

Host Country/Other Donors: The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) is expected to provide short-term consultancies in vector control. Mexico has provided commodities. The PAHO and A.I.D. programs will be closely coordinated.

Beneficiaries: Malaria and dengue fever continue to be endemic in Belize. An effective vector control program will benefit the entire population, approximately 212,000 people.

Major Outputs	A.I.D.-Financed Inputs ($000 LOP)
- 20 short-term participants - U.S. technical training	140
- 2 long-term U.S. participants (MS)	100
- 20 trainers trained (in-country)	60
- Short-term technical consultancies	250
- Commodities	80
- Research trials	70
	700

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	100	600	700	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

BOLIVIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,349 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 26.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 11.54 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 570

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 40.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 869 (1983) 797 (1984) 2,228

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -677 (1983) -480 (1984) -1,973

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 111%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 137
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 22.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 6,408

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.4% (1978) 2.3% (1988) 2.2%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 41.0% (15-64yrs) 55.0% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1989) 30.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 5.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 450(84) 342(85) 89

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,550(84) 1,242(85) 1,133
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 27%

Major Imports(1988)CAPITAL GOODS;FOODSTUFFS;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 2,000(84) 1,584(85) 1,222
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 22%

Major Exports(1988)NATURAL GAS;METALS;SOYBEANS

Trading Partners: ARGENTINA; UNITED STATES; BRAZIL

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 87% (1985)
Agriculture: 92% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1988)SOYBEANS; COFFEE; LEATHER
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2272

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 53.0 Male 50.8 Female 55.4
(1970) Total 46.7 Male 44.5 Female 49.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 102

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 27% (1988) Measles 44% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1988) Polio(3) 40% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total 110.6	Male 119.9	Female 101.2
Secondary	(1981)	Total 21.8	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 65%

BOLIVIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,611 1/	21,100 2/	23,541
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	24,611	21,100	23,541
Economic Support Fund	11,750	33,413 3/	30,800
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	11,750	33,413	30,800
Other*	--	--	--
TOTALS	36,361	54,513	54,341
P.L. 480 **	33,284	33,302	32,061
Title I /III	17,000	20,000	20,000
Title II	16,284	13,302	12,061
TOTALS	69,645	87,815	86,402

** See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

1/ Includes 3,561 in reobligations for prior year funds
2/ Includes 100 in no-year funds
3/ Includes 13,250 in carryover from FY 1989

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	18.6	22.8*	22.8*
Foreign National	32.4	34.0	34.0
TOTALS	51.0	56.8	56.8

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 1 IDI and 1 parttime in FY 1990 and FY 1991

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	17	43	60	63	138	201	82	152	234
Bilateral[d]	43	72	115	2	25	27	0	5	5
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	59	59	0	60	60	0	60	60
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	60	174	234	65	223	288	82	217	299

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BOLIVIA

Introduction

Per capita income in Bolivia is the lowest in South America. Infant mortality and unemployment are high, while literacy rates and productivity are low. The country has significant mineral resources and considerable agricultural potential, but poor transportation links over rugged topography have been a serious barrier to their exploitation. Bolivia's largest export is natural gas, followed by coca and cocaine products, and minerals. Non-traditional agricultural exports show promise for the future. Unfavorable world economic conditions, natural disasters, and inept economic policies caused a severe economic downturn in the first half of the 1980s. Hyperinflation and an overvalued exchange rate compounded resource allocation problems. Since 1985, however, the government's basic economic policies and programs have been fully in line with the recommendations of the international financial community.

The commitment to economic policy reform is a consequence of cooperation among political parties, which continued through the presidential and congressional elections of May 1989. The new coalition government of President Jaime Paz Zamora has declared its intention to retain the present liberal economic model and adopt further measures to improve the investment climate. Obstacles to greater economic growth which the Paz Zamora government faces include tight credit, high interest rates, low mineral prices, and poor infrastructure. New investment codes are being drafted which could boost private sector confidence.

Through an innovative debt buy-back program, Bolivia retired more than $400 million of its debt to commercial banks, but it still has external long-term debt of nearly $3.5 billion, four times the annual value of exports. Debt service reached 51% of export receipts in 1988. Real gross domestic product (GDP) did grow by 2.8% in 1988, and A.I.D. estimates that in 1989 GDP growth also will be 2%-3%, barely keeping up with Bolivia's 2.7% population growth rate.

Bolivia also is on the front lines of the joint U.S.-Andean initiative to eliminate cocaine production and trafficking. About 35% of the world's coca leaf is produced in Bolivia.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. is a key contributor to the attainment of the United States' three interdependent policy objectives in Bolivia: (1) economic reform and broad-based development; (2) the eradication and substitution of illicit coca; and (3) strengthening democratic systems. Within this framework, the A.I.D. program contributes to economic and social development and to sound economic and environmental policies.

A.I.D. Economic Support Fund (ESF) balance of payments assistance and P.L. 480 Title III programs help to alleviate Bolivia's foreign exchange shortage and to stabilize the national currency. The programs have been an impetus to economic policy reforms and coca eradication. Local currencies generated by the P.L. 480 program provide funding for projects in agriculture, rural development, public health, child spacing, and basic education. A.I.D. Development Assistance supports broad-based development through projects to diversify exports, to create the jobs necessary to attract people away from coca production, and to meet basic health needs.

A.I.D. is assisting the Bolivian private sector to play a lead role in economic recovery, particularly in agriculture, manufacturing, and micro and small enterprise, which employ the largest percentage of the Bolivian work force. The Export Promotion, Micro and Small Enterprise Promotion, Handicraft Export, and Management Training projects all work exclusively through private sector organizations to provide technical assistance and credit. In agriculture, the Private Agricultural Producers Association project improves private sector agro-business capacity to manage crop input supply, production and marketing. It has arranged joint ventures between Bolivian businessmen and foreign investors. In the health sector, A.I.D. is assisting the government with a major public sector child survival program. It also is assisting privately owned clinics to provide high-quality health care for a small fee to thousands of poor patients under the Self-Financing Primary Health Care project. Over 90% of operating costs are being recovered, ensuring a high probability of future sustainability. An Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention project increases public awareness about this deadly disease.

A.I.D.'s urban Food for Work program cushions the effect of necessary but painful austerity measures by providing temporary work for 13,000 workers per month. Paved streets, water and sewer systems, health posts and schools have improved the quality of life. Seven cooperating municipal governments also have received technical assistance in upgrading public management and the execution of community projects.

A.I.D. contributes to joint U.S.-Bolivian anti-narcotics objectives through a narcotics awareness program and by providing cropping alternatives to farmers in the coca-growing Chapare and associated high valleys. In the associated high valleys, A.I.D. is developing improved agricultural and soil conservation techniques and trying to improve living conditions through health, child survival and basic education services. An important complement to joint U.S.-Bolivian counternarcotics efforts is the Justice Sector project, which uses technical assistance and training to improve the effectiveness of the judicial system. To strengthen democracy, the Democratic Institutions project is modernizing the legislative process and helping to strengthen electoral systems.

Other Major Donors

At the October 1989 Bolivia Consultative Aid Group meeting in Paris, the donor community, including the United States, pledged nearly $700 million for Bolivia in aid annually for the period 1990-1992. In Bolivia the multilateral development banks have funded resource transfers for credit programs, infrastructure development and mineral and hydrocarbon development. The Inter-American Development Bank has provided about $90 million per year in disbursements since 1985. The World Bank provides an annual average of $85 million in disbursements. Its Export Corridors project is designed to remove transportation bottlenecks for Bolivian exporters. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the United Kingdom are financing rural infrastructure projects in the coca-growing

Chapare Valley. Other bilateral donors to Bolivia include West Germany, Italy and Japan.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D requests $30.8 million in Economic Support Funds; $23.5 million in Development Assistance, and $32.1 million in P.L. 480 food aid.

As part of President Bush's Andean Counternarcotics Strategy, Bolivia is eligible for substantial additional ESF assistance, if it demonstrates adequate progress in counternarcotics activities. This additional ESF will be used: (1) to augment balance of payments aid, and (2) for alternative development projects. Balance-of-payments assistance will allow the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to maintain a strong fiscal and monetary program and to service eligible U.S. and multilateral bank debt. With this assistance, Bolivia will be in a better position to attract other donor assistance and private investment. A.I.D. believes that alternative development is most effective when host-country law enforcement and interdiction have disrupted cocaine production enough to drive down profit margins for the small producer, making alternative crops more attractive. To provide better alternative cropping opportunities for small coca-leaf producers, A.I.D. intends to expand assistance to agricultural experiment and extension programs of the GOB in the Chapare and the associated high valleys. The High Valleys are among the poorest areas in Bolivia and supply much of the seasonal labor for the cocaine industry in the Chapare. Native Indian villages rely on agriculture but need roads, irrigation, improved seeds, extension and marketing services, as well as credit. Basic health, sanitation and elementary school systems also need improvement. Looking ahead, A.I.D. is exploring ways to help Bolivian public and private sector agencies prepare for the possible influx of migrant workers from the Chapare Valley when law enforcement and interdiction measures take hold.

Development Assistance will be used to (1) strengthen private sector institutions in agriculture and rural banking. The new Rural Financial Markets project, for example, is an attempt to create a sustainable rural financial system which can provide rural banking and credit services to small entrepreneurs. Development Assistance will also be used to: (2) promote non-traditional exports through the Export Promotion project; (3) expand the pool of trained Bolivians and expose them to American democratic values through the Andean Peace Scholarship program; (4) reduce childhood mortality and morbidity; and (5) expand private voluntary activities in rural development, small business, and health services delivery.

A.I.D.'s P.L. 480 Title III food aid program will continue to fund the importation of critically needed food commodities and to generate local currencies required for funding of health, child survival and small producer projects. Title II supplementary feeding and Food for Work programs will continue to provide resources to improve the health and nutritional status of Bolivia's poor and to provide the opportunity for employment.

Mission Director: G. Reginald van Raalte

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
511-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	74	C	---	---	240	14	115	317	225	220	150	150
	EH G	74	C	---	---	1,227	1,142	---	73	80	60	270	270
	FN G	74	C	---	---	3,635	3,109	460	493	549	400	340	400
	HE G	74	C	---	---	1,085	965	77	108	150	100	150	150
	PN G	74	C	---	---	187	123	140	138	50	50	50	50
	SD G	74	C	---	---	1,935	1,758	500	261	350	200	300	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,309	7,111	1,292	1,590	1,404	1,030	1,260	1,520
511-0612 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	64	C	---	3,617	1,817	1,319	300	95	---	300	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,617	1,817	1,319	300	95	---	300	300	300
511-0458 RURAL SANITATION													
	HE L	77	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,933	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	4,000	3,933	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0465 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II													
	FN L	78	78	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,240	---	7	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,300	11,300	11,300	11,240	---	7	---	---	---	---
511-0471 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING													
	EH G	78	84	3,734	3,734	3,575	3,574	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,734	3,734	3,575	3,574	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0472 AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY													
	FN G	77	86	2,150	2,150	1,877	1,796	---	69	---	---	---	---
	FN L	77	86	9,200	9,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,350	11,350	1,877	1,796	---	69	---	---	---	---
511-0482 RURAL EDUCATION II													
	EH L	77	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,222	---	211	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	9,222	---	211	---	---	---	---
511-0511 DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS													
	FN L	79	79	7,000	6,549	6,129	6,128	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD L	79	79	3,000	2,757	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	9,306	6,129	6,128	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
511-0536	SAN GABRIEL HEALTH PROJECT (PVO)												
	HE G	83	84	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0543	CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
	ES G	83	94	---	63,500	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,000	10,300	5,000
	FN G	83	94	14,000	20,896	9,830	3,737	3,990	2,822	4,000	5,000	3,076	244
	FN L	83	94	12,500	12,500	12,500	5,066	---	2,546	---	4,000	---	88
	PROJECT TOTAL:			26,500	96,896	22,330	8,803	3,990	5,368	12,000	11,000	13,376	5,332
511-0567	LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR												
	SD G	83	91	2,380	2,530	1,650	1,345	730	246	---	433	150	259
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,330	2,530	1,650	1,345	730	246	---	433	150	259
511-0568	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH												
	CS G	90	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	1,000
	PN G	90	94	---	6,300	---	---	---	---	1,450	200	1,100	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	8,300	---	---	---	---	2,450	400	2,100	1,800
511-0569	SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE												
	CS G	83	89	1,000	1,000	800	718	200	10	---	172	---	---
	HE G	83	89	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,010	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,300	2,300	2,100	1,728	200	10	---	172	---	---
511-0571	POLICY REFORM												
	SD G	83	92	5,000	6,000	4,062	1,814	250	921	---	1,000	688	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	6,000	4,062	1,814	250	921	---	1,000	688	1,000
511-0573	MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION												
	FN G	86	91	6,497	6,497	3,157	1,866	2,236	1,032	1,104	2,000	---	1,340
	FN L	86	91	12,003	12,003	12,003	3,650	---	6,083	---	2,270	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			18,500	18,500	15,160	5,516	2,236	7,115	1,104	4,270	---	1,340
511-0575	ECONOMIC RECOVERY - BEP												
	ES G	89	90	23,500	17,625	---	---	11,750	11,750	5,875	5,875	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			23,500	17,625	---	---	11,750	11,750	5,875	5,875	---	---
511-0576	ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY												
	ES G	90	90	---	18,038	---	---	---	---	18,038	18,038	---	---

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,038	---	---	---	---	18,038	18,038	---	---
511-0577 INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION													
	FN G	87	91	6,000	3,000	2,400	117	---	89	---	1,017	600	1,183
	SD G	87	91	4,000	2,130	1,869	182	---	71	---	500	130	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	5,130	4,269	299	---	160	---	1,517	730	1,683
511-0578 PLANNING ASSISTANCE													
	CS G	88	90	700	700	200	154	500	164	---	264	---	---
	FN G	85	90	600	935	335	---	400	318	200	400	---	210
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,300	1,635	535	154	900	482	200	664	---	210
511-0580 MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
	EH G	85	93	3,000	6,000	3,000	1,973	---	667	350	700	500	227
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	6,000	3,000	1,973	---	667	350	700	500	227
511-0583 HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	85	90	4,000	4,000	3,500	2,747	500	525	---	500	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	3,500	2,747	500	525	---	500	---	200
511-0584 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	85	94	2,500	6,500	2,500	850	---	341	255	700	764	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	6,500	2,500	850	---	341	255	700	764	800
511-0585 EXPORT PROMOTION													
	ES G	89	93	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
	FN G	89	93	5,000	6,560	---	---	1,460	23	1,700	1,991	3,400	2,544
	SD G	89	93	6,500	5,000	---	---	939	20	1,000	1,126	1,600	1,250
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,500	15,560	---	---	2,399	43	2,700	3,117	9,000	5,294
511-0587 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY													
	ES G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	1,000	1,000
511-0589 PRIVATE AG. ORGANIZATIONS													
	FN G	86	92	4,200	6,700	2,972	1,014	1,228	1,641	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,200	6,700	2,972	1,014	1,228	1,641	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
511-0590 ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG													
CS	G	85	88	1,236	1,236	800	100	---	414	---	286	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,236	1,236	800	100	---	414	---	286	---	---
511-0591 EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT													
FN	G	86	88	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,929	---	47	---	24	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	9,929	---	47	---	24	---	---
511-0592 NARCOTICS AWARENESS													
EH	G	86	93	1,900	3,400	1,900	960	---	398	750	500	750	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	3,400	1,900	960	---	398	750	500	750	500
511-0594 COMMUNITY & CHILD HEALTH													
CS	G	84	93	14,500	14,500	2,500	---	2,082	438	1,311	2,000	3,000	3,000
HE	G	88	93	2,000	2,000	200	---	200	1	1,030	300	257	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,500	16,500	2,700	---	2,282	439	2,341	2,300	3,257	4,000
511-0595 ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM													
ES	G	88	88	7,320	7,320	7,320	---	---	7,320	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,320	7,320	7,320	---	---	7,320	---	---	---	---
511-0596 MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	89	93	3,000	3,038	1,560	---	1,000	59	478	1,246	---	---
SD	G	88	93	7,000	7,000	980	---	1,476	---	225	1,111	1,000	1,424
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,038	2,540	---	2,476	59	703	2,357	1,000	1,424
511-0597 RADIO LEARNING OPG													
CS	G	88	92	200	200	---	---	200	200	---	---	---	---
EH	G	88	92	1,700	1,700	283	110	812	223	263	490	200	191
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	1,900	283	110	1,012	423	263	490	200	191
511-0598 STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL MARKETS													
SD	G	86	91	6,200	6,200	1,000	21	1,670	456	1,649	2,873	980	130
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,200	6,200	1,000	21	1,670	456	1,649	2,873	980	130
511-0599 WATER & HEALTH SERVICES - OPG													
CS	G	86	90	2,300	2,814	1,850	51	464	1,914	500	849	---	---
HE	G	86	90	2,200	2,186	2,186	1,870	---	316	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	5,000	4,036	1,921	464	2,230	500	849	---	---
511-0600	ORS PACKETS													
		CS G	87	87	450	450	450	5	---	94	---	351	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	450	5	---	94	---	351	---	---
511-0601	CHILD SURVIVAL - OPG													
		CS G	88	89	1,000	1,677	1,000	216	677	274	---	961	---	210
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,677	1,000	216	677	274	---	961	---	210
511-0602	*ECONOMIC RECOVERY													
		ES G	91	91	---	15,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,500	14,700
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,500	14,700
511-0603	ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
		EH G	88	91	3,350	3,350	800	---	1,580	262	256	400	126	1,000
		FN G	83	91	400	400	200	---	200	---	---	200	---	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,750	3,750	1,000	---	1,780	262	256	600	126	1,100
511-0607	SELF-FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II													
		CS G	90	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
511-0608	AIDS PREVENTION													
		DG G	88	90	100	200	100	---	100	41	---	60	---	75
		HE G	88	90	500	500	---	---	125	---	175	150	---	150
	PROJECT TOTAL:				600	700	100	---	225	41	175	210	---	225
511-0609	JUSTICE SECTOR													
		ES G	88	88	500	500	500	---	---	180	---	320	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	---	---	180	---	320	---	---
511-0610	DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS GRANT													
		SD G	88	88	450	450	450	---	---	52	---	200	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	450	---	---	52	---	200	---	---
511-0611	CLASP II													
		EH G	91	95	---	3,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	100

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				231,670	367,642	143,164	83,828	36,361	43,930	54,513	64,537	54,341 1/	46,045
GRANTS:				162,667	299,333	87,232	44,589	36,361	35,083	54,513	58,267	54,341	45,957
LOANS:				69,003	68,309	55,932	39,239	---	8,847	---	6,270	---	88

1/ Eligible for additional ESF assistance under the Andean Narcotics Initiative.

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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PROGRAM: Bolivia

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Economic Recovery	Funding Source ESF 15,500	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 15,500		Life of Project Funding 15,500
Number 511-0602 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 91	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 91

Project Purpose: To provide balance-of-payments assistance in support of the Government of Bolivia's economic stabilization and reactivation program.

Project Description: From 1982 to 1985, economic conditions in Bolivia worsened considerably. By 1985, when the government of Paz Esternssoro took office, inflation exceeded 11,000% per annum, the price of the country's major export (tin) collapsed, debt servicing was a growing problem, the budget deficit was increasing, and real GDP had declined every year since 1981. Soon after he assumed power, Paz issued a New Economic Policy decree announcing drastic stabilization measures which helped arrest hyperinflation and end economic chaos. In 1987, the GOB issued the Economic Reactivation decree aimed at ending the country's prolonged recession. The major components of the decree were: increased resource availability, sectoral restructuring in the area of housing and exports, banking system reforms, and, fiscal and monetary reforms.

A.I.D.'s economic analysis indicates that these measures have succeeded in stabilizing Bolivia's economy and inducing a modest recovery. Real GDP grew by 2.2% in 1987 and 2.8% in 1988, still too low to permit recovery of per capita GDP, which is still about 25% below the 1981 level. Much remains to be done to reactivate the economy and achieve the GOB's 4-5% annual GDP growth target. The decline in net international reserves was $44 million in 1988 and is projected at $145 million for 1989.

This program will provide urgently needed support in the form of a cash transfer. The dollar funds will supply scarce foreign exchange resources to service eligible U.S. and multilateral debt, thus contributing to the GOB's economic reactivation efforts. In addition, the GOB will deposit an equivalent amount in local currency (bolivanos) into a special account in the Central Bank. Release of funds under the program will be tied in part to economic performance and to meeting coca eradication targets as one of several anti-narcotics performance criteria.

Sustainability: These funds will be jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GOB for the development activities of A.I.D. and other multilateral donors and to further support implementation of the GOB's stabilization and recovery program leading to self-sustaining development and economic growth.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program supports the overall U.S. objectives of: (1) support for a stable and democratic government and institutionalization of the democratic process, (2) promotion of self-sustaining economic growth, and (3) narcotics control.

Beneficiaries: The population as a whole benefits from an improved economy. Local currencies programmed under this project directly benefit the target populations of A.I.D.'s and other donors' development projects in high priority sectors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB negotiated a three-year Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) with the IMF which was approved in mid 1988 and is currently under implementation. A new agreement for the second year of the ESAF has just been negotiated with the Government of Jaime Paz Zamora, and will be presented to the IMF Board in November of 1989. Approval is expected. Debt rescheduling took place under Paris I, in 1986, and Paris II during November 1988.

Major Outputs	All Years
Economic Recovery	X
Economic Policy Reforms	X
Eradiction of Coca Acreage	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Balance of Payments Support	15,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	15,500		15,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	18,913	18,602	17,664
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	18,913	18,602	17,664
Economic Support Fund	10,225	996 A/	12,000 B/
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,225	996	12,000
Other*			
TOTALS	29,138 C/	19,598	29,664
P.L. 480 D/	7,000	4,000	7,000
Title I	7,000	4,000	7,000
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	36,138	23,598	36,664

A/ FY 90 ESF for Guyana.
B/ FY 91 ESF for Guyana is $2 million.
C/ Includes $125,000 ESF and $366,000 DA reobligations of prior year funds.
D/ PL 480 Title I for Guyana; See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	21.23*	24.22*	26.6*
Foreign National	29.46	31.58	33.0
TOTALS	50.69	55.80	59.6

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 1 parttime in FY 1989; 2 parttime in FY 1990; and 2 IDIs and 2 parttime in FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	139	134	273	172	164	336	103	199	302
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	0	2,985	2,985	0	1,200	1,200	0	1,335	1,335
TOTALS	139	3119	3,258	172	1,364	1,536	103	1,534	1,637

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

Introduction

The English-speaking countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which receive the preponderance of Caribbean Regional funds are democracies with multiparty systems and freely and openly elected parliamentary governments. It is in the U.S. interest that these close and friendly neighbors continue to sustain their political, economic and social equilibrium.

The six major A.I.D. beneficiaries are Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. A.I.D. also provides P.L. 480 food assistance to Guyana, managed through the Caribbean Regional Office. Lesser participants in a few of the regional projects include: Anguilla, Barbados, Belize, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos, and Trinidad and Tobago.

A review of OECS countries' growth rates for the 1978-87 period shows gross national product (GNP) growth of 4.9% per year, or about 3.5% in per capita terms. Despite these countries' success in maintaining moderate-to-strong growth rates, there are always potential disruptions to these small, open economies. International market fluctuations and natural disasters, particularly, can result in short-term dislocations. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo caused serious damage to the economies of Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Montserrat.

The pattern of economic growth among the Eastern Caribbean states is largely dictated by the physical environment of each. Long-term economic growth will be largely determined by protecting and managing the natural resource base. A.I.D. attaches importance to its environmental and biodiversity programs in the region. For the drier Leeward Islands of Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis, growth will likely emanate from tourism and, secondly, from light manufacturing. In the wetter, more fertile Windward Islands of St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, employment and income will largely derive from agriculture, with light manufacturing and tourism playing important supporting roles.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy has three goals: (1) basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustainable economic growth; (2) human capacity development; and (3) strengthening of democracy. A.I.D.'s strategy to contribute to achievement of these goals is to address five key problem areas: economic growth, agricultural sector deficiencies, obstacles to private sector development, access to skills and professional education, and democratic traditions and institutions. Economic stabilization is one of the prerequisites to economic growth in the area. A.I.D. works closely with the

World Bank-led Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development to help individual governments strengthen their economic development programs. Dominica, for example, continues to implement an effective economic reform program, which, as a result, has received broad donor support.

In Grenada, A.I.D. continues to assist the public and private sectors in fostering economic growth by development of a market-oriented economy. With significant A.I.D. assistance and that of other donors, Grenada's infrastructure has been virtually rebuilt. Infrastructure improvements have also been aimed at developing Grenada's excellent potential in tourism. These have included development of historic, cultural, and natural attractions and improvements to the electricity, sewer, and water utilities. In health and education, A.I.D. has financed training for over 100 teachers and school administrators, 370 health workers, and 161 individuals in other disciplines. An increase in light manufacturing, with corollary employment expansion, has occurred with the establishment of industrial parks financed by A.I.D. and other donors.

The A.I.D.-supported private sector development strategy has attracted both local and foreign investment. Over the past two years, the Investment Promotion and Export Development project has resulted in 30 new investments and production contracts with Caribbean businesses. Under another project, High Impact Agricultural Marketing Production, an equity financing mechanism was established to support small-to-medium sized businesses and has resulted in 13 investments with an aggregate value of over $32 million. The Small Enterprise Assistance project provided technical assistance and credit to over 700 micro-businesses and 400 small-to-medium sized firms. These projects directly complement U.S. trade legislation under the Caribbean Basin Initiative and contribute to the realization of A.I.D.'s goal of sustainable and broad-based economic growth.

The goals of human capacity development and strengthening of democracy are being advanced by A.I.D.'s regional programs in education. Under ongoing programs, A.I.D. has financed training for 522 people. Of that total, 53% were women, 95% were disadvantaged, and 73% have attended historically black colleges or universities. Through the Caribbean Justice Improvement and Caribbean Law Institute projects, A.I.D. financed the training of over 450 justice system personnel. The Justice Improvement project is being implemented by the University of the West Indies and Florida State University. A major thrust of this project is to enhance regional cooperation.

In FY 90, A.I.D. intends to begin a Structural Adjustment Program in Guyana to reactivate the economy.

Other Donors

In addition to the United States, other principal bilateral donors are Canada and the United Kingdom. Canadian assistance focuses on science and technology, training grants, major water and sewerage infrastructure, and forestry development. The United Kingdom administers a long-standing program of grants, with emphasis on the traditional agricultural sector. Japan and West Germany have begun to play stronger roles in the region. France (and to a lesser extent Italy) have increased their programs.

The Caribbean Development Bank, in cooperation with the World Bank, takes the lead in donor coordination. The World Bank chairs the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, with annual meetings to coordinate donors, regional and national government planning. The United Nations Development Program and the Organization of American States provide modest grant resources for training and technial assistance.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) funds road designs, port studies, and road traffic studies, offers project preparation and implementation training, supports environmental impact assessments of capital projects, provides credit to small investors, and is considering provision of special assistance to micro-enterprises. The IDB also works with the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce on a trade and development program for the small islands in those productive sectors with the most potential for growth: agriculture, furniture, and apparel.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $17,664,000 in Development Assistance (DA) and $12 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for the Eastern Caribbean and Guyana, and $7 million in P.L. 480 Title I food assistance for Guyana.

The DA program will continue to assist the region in developing its human resources through education projects benefiting both the private and public sectors. The Regional Management Institute project will support development of private sector management expertise required for growth of the tourism sector and the expansion of trade opportunities. Complementing the human resources program, A.I.D. will support private enterprise, with emphasis on non-traditional agriculture and small business.

Financing will continue for health, population, and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) assistance. Preserving the region's natural resources is vital to tourism and long-term economic growth and will also be supported.

The West Indies Tropical Produce Support project finances research and marketing for non-traditional crops with the objective of increasing inter-regional and international exports. This activity is complemented by a United Nations Development Program and Caribbean Community project for developing a marketing information system, including information on extra-regional trade opportunities, and a Canadian project for developing and upgrading the transportation infrastructure in the region.

ESF will finance infrastructure development, a critical adjunct in the tourism, agriculture, and light manufacturing sectors, and, as circumstances require, stabilization and structural adjustment. The Basic Needs Trust Fund, administered by the Caribbean Development Bank, will continue to finance small infrastructure works.

Mission Director: Aaron Williams

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
EH	G	75	C	---	---	1,132	1,124	37	10	162	100	50	75
ES	G	75	C	---	---	1,098	1,033	87	114	---	38	200	200
FN	G	75	C	---	---	3,980	3,639	195	407	204	233	200	238
HE	G	75	C	---	---	1,108	1,061	25	35	70	65	70	35
PN	G	75	C	---	---	645	645	---	---	40	40	90	70
SD	G	75	C	---	---	3,964	3,829	99	214	100	100	100	120
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	11,927	11,331	443	780	576	576	710	738
538-0005 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
ES	G	75	C	---	---	1,533	1,531	100	78	---	26	250	265
SD	G	75	C	---	---	2,732	2,649	200	114	340	250	300	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,267	4,180	300	192	340	276	550	480
538-0010 REGIONAL AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
FN	L	77	77	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,299	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	6,500	6,500	6,299	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0014 CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING													
EH	G	79	83	3,783	3,783	3,783	3,723	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,783	3,783	3,783	3,723	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0039 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT													
PN	G	82	91	7,666	9,137	6,247	4,782	1,350	737	323	873	239	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,666	9,137	6,247	4,782	1,350	737	323	873	239	800
538-0057 AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION													
FN	L	80	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,523	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	5,523	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0068 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II													
FN	G	82	88	11,000	10,144	10,144	9,744	---	300	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,000	10,144	10,144	9,744	---	300	---	---	---	---
538-0073 REGIONAL NON-FORMAL SKILLS TRAINING													
EH	G	82	90	8,214	8,214	7,014	5,057	558	1,269	642	558	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,214	8,214	7,014	5,057	558	1,269	642	558	---	400
538-0080 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	FN L	82	88	4,000	1,250	1,033	1,033	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	1,250	1,033	1,033	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0084 CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES													
	ES L	83	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN L	83	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,220	---	45	---	105	---	---
	SD L	83	85	11,035	11,035	11,035	9,380	---	1,415	---	240	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,335	17,335	17,335	10,600	---	1,460	---	345	---	---
538-0091 CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC													
	ES G	84	84	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES L	84	84	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,943	---	1,557	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	7,500	5,943	---	1,557	---	---	---	---
538-0096 PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING													
	ES G	85	89	8,220	8,200	8,000	6,757	200	927	---	---	---	---
	SD G	85	89	280	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	8,200	8,000	6,757	200	987	---	---	---	---
538-0099 E CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH & DEV													
	FN G	83	88	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,207	---	339	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,550	7,550	7,550	7,207	---	339	---	---	---	---
538-0101 ST VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM													
	ES G	84	84	2,000	2,000	1,954	1,906	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	1,954	1,906	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0103 BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND													
	ES G	84	91	14,700	17,700	12,700	11,417	---	776	---	---	1,000	1,000
	SD G	84	91	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	42	---	1,500	---	1,458
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,700	20,700	15,700	11,417	---	818	---	1,500	1,000	2,458
538-0108 ST KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	ES G	84	87	1,500	1,357	1,357	1,256	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,357	1,357	1,256	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0119 INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	84	91	2,950	2,950	1,500	1,500	1,065	708	---	357	---	---
	SD G	84	91	14,250	14,459	12,822	11,204	500	1,449	637	667	433	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,200	17,409	14,322	12,704	1,365	2,157	637	1,026	433	---
538-0133 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT														
	ES	G	85	90	4,600	4,600	2,100	1,898	2,235	835	---	1,602	---	---
	SO	G	85	90	7,250	7,512	5,803	4,012	600	1,772	1,109	1,728	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,850	12,112	7,903	5,910	2,835	2,607	1,109	3,330	---	---
538-0134 REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT														
	HE	G	85	88	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,163	---	761	---	576	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,500	3,500	3,500	2,163	---	761	---	576	---	---
538-0138 INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT SYSTEMS														
	ES	G	86	93	11,800	17,300	6,291	4,118	1,586	1,676	---	2,056	1,350	1,300
	ES	L	84	93	4,300	4,300	2,300	799	---	544	---	300	---	657
	SO	G	85	93	8,765	9,132	5,190	148	1,575	2,394	1,000	2,431	1,367	2,389
	SO	L	86	93	5,200	9,200	9,200	3,223	---	4,375	---	1,602	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					34,065	39,932	22,981	8,288	3,161	8,989	1,000	6,389	2,717	4,346
538-0140 HIGH IMPACT AGRIC MARKETING AND PROD														
	PN	G	86	91	25,700	25,783	15,374	7,330	3,722	3,657	3,264	3,019	3,418	3,761
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,700	25,783	15,374	7,330	3,722	3,657	3,264	3,019	3,418	3,761
538-0141 STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT - BOP														
	ES	G	87	91	9,543	20,378	7,543	2,700	2,000	5,443	---	1,400	2,200	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,543	20,378	7,543	2,700	2,000	5,443	---	1,400	2,200	1,000
538-0147 INTEGRATED AG OPG														
	PN	G	85	89	2,150	2,150	1,803	1,750	147	200	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,150	2,150	1,803	1,750	147	200	---	---	---	---
538-0145 REGIONAL MANAGEMENT TSS PILOT PROJECT														
	EH	G	86	88	2,700	2,700	2,700	971	---	1,212	---	317	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,700	2,700	2,700	971	---	1,212	---	317	---	---
538-0149 PROJECT HOPE - OPG														
	HE	G	86	88	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,325	---	425	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,750	2,750	2,750	2,325	---	425	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
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FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-C160 CARIBBEAN TRAINING - CPG													
	EH G	86	86	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,030	---	569	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,600	1,600	1,030	---	569	---	---	---	---
538-C161 AIDS/COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSIST													
	DG G	88	92	3,408	3,408	300	---	700	75	800	375	1,100	400
	HE G	88	92	3,592	3,592	224	---	975	37	759	975	530	568
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	524	---	1,675	112	1,559	1,350	1,630	968
538-C163 WEST INDIES TROPICAL PRODUCE													
	FN G	89	94	6,200	6,200	---	---	1,175	---	1,100	876	1,300	1,815
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,200	6,200	---	---	1,175	---	1,100	876	1,300	1,815
538-C164 AG. RESEARCH/EXTENSION/AND DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	89	94	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,300	190	800	1,200	1,044	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	1,300	190	800	1,200	1,044	1,500
538-C165 CARIBBEAN LAW INSTITUTE													
	EH G	88	90	3,000	4,500	1,500	---	1,500	859	1,500	2,141	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	4,500	1,500	---	1,500	859	1,500	2,141	---	---
538-C169 ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES													
	FN G	89	89	400	400	---	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				400	400	---	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
538-C170 REGIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE													
	EH G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	455	455	2,071	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	455	455	2,071	1,400
538-C171 ENVIRONMENTAL & COASTAL RESOURCES													
	FN G	90	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	552	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	552	500
538-C172 *REGIONAL TOURISM MANAGEMENT													
	ES G	91	95	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
538-C173 CARIBBEAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT TRNG													

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
EH	G	90	95	---	4,875	---	---	---	---	860	600	2,329	997
ES	G	90	95	---	4,165	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PN	G	90	95	---	1,108	---	---	---	---	537	---	571	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,148	---	---	---	---	1,397	600	4,900	997
538-0175 HURRICANE HUGO													
EH	G	90	90	90	90	---	---	---	---	90	---	---	---
FN	G	90	90	552	552	---	---	---	---	552	---	---	---
HE	G	90	90	332	332	---	---	---	---	332	---	---	---
PN	G	90	90	226	226	---	---	---	---	226	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	---	---
533-0178 *SMALL ENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE II													
ES	G	91	93	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
SD	G	91	93	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
538-0640 PTIIC													
EH	G	87	92	15,960	15,960	8,331	1,484	3,340	2,466	1,700	2,000	---	3,000
ES	G	87	92	2,105	2,105	---	---	652	---	---	---	---	---
FN	G	87	92	535	535	20	---	515	20	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,600	18,600	8,351	1,484	4,507	2,486	1,700	2,000	---	3,000
538-0645 CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT													
ES	G	89	91	2,300	2,300	---	---	2,300	---	---	1,000	---	1,300
SD	G	89	91	---	900	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	3,200	---	---	2,300	---	---	1,000	900	1,300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				264,506	318,432	207,162	143,413	29,138	38,106	18,602	30,405	27,664	26,963
GRANTS:				209,671	266,347	157,294	109,593	29,138	30,170	18,602	28,158	27,664	26,306
LOANS:				54,835	52,085	49,868	33,420	---	7,936	---	2,247	---	657

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GRENADA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
543-0000 PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPCRT													
	ES G	84	85	1,596	1,463	1,463	1,445	---	11	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,596	1,463	1,463	1,445	---	11	---	---	---	---
543-0005 AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION													
	ES G	84	84	1,964	1,904	1,904	1,896	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,964	1,904	1,904	1,896	---	---	---	---	---	---
543-0006 POINT SALINES AIRPCRT													
	ES G	84	84	19,000	19,000	18,999	18,947	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	18,999	18,947	---	---	---	---	---	---
543-0008 INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION													
	ES G	84	85	6,400	6,352	6,352	6,352	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,400	6,352	6,352	6,352	---	---	---	---	---	---
543-0010 RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION													
	ES G	84	86	11,206	11,206	11,206	11,198	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,206	11,206	11,206	11,198	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				40,166	39,925	39,924	39,838	---	11	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				40,166	39,925	39,924	39,838	---	11	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUYANA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
504-0066 RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS													
HE	L	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
504-0099 ECON STABILIZATION/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT													
ES	G	90	91	---	2,996	---	---	---	---	996	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,996	---	---	---	---	996	---	2,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				2,900	5,896	2,900	2,378	---	---	996	---	2,000	---
GRANTS:				---	2,996	---	---	---	---	996	---	2,000	---
LOANS:				2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Regional Tourism Management	Funding Source ESF 2,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 2,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000
Number 538-0172 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91 2,000
				Estimated Final Obligation FY 95	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to increase the capability of Eastern Caribbean public and private sectors to manage development of the tourism industry for maximum sustainable economic and social benefit.

Project Description: This project will capitalize on the comparative advantage of the Eastern Caribbean islands in tourism, and the potential for development of this sector to generate jobs, economic growth, and national income. Eastern Caribbean islands have substantial natural and other resources to support tourism development, but lack the level of management expertise needed to effectively mobilise these resources. The project will consist of four main components: (1) Tourism Development Policy, Planning, and Legislation, to create a policy environment in which private sector initiatives in tourism will flourish; (2) Strengthening Private Sector Institutions and Management, especially Eastern Caribbean hotel associations, to provide the technical assistance and marketing support needed for a strong, locally-owned accommodations sector, the backbone of the tourism sector; (3) Developing Backward Linkages to Agribusiness and Rural Economies, to help small farmers, rural artisans, and small business owners to benefit from growing tourist markets in urban centers; and (4) Database Development and Research, to provide reliable data on tourism trends, market factors, and hotel operating statistics, needed by both public and private sector managers to improve decision-making.

Sustainability: Policy reform, technical assistance in development planning, and database development will create an environment for private initiative to take hold over the long term, reducing the need for future donor support. Strengthening hotel associations will enable these institutions to sustain themselves through revenue from providing member hotels with technical assistance, training, and marketing, thereby enabling the hotel sector to provide for its own developmental needs on a long term basis. Public and private sector support for the continuing updating and maintenance of databases will be addressed. Developing backward linkages will ensure that the benefits of development accrue throughout society.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. has adopted a focus on tourism as one of the leading economic sectors likely to generate additional new jobs and economic growth in the Eastern Caribbean. The project also supports A.I.D.'s goal of strengthening the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Virtually all Eastern Caribbean governments have identified tourism as a sector for priority development. Governments will formulate policies, develop and implement plans, and adopt legislation needed for tourism development with broad community input. Private sectors will support these activities and the development of their own institutions. They are expected to respond with increased investment. Other donors, particularly the EEC, CIDA, and CDB, are providing resources for complementary tourism development.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of this project will be those who take advantage of expansion of tourist-related markets, including hotels and restaurants and their employees; small businesses, such as ground tour and water sports operators; taxis, clothing designers, boutique owners, artisans and vendors; small farmers.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved tourism policies, plans, and incentives	X
Improved management of hotels and hotel associations	X
Wider distribution of the benefits of tourism development	X
Improved databases for public and private management	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	LOP (Millions)
Technical Assistance	$5.0
Training	$1.0
TOTAL:	$6.0

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	4,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Small Enterprise Assistance II		Funding Source ESF 1,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 (ESF) 1,000 (DA) 1,000		Life of Project Funding 7,500
Number 538-0178 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act./PSEE 1,000	Initial Obligation FY 91 2,000	Estimated Final Obligation FY 93	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 93

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to increase the ability of local entrepreneurs to establish, expand, or increase the efficiency of their micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises which produce and sell their goods and services in the local, regional, and extra-regional markets.

Project Description: The project builds on the achievements of the current Small Enterprise Assistance Project (SEAP). A June 1989 evaluation of SEAP confirmed a positive impact on employment and productivity resulting from the provision of technical assistance and credit to small, medium, and micro enterprises.

This project will provide: (1) grants to National Development Foundations (NDFs) for the provision of credit and business guidance to small, medium, and micro-businesses; (2) technical assistance and training to small and medium enterprises using consulting firms and private consultants; and support to the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce and national private sector institutions such as NDFs, Chambers of Commerce, and manufacturers' associations.

Sustainability: The project is expected to make the National Development Foundations sustainable as far as their loan operations are concerned by continuing to build their capital base. CAIC's role as implementing agent will enhance its image as a private sector organization leading to increased membership and improved prospects for sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s Private Sector Strategy is aimed at greater equity through widespread participation in the region's economic growth. It recognizes that increased productivity, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, as well as viable private sector institutions are vital for a vigorous private sector. The project directly targets these strategy objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: Most of the governments in the region have enacted regulations favorable to private sector development in recent years. Over the past five years, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) have supplemented A.I.D.'s lead role of assistance to the small, medium, and micro sectors. Their assistance is expected to continue.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit businesses of all sizes, but particularly small, medium, and micro businesses and national institutions providing credit and technical assistance to them.

Major Outputs:

Loans to micro enterprises	750
Loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	50
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) receiving technical assistance	300
Strengthened private sector institutions	12

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Administrative costs	1,700
Technical Assistance and Training	1,950
Credit	3,400
Institutional Development	45
	7,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC)
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	5,500	7,500	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

#0373V

COSTA RICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,408 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 69.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 68.43 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,550

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 711 (1986) 826 (1987) 802

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -27 (1985) -49 (1986) -197

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.9 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 88.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 182
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 12.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,954

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1980) 4.0% (1990) 2.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.5% (15-64yrs) 59.0% (65+ yrs) 4.5%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 68.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 4.9 (1989) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 37(87) -203(88) -56

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,343(87) 1,625(88) 1,665
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 52%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM;MACHINERY;CONSUMER DURABL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,380(87) 1,422(88) 1,609
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 60%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;BANANAS;BEEF

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 18%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 92% (1985)
Agriculture: 159% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Oilcrops & prod; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2728

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 76.1 Male 74.0 Female 78.3
(1970) Total 66.1 Male 64.1 Female 67.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 16

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 88% (1988) Measles 97% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 86% (1988) Polio(3) 88% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 88%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	103.8	Male	104.9	Female	102.5
Secondary	(1982)	Total	39.8	Male	46.6	Female	34.1
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	20.2	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 94% (1985) Female 93%

Costa Rica

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	9,784	11,850	9,705
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,784 1/	11,850	9,705
Economic Support Fund	90,100 4/	63,544	40,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	90,100	63,544	40,000
Other[*]	198. 3/	-	-
TOTALS	100,082	75,394	49,705
P.L. 480 2/	15,071	15,207	15,000
Title I	15,000	15,000	15,000
Title II	71	207	-
TOTALS	115,153	90,601	64,705

1/ Includes 788 DA reobs of prior year funds.

2/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

3/ International Disaster Assistance.

4/ Includes 100 for Costa Rica Fact Finding Mission.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	23.0	22.0	23.6*
Foreign National	18.0	18.0	18.0
TOTALS	41.0	40.0	41.6

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes 2 IDI and 2 part-time.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	248	539	787	236	381	617	171	356	527
Regional[e]	134	32	166	184	50	214	150	15	165
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	0		0	5	5	0	5	5
Regional[e]	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	382	575	957	420	416	836	321	376	697

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

COSTA RICA

Introduction

Prior to the 1981 economic crisis, Costa Rica, one of the world's most vibrant democracies, was a model developing country, with an outstanding record of economic growth and progress in improving the quality of life for its poor population. This progress, based on a protectionist, import-substitution model and heavy external borrowing, was halted by a series of external shocks in the late 1970s which brought the country to a severe economic crisis in early 1981.

A.I.D., in response to that crisis and the effects that it was having on U.S. interests in the region, joined with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in supporting the Government of Costa Rica's (GOCR) policy reform program aimed at stabilizing the economy. With improvements in foreign exchange management, fiscal discipline and realistic credit policies, stability has returned to the Costa Rican economy. Production, non-traditional exports and income are rising. Moreover, this year Costa Rica has completed a rescheduling of its official debt, reached agreement in principle with its commercial debtors on the terms of a debt reduction under the Brady Plan, and celebrated its 100th year as a constitutional democracy. To continue on this positive path, Costa Rica must look to exports and investment for the foreign exchange necessary to finance the imports required for economic growth, deepen the policy reform program and consolidate the measures taken to alleviate part of its external debt problem.

With its strong tradition of democracy and social justice, Costa Rica is important to the U.S. goal of helping to establish stable, prosperous, and democratic nations throughout Latin America. The country's dedication to democracy has remained firm in spite of reduced living standards in the early 1980s and the double threat of neighboring Nicaragua and Panama. Costa Rica will continue to require economic assistance over the next several years to continue to make economic growth sustainable.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The program strategy continues to function within the framework of the Central America Initiative (CAI), which was begun in 1984 to provide expanded resources to the region to address fundamental economic, social and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Given the strong relationship in Costa Rica between economic growth, social well-being, and economic stability, A.I.D.'s primary program emphasis is to help Costa Rica complete the difficult transition from economic stabilization to economic growth by focusing on initiatives in export development, natural resources, and public sector efficiency. Costa Rica's non-traditional exports to non-Central American Common Market (CACM) countries have increased from $142 million in 1983 to $500 million in 1988. These results are largely attributable to export policy improvements, supported by the Economic Support Fund (ESF) program. A continuing A.I.D.-supported export and investment promotion program, Costa Rican Coalition for Development Initiatives (CINDE) also has had dramatic results. Between 1986 and 1988, CINDE attracted some 96 investments whose annual exports at full production are projected at $334 million. A.I.D. also is working through CINDE on production and marketing to support further diversification into intensively produced export crops and to introduce industrial companies to the world market through product subcontracting.

To stimulate investment, A.I.D. has successfully promoted improvements in the financial sector, which include liberalized credit policies and improved efficiency of the banking system. A.I.D. will continue to seek opportunities to broaden and improve banking services to current and potential users.

In the process of recovering economic stability, Costa Rica brought its public sector/social sector expenditures under control at the expense of capital investments. Now A.I.D. is working with the GOCR to develop policy and administrative reforms aimed at increasing efficiency and lowering recurrent costs in the areas, for example, of pensions and customs so that the public sector investment program can be increased.

A.I.D. has sought to spread the benefits of growth through widening participation in the marketplace and has helped to fill gaps in the provision of basic social services. Widened participation in the economy has been fostered primarily through the creation of some 36,000 jobs under A.I.D.'s export, housing and microenterprise programs, and through support for rural development activities within the Northern Zone. The FY 1990 Support for Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) project will further focus on productive employment-generating activities for the urban and rural poor.

In the provision of social services, A.I.D. is improving the contraceptive delivery program and implementing a private retail contraceptive sales program under the Family Planning Self-Reliance project. In the education sector, the Regional Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics (EARTH), financed in part with local currency associated with ESF programs, will open in March 1990. Other activities include an FY 1990 project on Drug Education which will respond to increased Costa Rican concerns about alcohol and drug abuse, and an ongoing rural classroom refurbishment program financed with ESF-related local currency. A.I.D.'s major activity in housing is the establishment of the National Housing Mortgage Bank with seed capital from ESF-related local currency to bolster financial self-sufficiency in the housing finance market.

On another front, a new awareness of the fragility of Costa Rica's natural resources has led A.I.D. to support three projects that seek to protect wildlife and to introduce practices of sustainable utilization. If successful, the concepts will be applied nationwide.

A.I.D. also has supported the activities of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) and the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights (IIDH), which work to propagate and strengthen democratic institutions and practices throughout the region. A bilateral Justice Sector Improvement project is strengthening coordination, planning and professional judicial training in the criminal justice sector and putting in place an information system on current legislation. In addition, the Central America Peace Scholarships (CAPS) program has provided more than 1,500 leaders with training and a first-hand view of the United States.

Other Donors

A.I.D., the IMF and the World Bank continue to be the major international donors active in Costa Rica. However, Japan came in strongly in 1989 by adding $100 million cofinancing to the $100 million World Bank Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) II, and the European Economic Community (EEC) is expressing increased interest in the entire region. The recent development of the Consultative Group mechanism to coordinate among donors and agree on priorities holds strong promise for the increased entrance and activity of other donors. In this regard, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Canada are making significant contributions, particularly in the area of natural resources--one of the four areas of priority that the GOCR presented in the November 1989 Consultative Group meeting in Paris. The other three areas in which the GOCR is seeking donor support assistance are export promotion, public sector efficiency, and education.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $40 million of ESF, $9.7 million of Development Assistance and $15 million of P.L. 480 resources for Costa Rica. The ESF request represents a continuing decline from a peak of $160 million in FY 1985, reflecting Costa Rica's steady progress in moving toward sustainable growth. A.I.D. will continue to require modest amounts of Development Assistance to address priority needs in the fields of public sector efficiency and natural resources.

ESF assistance will be targetted to the export sector to help the GOCR resolve remaining bottlenecks to export development and to provide continuing support to successful ongoing programs. For natural resources, the FY 1991 program includes the Municipal Watershed Management project, which will extend the sustainable utilization concept to municipal protection of feeder watersheds.

P.L. 480 Title I commodities will be used to provide an assured supply of wheat in support of the balance-of-payments program and A.I.D.'s policy dialogue on the elimination of food subsidies. Local currency generations from P.L. 480 sales support export promotion, private sector development and agricultural diversification activities. In addition, one third of the local currency generations from the FY 1989 P.L. 480 program is used for Section 108 private enterprise and development credit activities.

A.I.D. will continue the implementation of the present education, family planning, housing, PVO, regional democracy and justice portfolio, and will carry out a follow-on project to the successful CAPS scholarship program (CLASP II).

Mission Director: Carl H. Leonard

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	52	C	---	---	7,684	7,689	250	73	275	128	200	300
	HE G	52	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	SD G	52	C	---	---	3,225	3,191	445	165	257	356	250	380
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,911	10,880	695	238	532	486	450	680
515-0168 FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE													
	PN G	83	90	8,500	8,498	6,248	2,338	1,250	1,467	1,000	720	---	1,198
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	8,498	6,248	2,338	1,250	1,467	1,000	720	---	1,198
515-0190 POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.													
	EH G	83	87	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES G	83	87	925	925	925	16	---	255	---	255	---	---
	SD G	83	87	6,975	6,975	6,975	6,821	---	1,081	---	1,070	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,900	8,900	7,900	6,837	---	1,336	---	1,325	---	---
515-0191 NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN L	83	83	14,200	14,200	14,200	13,253	---	103	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,200	14,200	14,200	13,253	---	103	---	---	---	---
515-0203 HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	86	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE L	83	96	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,300	10,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
515-0204 PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION													
	SD G	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	---	41	---	5	---	---
	SD L	84	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	6,024	---	8,005	---	971	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,000	16,000	6,316	---	8,046	---	976	---	---
515-0212 TRG FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	85	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,194	---	1,133	---	1,545	---	1,050
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	1,194	---	1,133	---	1,545	---	1,050
515-0223 INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION													
	ES G	86	87	100	100	100	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
	ES L	86	87	5,855	5,855	5,855	---	---	2,301	---	3,554	---	---
	SD G	84	87	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	250	---	---
	SD L	86	87	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---	---	---	1,353	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary chart.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,005	8,005	8,005	---	---	2,301	---	5,257	---	---
515-0226 AGRIC. SERVICES AND UNION DEV. (PVO-U-R)													
FN	G	85	88	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,026	---	583	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,026	---	583	---	300	---	---
515-0227 AGRIC. DEV. COOP INTERNAT'L (PVO-U-R)													
FN	G	85	86	800	800	800	738	---	62	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				800	800	800	738	---	62	---	---	---	---
515-0232 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER													
ES	G	86	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	619	---	49	---	932	---	1,000
SD	G	86	87	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,325	---	943	---	32	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,900	4,900	4,900	1,944	---	992	---	964	---	1,000
515-0235 NORTHERN ZONES CONSOLIDATION													
FN	G	88	88	5,150	5,150	5,150	---	---	181	---	1,200	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,150	5,150	5,150	---	---	181	---	1,200	---	1,000
515-0237 NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS-TECH SUPPORT													
ES	G	87	88	585	585	585	102	---	88	---	395	---	---
FN	G	87	88	2,915	2,915	2,915	30	---	248	---	700	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	3,500	132	---	336	---	1,095	---	800
515-0238 PROJECT HOPE EMERGENCY SERVICES													
ES	G	87	87	250	250	250	120	---	---	---	130	---	---
HE	G	87	87	250	250	250	151	---	99	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	271	---	99	---	130	---	---
515-0240 ECONOMIC STAB & RECOVERY VIII													
ES	G			---	---	---	---	85,000	85,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	85,000	85,000	---	---	---	---
515-0241 POLICY AND TRAINING SUPPORT													
ES	G	89	91	250	2,961	---	---	250	---	2,437	1,250	---	1,000
SD	G	89	91	4,750	4,750	---	---	789	---	---	---	850	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	7,711	---	---	1,039	---	2,437	1,250	850	1,250

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all p[illegible]h an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0242 COSTA RICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	89	1,532	1,532	1,532	387	---	696	---	449	---	---
	ES G	87	89	17,846	17,846	15,746	937	2,100	3,375	---	5,601	---	4,842
	FN G	87	89	801	800	800	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
	PN G	87	89	183	183	183	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,362	20,361	18,261	1,324	2,100	4,071	---	6,050	---	5,042
515-0243 FOREST MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	89	91	7,500	7,500	---	---	5,500	---	1,112	1,500	888	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	7,500	---	---	5,500	---	1,112	1,500	888	1,000
515-0244 JUSTICE SECTOR IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	88	89	2,900	2,900	1,500	---	1,400	103	---	1,300	---	1,497
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,900	2,900	1,500	---	1,400	103	---	1,300	---	1,497
515-0245 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IX													
	ES G	90	90	---	60,000	---	---	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	60,000	---	---	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---
515-0246 *MUNICIPAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	91	92	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,167	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,167	1,300
515-0247 FINANCIAL SERVICES													
	FN G	90	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	50	---	500
	SD G	90	92	---	1,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,650	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,650	---	---	---	---	2,000	50	1,650	700
515-0248 ACDI - OPG													
	FN G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	150	[illegible]	350	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	150	---	350	---	350
515-0249 CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION CORPORATION - OPG													
	FN G	89	89	550	550	---	---	550	60	---	180	---	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				550	550	---	---	550	60	---	180	---	240
515-0250 *EXPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	91	91	---	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	35,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	35,000
515-0252 SUPPORT TO PVC'S													
FN	G	90	91	---	600	---	---	---	---	150	50	450	400
SD	G	90	91	---	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,850	---	---	---	---	150	50	1,700	900
515-0253 DRUG AWARENESS-OPG													
HE	G	90	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	263	---	237
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	263	---	237
515-0254 CLASP II													
ES	G	90	92	---	12,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,050
FN	G	90	92	---	2,200	---	---	---	---	2,200	800	---	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	800	5,000	2,350
515-0255 FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT													
FN	G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	300
515-0257 INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS-OP													
ES	G	90	91	---	1,107	---	---	---	---	1,107	653	---	454
SD	G	90	91	---	193	---	---	---	---	193	100	---	93
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,300	---	---	---	---	1,300	753	---	547
515-0258 COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION-OPG													
FN	G	90	90	---	1,600	---	---	---	---	1,600	550	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,600	---	---	---	---	1,600	550	---	800
515-0259 IFAM LAND FILLS													
FN	G	90	90	---	1,563	---	---	---	---	1,563	200	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,563	---	---	---	---	1,563	200	---	800
515-0997 CR FACT FINDING MISSION													
ES	G	89	89	100	100	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	100	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---
515-0998 C.A. ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ES	G	89	89	1,250	1,250	---	---	1,250	---	---	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	---	---	1,250	---	---	500	---	500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				126,417	259,588	104,875	44,253	99,884	106,261	75,394	88,094	49,705	58,541
GRANTS:				79,562	212,733	68,020	24,976	99,884	95,852	75,394	82,216	49,705	58,541
LOANS:				46,855	46,655	36,855	19,277	---	10,409	---	5,878	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Municipal Watershed Management		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 4,167	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 4,167		Life of Project Funding 9,000
Number 515-0246 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 92	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 97

PURPOSE: To increase the involvement of local communities in planning, decision-making, and implementation of activities to protect and enhance management of watersheds.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Increasingly, lack of clean water is limiting the economic progress of the towns of Costa Rica. Improper land use, contributes to water scarcity during the dry season. Unfortunately, public entities have concentrated on hydropower and irrigation structures, but not on the need to conserve and manage the watersheds which supply these facilities. Likewise, limited investments have been made in local sanitation infrastructure for liquid and solid waste management. As a result, local communities are increasingly confronted with serious health hazards.

A recent evaluation of 13 out of the 47 municipalities which manage their own water supplies recommended actions that can be implemented by the municipalities directly or by contact. These include: the preparation of management plans for the watersheds; the construction of water control structures; land purchase; fire control; monitoring or water quality and quantity; and development plans and programming for liquid and solid waste management. In a parallel procedure, funding for locally selected infrastructure projects will be available to municipalities that successfully develop and implement watershed plans which address both upstream and downstream environmental management issues.

Management activities will emphasize proper land use and environmentally sound management of solid and liquid waste. Watershed management plans will include training for citizens, community leaders, farmers and others in agricultural and agroforestry practices that conserve land and water, such as: management and expansion of forests and tree crops; soil conservation, and better cropping practices.

SUSTAINABILITY: Municipal governments will become the executors of the program in land use management. A user fees system will be implemented to provide them the means for continued management of water resources.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO AID COUNTRY STRATEGY: The project supports the sustainable use of land, forest and water resources, which is a major element of the Missions's strategy for long-term growth and spreading the benefits of growth. For the expansion of forestry as an appropriate land use in parts of the watersheds, the project will draw on the Forest Management project (515-0243).

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The GOCR will provide ESF or PL 480 local currency counterpart funding for project costs equal to at least 25% of total project costs. If feasible, the project will be designed in collaboration with the IDB, with the expectation of eventual IDB participation.

BENEFICIARIES: The project will benefit approximately 22,500 persons who live in the upper watersheds and approximately 80,000 urban and rural beneficiaries who live in the watershed lowlands.

OUTPUTS:	ALL YEARS
Improved watershed land use	5,600 ha
Watershed reforestation	1,300 ha
Water & sanitation infrastructure	26 un

AID-FINANCED INPUTS:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,000
Construction/Maintenance	3,000
Equipment/Materials	2,000
Contingency	1,000
Total	9,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,167	4,833	9,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Natural Resources
Energy & Mines and the Municipal

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Export Sector Development		**Funding Source** ESF	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 91 35,000	**Life of Project Funding** 35,000
Number 515-0250 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☒ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 91	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 91 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 91

PURPOSE: To support continued sectoral and structural changes aimed at re-establishing dynamic growth in the economy through increased exports.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: In 1983, Costa Rica began to implement stabilization and structural adjustment programs with the support of the IMF, the World Bank and USAID. These programs resulted in relative financial stability and renewed economic growth. Continued growth depends on maintaining the high rate of export growth, particularly of non-traditional exports. To achieve this, Costa Rica must deepen the structural adjustment process by reducing remaining distortions in the export and financial sectors and by increasing public sector efficiency.

SUSTAINABILITY: The principal challenge of structural adjustment remains the reorientation of the economy toward non-traditional exports (NTE's) to markets outside Central America. Policy reforms already undertaken have resulted in phenomenal NTE growth (32% per year since 1983). Nevertheless, substancial policy and institutional constraints remain, including import tariffs which are still fairly high even after the World Bank's second Structural Adjustment Loan, looming shortages in energy and skilled manpower, customs inefficiency, and transportation bottlenecks. Urgent attention must be given to measures to improve the regional distribution of new export investment to avoid an unhealthy concentration of development in the Central Valley. The country is not yet well organized to capitalize on opportunities in tourism and other exports of services.

The Export Sector Development Program will provide dollars under a cash disbursement program. Disbursement will be conditioned on policy and operational improvements designed to enhance international export competitiveness. The specific content of that conditionality will depend on the results of ongoing analysis and dialogue with GOCR after the February 1990 elections. Local currencies provided under the program will support activities aimed at export growth, particularly through support to an export sector trust established by the GOCR to assist export and investment promotion by both public and private sectors.

RELATIONSHIPS OF PROGRAM TO AID COUNTRY STRATEGY: The Export Sector Development Program contributes directly to the economic growth element of the strategy by supporting export development. The balance of payments effect of the assistance, the policy leverage, and the local currency portion will, in turn, affect every phase of the program strategy.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: This program would directly support the GOCR call for multilateral assistance to the export sector through the IBRD-sponsored Consultative Group. In addition, it is consistent with and supportive of an IMF Standby and IBRD Structural Adjustment Loan (II) currently in effect.

BENEFICIARIES: Direct beneficiaries of the program are the private exporters that gain access to foreign exchange for import requirements. However, given that the Costa Rican private economy does an excellent job in providing jobs and income to poorer income groups and maintaining the tax base for a range of internationally recognized social programs, it is assumed that most Costa Ricans will benefit by the sector program.

MAJOR OUTPUTS:

Export growth targets
Trade and financial policy reform
Export and investment promotion
Employment generation

AID FINANCED INPUTS:	**(LOP) $000**
Export sector support	35,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				
	Obligations	**Expenditures**	**Unliquidated**	**Principal Contractors or Agencies**
Through September 30, 1989				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990				
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	35,000		35,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,328 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 63.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 15.46 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 730

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 14.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 641 (1985) 764 (1986) 871

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -38 (1985) -44 (1986) -83

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.4 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 63.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1986) 352
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 27.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 7,097

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.6% (1990) 2.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.0% (15-64yrs) 59.0% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 50.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1989) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1984) 5.4%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 45%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -205(87) -264(88) -215

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,473(87) 1,490(88) 1,477
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 40%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS;PETROLEUM PRODS;COTTON MANFRS.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,268(87) 1,226(88) 1,262
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 90%

Major Exports(1987)SUGAR;COFFEE;COCOA

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; VENEZUELA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 17%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 104% (1985)
Agriculture: 74% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2327

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 66.4 Male 64.4 Female 68.6
(1970) Total 53.8 Male 52.1 Female 55.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 64

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 37% (1988) Measles 26% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1988) Polio(3) 63% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	63.8	Male	62.3	Female	65.6
Secondary	(1981)	Total	73.8	Male	73.0	Female	74.8
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	44.8	Male	43.3	Female	45.2

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 78% (1985) Female 77%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	20,128 1/	14,512 2/	11,335
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	20,128	14,512	11,335
Economic Support Fund	-	-	12,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	12,000
Other*			
TOTALS	20,128	14,512	23,335
P.L. 480 **	10,480	25,231	23,827
Title I	5,400	20,000	20,000
Title II	5,080	5,231	3,827
TOTALS	30,608	39,743	47,162

1/ Includes 3,495 in reobligation of prior year funds.

2/ Includes 27 in no-year funds,

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	21.0	22.0	22.0*
Foreign National	30.0	30.0	30.0
TOTALS	51.0	52.0	52.0

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes 1 IDI

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	185	142	327	40	306	346	35	254	289
Regional[e]	55	8	63	36	2	38	0	0	0
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	6	15	21	0	2	2	0	2	2
Regional[e]	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	246	167	413	76	310	386	35	256	291

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

As a functioning democracy with a free trade-oriented economy, the Dominican Republic's stability and development is important to the United States. The country is the leading Caribbean importer of U.S. goods and a growing supplier of goods to the United States. The Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) has consistently supported the United States in regional and international fora and is a strong ally in the area of narcotics interdiction. The two countries share strong cultural and individual ties. Human rights are respected. The U.S. national interest is promoted and supported by a strong and stable Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic is a relatively poor country, with a per capita income of approximately $680. Although income distribution is not markedly skewed, the incidence of poverty is high. An estimated 25% of all families and 40% of all children are not consuming the calories and proteins needed to meet standard minimal nutritional requirements. More than two thirds of all dwellings are not connected to water and 40% have no direct or indirect access to piped water. The country suffers a high (179/10,000) morbidity rate for endemic diseases and 70% of that is caused by water-borne diseases. In addition, the country has experienced an acceleration of deficiencies in basic services such as potable water, health, electricity, education and housing.

Growth was rapid during the ten-year period ending 1980, averaging 7% a year. Since then, however, the inability to adjust to external shocks brought on by steep deterioration in the terms of trade and severely limited external financing has transformed the Dominican Republic from an emerging middle-income country to relative impoverishment. Gross National Product (GNP) per capita declined from a peak of $1,170 in 1982 to $710 in 1986 and $680 in 1988. Unemployment, estimated at less than 21% of the labor force in 1981, rose to 29% in 1986. Public works projects absorbed a large number of unemployed in 1987, but by 1989, unemployment was again at 1986 levels.

Structural impediments to development include an inefficient tax system; poor performance by large public enterprises such as the state-owned electric company; the government's limited ability to allocate resources to productive infrastructure and basic services; stagnating agricultural production due to product price controls; poor management of large government support programs for small farmers; and a severe shortage of trained managers and technical personnel.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s strategy in the Dominican Republic is directed at the underlying causes of the country's recent rapid decline into poverty. It aims to reverse the unfavorable trends of recent years and facilitate a return to sustained economic growth and development.

A.I.D.'s goal is to assist the Dominican Republic in developing sustained and equitably distributed private sector-led growth and social advancement in a democratic environment. A.I.D. supports specified structural and sector reforms along with diversification and modernization of the country's economic base. The objective is to improve the ability of the country's private sector to take the lead in achieving development through export-led growth.

To accomplish the above, A.I.D. works with the GODR to secure viable, sustainable macroeconomic policy implementation, supported by progress on sectoral and long-term structural adjustment objectives.

The GODR has recently taken measures to stabilize and restructure the economy. In 1989, the exchange rate was unified; important but politically sensitive subsidies were reduced on petroleum, electricity and basic food stuffs and interest rates; and moves were made to divest unproductive or non-performing, state-owned assets. However, much remains to be done to return the country to its strong growth path of the 1970s and fulfill its considerable potential.

Key elements of A.I.D.'s program in the Dominican Republic facilitate increased private sector investment in agro-industry and free-trade zones. Since 1985, 47,000 jobs have been created as a direct result of A.I.D.'s private sector activities. These jobs create approximately $4 million in monthly wages and benefit some 150,000 members of poor families. In agriculture, A.I.D. is supporting diversification into non-traditional crops with export potential. These activities serve to maximize employment and income opportunities of many Dominican households and enable them to realize improved standards of living. The export-oriented emphasis will increase domestic incomes and foreign exchange earnings.

Other Donors

Several multilateral and bilateral donors have major programs in the Dominican Republic which complement A.I.D.'s effort. The World Bank is implementing a $105 million electric power sector loan to rehabilitate the electric company's plant and equipment. The Inter-American Development Bank is expected to sign a $120 million loan in FY 1990 for the construction of an electricity distribution system throughout the country. The major bilateral donors are Italy and Japan, with the former providing assistance to the electric power sector and the latter providing technical assistance and training in various technical fields.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $12 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $11.33 million in Development Assistance (DA) and $23.82 million in P.L. 480 commodities. ESF will support market-based, private sector solutions to critical development bottlenecks, such as efficient electricity generation. In addition, ESF will provide balance-of-payments and local currency support for increased involvement by the private sector in state-owned enterprises.

The P.L. 480 Title I program will complement the ESF program by reducing pressure on the balance of payments and assure a supply of food commodities at stable prices. Local currency generations will support investments in agriculture and promote non-traditional exports. P.L. 480 Title II commodities will support the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) - Dominicana programs designed to reduce infant mortality and child death rates. The programs provide food to low-income families with young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

The FY 1991 request will provide continued funding to the Private Enterprise Fund to support micro and small-scale enterprises in the informal sector, and for the Council for Investment Promotion for the Industrial Linkages project which will increase the participation of Dominican enterprises in Free Trade Zone production. Financing also will be provided to the Action for Basic Education (EDUCA), a private Dominican organization, to improve the quality of education in private and public schools.

Financing for the University Agribusiness Partnership project will be continued, providing for expansion of the agro-industrial and agribusiness community through institutional strengthening of the non-governmental Dominican Agriculture Institute. Funding in FY 1991 will support work under the Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing project, long and short-term scholarships under Development Training and AIDS prevention.

Mission Director: Thomas W. Stukel

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
517-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	62	C	---	---	1,311	1,256	115	68	150	130	150	130
	FN G	62	C	---	---	10,304	10,020	311	169	350	300	350	300
	HE G	62	C	---	---	1,607	1,540	25	63	150	130	150	120
	PN G	62	C	---	---	523	495	25	28	50	40	50	40
	SD G	62	C	---	---	2,807	2,495	434	307	887	700	460	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	16,552	15,806	910	635	1,587	1,300	1,160	990
517-0050 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	62	C	---	---	1,293	1,225	85	80	85	125	85	80
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,293	1,225	85	80	85	125	85	80
517-0126 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN L	81	84	8,080	8,080	7,680	6,859	---	319	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,080	8,080	7,680	6,859	---	319	---	---	---	---
517-0127 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	81	81	1,150	1,150	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
	EH L	81	81	4,250	4,250	4,250	3,517	---	726	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,400	5,400	4,250	3,517	---	726	---	12	---	---
517-0144 ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV													
	FN G	82	86	3,114	3,114	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN L	82	86	5,268	5,268	5,268	4,977	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	82	86	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,295	---	50	---	---	---	---
	SD L	82	86	6,550	6,550	6,550	1,609	---	216	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,532	17,532	14,418	8,881	---	266	---	---	---	---
517-0146 APEC VOCATIONAL TRAINING - OPG													
	EH G	80	84	407	406	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				407	406	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
517-0150 SMALL INDUSTRY													
	FN G	82	84	595	595	595	344	---	241	---	---	---	---
	FN L	82	84	3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	82	84	255	255	255	116	---	107	---	---	---	---
	SD L	82	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	685	---	---	---	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,850	5,850	2,350	1,143	---	348	---	400	---	---
517-0153 HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
		NE G	82	88	2,769	2,769	2,430	1,005	319	779	---	666	---	319
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,769	2,769	2,430	1,005	319	779	---	666	---	319
517-0156	AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS													
		FN G	84	88	1,250	1,250	1,250	357	---	142	---	443	---	308
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	1,250	357	---	142	---	443	---	308
517-0157	GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
		EH G	83	86	6,500	6,500	6,500	4,885	---	721	---	894	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	6,500	6,500	4,885	---	721	---	894	---	---
517-0159	ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT													
		FN L	83	83	12,000	12,000	12,000	7,282	---	1,465	---	2,218	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	12,000	7,282	---	1,465	---	2,218	---	---
517-0160	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING													
		EH L	83	83	1,550	1,550	1,550	776	---	774	---	---	---	---
		FN L	83	83	3,450	3,450	3,450	1,746	---	314	---	304	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	2,522	---	1,088	---	304	---	---
517-0177	RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)													
		FN L	83	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	6,917	---	2,987	---	4,983	---	113
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	6,917	---	2,987	---	4,983	---	113
517-0179	SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I													
		FN G	83	85	950	950	950	590	---	288	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				950	950	950	590	---	288	---	---	---	---
517-0186	AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION													
		FN G	85	90	4,000	5,500	2,500	814	1,300	767	1,500	919	---	1,000
		FN L	85	90	15,560	15,560	15,560	8,070	---	---	---	7,490	---	---
		SD L	85	90	1,740	1,740	1,740	---	---	---	---	1,740	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				21,300	22,800	19,800	8,884	1,300	767	1,500	10,149	---	1,000
517-0190	EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
		EH G	86	92	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,220	---	443	---	637	---	---
		SD G	86	92	4,100	8,100	4,100	2,507	---	1,157	852	1,265	1,400	900

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,600	10,600	6,600	3,727	---	1,800	852	1,902	1,400	900
517-0214 COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS													
	FN G	87	89	7,170	7,170	4,750	466	2,420	577	---	1,900	---	2,673
	FN L	87	89	7,580	7,580	7,580	---	---	2,000	---	5,580	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,750	14,750	12,330	466	2,420	2,577	---	7,080	---	2,673
517-0216 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
	EH G	86	93	9,950	9,950	5,890	1,642	995	1,728	1,300	2,368	1,000	1,500
	FN G	86	93	3,000	3,000	270	---	430	108	1,000	162	1,000	1,400
	PN G	86	93	550	550	550	---	---	50	---	250	---	250
	SD G	86	93	1,500	728	450	---	278	45	---	378	---	305
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	14,228	7,160	1,642	1,703	1,931	2,300	3,158	2,000	3,455
517-0218 CDE REVENUE COLLECTION													
	SD G	86	86	500	500	500	311	---	29	---	90	---	---
	SD L	86	86	2,500	2,500	2,500	5	---	613	---	1,300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	316	---	642	---	1,390	---	---
517-0229 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES													
	PN G	86	90	5,000	5,450	5,000	851	---	569	450	930	---	950
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,450	5,000	851	---	569	450	930	---	950
517-0232 CARE - RURAL WATER OPG													
	HE G	85	85	430	430	430	329	---	100	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				430	430	430	329	---	100	---	---	---	---
517-0235 VECTOR CONTROL													
	HE G	86	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	406	---	558	---	536	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	406	---	558	---	536	---	---
517-0236 SUGAR DIVERSIFICATION													
	FN G	87	88	3,500	3,500	3,500	188	---	478	---	800	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	3,500	188	---	478	---	800	---	---
517-0237 DEBT CONVERSION													
	SD G	88	88	3,500	3,500	2,900	---	---	82	---	1,200	---	400

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	2,900	---	---	82	---	1,200	---	400
517-0239	CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS	G	87	89	1,142	1,142	500	---	642	---	---	400	---	742
	HE	G	87	89	3,510	11,510	3,510	52	---	1,082	---	1,230	---	876
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,652	12,652	4,010	52	642	1,082	---	1,630	---	1,618
517-0242	ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION													
	HE	G	87	87	705	705	705	---	---	420	---	200	---	85
	PROJECT TOTAL:				705	705	705	---	---	420	---	200	---	85
517-0243	UNIVERSITY AGRIBUSINESS PARTNERSHIP													
	[illegible]	G	89	92	12,000	12,000	---	---	3,600	84	2,125	1,000	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	---	---	3,600	84	2,125	1,000	---	1,000
517-0247	PVO CO-FINANCING													
	FN	G	89	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	350	885	500
	HE	G	89	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	2,000	---	683	350	---	1,000
	SD	G	89	92	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	500	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	---	---	3,000	---	1,683	700	1,385	1,800
517-0251	PRIVATE PRIMARY EDUCATION													
	EH	G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,480	250	1,100	700
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,480	250	1,100	700
517-0252	INDUSTRIAL LINKAGES													
	SD	G	89	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	250	707	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	250	707	800
517-0254	MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	SD	G	90	92	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,648	850
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,500	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,648	850
517-0255	PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE SUPPORT - BOP													
	ES	G	88	91	13,835	25,835	13,035	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	12,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				13,835	25,835	13,035	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	12,000
517-0256	AIDS SUPPORT													

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
DG	G	88	92	900	2,000	300	---	400	153	600	350	500	700
HE	G	88	92	100	800	---	---	100	---	350	350	350	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	2,800	300	---	700	153	950	900	850	900
517-0640 PTIIC													
EH	G	87	91	4,430	5,449	1,125	560	2,249	1,156	---	1,250	1,000	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,430	5,449	1,125	560	2,249	1,156	---	1,250	1,000	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				206,460	243,936	171,088	78,410	20,128	22,243	14,512	45,170	23,335	31,341
GRANTS:				117,932	155,408	86,460	35,967	20,128	12,829	14,512	21,148	23,335	31,228
LOANS:				88,528	88,528	84,628	42,443	---	9,414	---	24,022	---	113

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ECUADOR

Total U.S. Aid $ 622 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 26.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.95 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,040

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 3.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 2,188 (1983) 966 (1984) 1,279

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -627 (1983) -265 (1984) -86

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 92.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 494
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 20.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 10,263

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.1% (1978) 2.9% (1990) 2.3%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.6% (15-64yrs) 56.6% (65+ yrs) 3.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 45.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1989) 3.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 65.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 39%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 938(86) 40(87) -694

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 3,331(86) 2,340(87) 3,163
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 49%

Major Imports(1987)RAW MATERIALS;CAPITAL GOODS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 4,269(86) 2,300(87) 2,471
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 62%

Major Exports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;COFFEE;COCOA PRODS.

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 104% (1985)
Agriculture: 114% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Wine & beer; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2048

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 65.3 Male 63.5 Female 67.6
(1970) Total 58.1 Male 56.5 Female 59.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 63

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 40% (1988) Measles 53% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1988) Polio(3) 57% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 59%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 120.6	Male 122.4	Female 118.7
Secondary	(1982)	Total 59.3	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 30.4	Male 38.3	Female 22.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 85% (1985) Female 80%

ECUADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	17,201	14,091	14,752
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	17,201*	14,091	14,752
Economic Support Fund	9,000	--	9,000
Loan	--		--
Grant	9,000	--	9,000
Other		--	
TOTALS	26,201	14,091	23,752
P.L. 480 **	668	335	--
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	668	335	--
TOTALS	26,869	14,426	23,752

*Includes 1,192 in reobligation of prior year funds
**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	23	23	12.8*
Foreign National	17	17	18.0
TOTALS	40	40	41.8

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 3 HIG, 1 IDI, and 1 part-time

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	3	14	17	2	40	42	3	14	17
Regional[e]	18	138	156	22	178	200	17	143	160
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	38	61	99	20	10	30	20	10	30
Regional[e]	1	2	3	2	2	4	0	0	0
TOTALS	60	215	275	46	230	276	40	167	207

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*
[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ECUADOR

Introduction

The democratically elected Government of Ecuador (GOE) continues to face a severe financial crisis. Per capita income has fallen significantly in recent years. New employment opportunities have slowed as petroleum revenues declined, inflation accelerated, and overall economic growth decreased from an average annual rate of 9% during the 1970s to an average of 2.6% between 1980 and 1988. The population growth rate, at 2.9% per annum, outpaced the economic growth rate during this decade.

While important efforts have been made to expand social services, relatively large segments of the population remain uncovered. Many poor urban families do not have access to water, sewage disposal or electricity. For rural families, only about 30% have access to potable water and 40% to basic health services for women and children. Malnourishment is common among infants and the infant mortality rate is about seven times higher than that in the United States. More than two-thirds of rural children leave school by the end of the fourth grade.

The emergency economic stabilization measures adopted by the GOE over the past year have achieved several positive results: unprecedented levels of inflation have apparently been brought under control, the fiscal deficit has been more than halved, the foreign exchange structure has been stabilized and the sharp deficit in net foreign exchange reserves has turned positive. These encouraging results, with the GOE's commitment to fully implement a comprehensive economic program, have led to the approval of an 18-month, International Monetary Fund (IMF) stand-by agreement.

This progress in achieving economic stabilization cannot ignore a barely positive gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate for 1989 and modest prospects over the medium term. The ability of the agricultural and industrial sectors to respond to the crisis of the 1980s has been limited by economic policies beginning in the 1960s, which have favored import substituting industrialization. Ecuador's democratic processes and institutions are relatively weak. Many of Ecuador's leaders, in both the public and private sectors, apparently have a low level of commitment to changes needed to advance national -- as opposed to more parochial -- interests. These factors pose serious constraints to development progress.

The primary interests of the United States in Ecuador are to help strengthen pluralism and democracy and to support the government's commitment to combat the production, consumption and trafficking of illicit drugs. These interests can best be achieved by supporting sustainable economic growth with equity.

A.I.D. Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The United States' major development assistance goal is to achieve the reforms necessary for broad-based, sustainable economic growth and human capacity development needed for wider sharing of the benefits of growth.

A.I.D. supports GOE efforts to address fundamental development problems in the macroeconomic and sector policy formulation, technology transfer and institutional restructuring necessary for broad-based, sustainable growth in the nonpetroleum sectors of the economy. To achieve sustainable growth, Ecuador must consolidate its economic stabilization program over the short term. Accordingly, A.I.D.'s policy dialogue efforts will continue to focus on key macroeconomic issues such as reduction of inflation and the fiscal deficit, maintaining a flexible exchange rate structure and negotiations with the international banking community on Ecuador's debt service situation. There are strong indications that stabilization can be achieved over the short term.

A.I.D. policy dialogue at both the macroeconomic and sector levels will also promote financial sector reform, the adoption of an outward-oriented growth model, reduction in government intervention in the economy and revised labor policies which will foster less capital-intensive investment strategies than in the past. A.I.D. technology transfer and institution-building activities are contributing to improved agricultural productivity, employment and incomes; more sustainable management of Ecuador's environment, focusing on biodiversity, tropical forests and coastal resources; and reduced underemployment through small and microenterprise development and non-traditional agricultural export promotion. A.I.D. also emphasizes strengthening both private producer and exporter associations and small and microenterprise assistance organizations to expand services on a continuing, sustainable basis.

To foster wider sharing of the benefits of growth, A.I.D. will continue to assist programs in health, shelter and related services, urban growth management, human resource development and drug awareness. In the health sector, emphasis will be placed on reducing infant and child mortality; decreasing the high birth rate; and ensuring self-sustainability of service delivery. The A.I.D. program is stimulating greater participation by private builders and financial institutions in low-cost housing and shelter credit and improving municipal capability to furnish water and sewer services to the fast-growing population of low-income urban families. A modest level of resources will be used to introduce low-cost, efficient technologies which address the critical efficiency and quality needs of basic education. Finally, research, legal reform and public awareness efforts are helping to solidify commitment among private sector and government institutions for finding solutions to the country's growing drug abuse, trafficking and money-laundering problems.

The A.I.D. program also seeks to ensure the sustainability of social services, based on sound fiscal and monetary policy, by improving institutional capabilities to manage efficient programs, introducing measures for meeting recurrent costs and increasing participation by the private sector in social service delivery. Activities in this area include studying the sustainability of social and economic development efforts through public and private organizations; assisting social service organizations to develop cost recovery models; implementing market-oriented, low-cost housing and urban development programs through the private sector; and increasing the role of private organizations in the delivery of family planning services.

Other Donors

A.I.D. assistance, while modest in comparison to the levels provided by the major multilateral organizations — International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) — has been highly complementary of and consistent with other donor programs. This is particularly true with respect to support for the GOE's emergency stabilization program and for structural reform in the financial sector. Over the short to medium term, A.I.D. policy dialogue and sector programs will complement an IBRD industry and trade sector loan as well as joint IBRD/IDB assistance in basic education, municipal development and small and microenterprise support.

FY 1991 Program

The FY 1991 A.I.D. program in Ecuador will reflect an increasing emphasis on structural reform and sector policies which are key to accomplishing the goals discussed above. There will be a new initiative in population and family planning.

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $9.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and $14.75 million in Development Assistance.

To assist the Ecuadorean government to consolidate its economic stabilization program and to pursue structural reforms necessary for self-sustaining growth, A.I.D. is proposing ESF balance of payments support together with a variety of project and non-project assistance activities designed to facilitate public and private sector consensus on needed reform.

To help broaden the base for growth, A.I.D. will continue to provide assistance aimed at increasing production and productivity. The principal elements of this assistance are agricultural policy analysis and formulation; modern agricultural technology transfer in the rural sector; protection and management of the natural resource base for sustainable economic development and growth; diversification of agricultural exports; and employment and informal sector strengthening.

To foster wider sharing of the benefits of growth and improving the quality of life for Ecuador's poor majority, A.I.D.'s assistance programs will focus on improving access to shelter and related urban infrastructure by lower-income groups; reducing infant and child mortality and morbidity through the provision of basic child survival services; improving access to potable water and sanitation in the rural sector; providing family planning services; developing and implementing a radio learning program; providing drug awareness and education services; and continuing to provide increased training opportunities through the Andean Peace Scholarship Program.

Mission Director: Frank Almaguer

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
518-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	78	C	---	---	83	76	30	25	---	10	50	35
	EH G	78	C	---	---	1,798	1,664	200	142	20	150	150	110
	FN G	78	C	---	---	14,234	13,817	472	583	310	300	410	320
	HE G	78	C	---	---	1,139	1,058	84	94	10	75	---	---
	PN G	78	C	---	---	249	248	50	48	200	50	50	35
	SD G	78	C	---	---	3,983	3,686	269	237	250	200	150	110
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	21,506	20,549	1,107	1,131	790	785	810	610
518-0004 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	79	C	---	---	1,163	993	300	290	300	400	300	270
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,163	993	300	290	300	400	300	270
518-0012 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE													
	FN L	80	84	9,800	9,800	9,734	9,734	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,800	9,800	9,734	9,734	---	---	---	---	---	---
518-0015 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM													
	CS G	81	88	960	960	960	64	---	226	---	415	---	---
	HE G	81	88	5,991	5,991	5,991	3,643	---	1,008	---	819	---	---
	HE L	81	88	7,235	7,235	7,235	6,613	---	---	---	547	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,186	14,186	14,186	10,320	---	1,234	---	1,781	---	---
518-0017 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	80	86	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
518-0019 NONTRADITIONAL AG EXPORTS													
	FN G	84	91	4,400	5,258	2,709	2,254	437	202	808	290	809	834
	FN L	84	91	8,000	7,500	7,500	4,618	---	---	---	1,410	---	---
	SD G	84	91	2,000	4,100	---	---	1,414	---	586	762	2,100	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,400	16,858	10,209	6,872	1,851	202	1,394	2,462	2,909	834
518-0023 FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	82	85	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,154	---	260	---	7	---	60
	FN L	82	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	3,364	---	421	---	717	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,987	7,987	7,987	4,518	---	681	---	724	---	60
518-0026 POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	81	90	14,000	12,705	8,803	6,394	2,352	504	1,400	2,038	---	2,321

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,030	12,705	8,803	6,394	2,352	504	1,400	2,038	---	2,321
518-0029 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES													
SD	L	81	84	1,650	1,011	1,011	1,011	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,650	1,011	1,011	1,011	---	---	---	---	---	---
518-0032 RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM													
FN	G	83	87	7,200	7,200	6,450	5,070	750	602	---	1,520	---	---
FN	L	80	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,557	---	---	---	43	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,800	9,800	9,050	7,627	750	602	---	1,563	---	---
518-0035 GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
EH	G	86	87	4,700	4,700	4,700	1,753	---	1,638	---	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,700	4,700	4,700	1,753	---	1,638	---	400	---	---
518-0041 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - OPG													
EH	G	84	85	388	388	388	250	---	118	---	20	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				388	388	388	250	---	118	---	20	---	---
518-0042 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	85	87	2,200	2,200	2,200	1,648	---	116	---	39	---	---
SD	G	85	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,269	---	503	---	600	---	200
SD	L	85	87	2,250	2,250	2,250	425	---	232	---	1,200	---	393
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,050	7,050	7,050	3,342	---	851	---	1,839	---	593
518-0044 TECHNICAL TRAINING - OPG													
EH	G	84	89	1,100	1,100	821	470	279	332	---	130	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	821	470	279	332	---	130	---	---
518-0047 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)													
FN	G	84	87	350	350	350	186	---	110	---	54	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				350	350	350	186	---	110	---	54	---	---
518-0048 TECH TRAINING FOR FINANCIAL SECTOR-OPG													
SD	G	84	87	437	437	437	252	---	157	---	10	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				437	437	437	252	---	157	---	10	---	---
518-0049 MALARIA CONTROL													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,384	---	412	---	429	---	460
	HE L	85	86	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,866	---	171	---	362	---	685
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	9,500	9,500	4,250	---	583	---	791	---	1,145
518-0051 AG SECTOR REORIENTATION PROGRAM													
	FN G	85	91	8,600	9,100	7,100	5,207	300	1,495	900	1,035	700	863
	FN L	85	91	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,161	---	---	---	160	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,500	8,500	6,368	300	1,495	900	1,195	700	863
518-0055 TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT - OPG													
	EH G	86	88	597	596	596	63	---	6	---	25	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				597	596	596	63	---	6	---	25	---	---
518-0056 SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	86	89	5,000	4,293	4,187	740	96	905	---	967	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	4,293	4,187	740	96	905	---	967	---	600
518-0057 SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG													
	ES G	85	87	414	414	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	85	87	397	397	397	105	---	259	---	33	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				811	811	397	105	---	259	---	33	---	---
518-0058 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	87	43,031	43,031	43,031	36,531	---	6,500	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				43,031	43,031	43,031	36,531	---	6,500	---	---	---	---
518-0059 LAND TITLING													
	FN G	85	93	6,800	6,800	2,000	771	---	204	---	433	500	655
	FN L	85	93	3,500	3,500	3,500	783	---	103	---	10	---	1,203
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,300	10,300	5,500	1,554	---	307	---	443	500	1,858
518-0060 PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTH DELIVERY-OPG													
	HE G	85	86	665	665	665	354	---	143	---	148	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				665	665	665	354	---	143	---	148	---	---
518-0061 CHILD, FAMILY, & COMMUNITY DEV-OPG													
	EH G	85	87	640	640	640	500	---	---	---	10	---	---
	SD G	85	87	774	774	774	293	---	167	---	138	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L)evel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,416	1,416	1,416	793	---	167	---	148	---	---
518-0062 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-OPG													
	PN G	85	87	795	795	795	453	---	211	---	122	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				795	795	795	453	---	211	---	122	---	---
518-0064 NARCOTICS EDUCATION - OPG													
	EH G	87	91	1,600	2,811	960	312	660	473	811	668	400	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	2,811	960	312	660	473	811	668	400	300
518-0067 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM													
	EH G	87	89	3,500	3,500	1,433	408	2,067	884	---	1,177	---	278
	ES G	87	89	334	334	334	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	87	89	1,962	1,962	987	38	975	161	---	901	---	136
	HE G	87	89	1,083	1,083	723	34	360	389	---	232	---	86
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,879	6,879	3,477	480	3,402	1,636	---	2,310	---	320
518-0068 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION & EDUC													
	PN G	88	92	7,000	7,000	2,907	---	1,557	648	850	1,039	1,247	1,463
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	2,907	---	1,557	648	850	1,039	1,247	1,463
518-0069 SUSTAINABLE USES FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE													
	PN G	90	93	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	900	---	1,152	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	---	900	---	1,152	300
518-0071 CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	89	94	4,978	7,916	---	---	1,778	---	3,138	900	3,000	3,200
	HE G	89	94	900	1,321	---	---	---	---	999	200	322	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,878	9,237	---	---	1,778	---	4,137	1,100	3,322	3,400
518-0074 SMALL FARM IRRIGATION - OPG													
	PN G	87	88	600	600	600	25	---	360	---	215	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	600	25	---	360	---	215	---	---
518-0076 SHELTER SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	87	89	1,500	1,500	563	173	937	148	---	850	---	329
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	563	173	937	148	---	850	---	329

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L/G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
518-0078 ECONOMIC STABLIZATION PROGRAM II - BOP													
	ES G	89	91	9,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	---	9,000	9,000	9,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	---	9,000	9,000	9,000
518-0079 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION III-OPG													
	EH G	88	88	1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---	149	---	210	---	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---	149	---	210	---	250
518-0080 RADIO EDUCATION - OPG													
	EH G	90	92	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,469	300	600	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,469	300	600	1,000
518-0081 WATER & SANITATION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION													
	HE G	89	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	854	---	800	500	671	1,253
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	---	---	854	---	800	500	671	1,253
518-0082 AG EDUCATION II - OPG													
	FN G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	500	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	500	---	200
518-0084 *POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING II													
	PN G	91	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,825	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,825	1,600
518-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
	SD G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	340	10	316	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	340	10	316	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				207,798	237,184	181,567	126,672	26,201	21,838	14,091	32,780	23,752	28,749
GRANTS:				158,363	188,888	133,337	93,540	26,201	20,911	14,091	28,331	23,752	26,488
LOANS:				49,435	48,296	48,230	33,132	---	927	---	4,449	---	2,281

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Ecuador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Population and Family Planning		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,825	Life of Project Funding 4,000
Number 518-0084 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population 1,852	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94 | Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 95

PURPOSE: To increase the knowledge, availability, and use of contraceptive services on a self sustaining basis and to strengthen the implementation of population policy.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project will build upon previous assistance for population and family planning. Principal project activities will include: (1) strengthening long-term selfsufficiency of private non-profit organizations through long-term planning, marketing of services, increasing for-profit services, improved cost-effectiveness, and other innovations; (2) strengthening communications and public relations to increase awareness of population issues and demand for family planning services; (3) increase and strengthen private-for-profit service delivery programs with private health practitioners and commercial marketing programs; (4) strengthen population policy implementation through support to innovative outreach programs, youth centers, and the rural social security program.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will be designed to directly address issues of sustainability as follows:

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY: Revenue generation will be increased for non-profit organizations through increasing services, improving cost-effectiveness, economic price setting, contracting services, and increased demand generation.

MANAGEMENT SUSTAINABILITY: Technical assistance and training will be provided on pricing, marketing, long-term planning, and cost analysis.

INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY: Efforts will be made to increase the considerable demand for services that already exists and support will be provided to strengthen policy implementation to ensure improved Government policy environment.

RELATIONSHIP TO AID COUNTRY STRATEGY: The project directly relates to the new CDSS supporting the strategic goal of a wider sharing of the benefits of growth. Continued support for building self-sustained family planning programs and increasing access to these services is one of the major components of the Mission's strategy.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: In 1987, Ecuador adopted a National Population Policy which called for improved quality and increased availability of family planning services from public and private service providers. Project support, which will be mostly for the private sector, coordinates well with UNFPA assistance which is primarily for the Ministry of Health.

BENEFICIARIES: The beneficiaries of the project will be those 2.0 million couples of reproductive age who may desire family planning services and information.

MAJOR OUTPUTS:

Communications and Education	TV, radio, print messages
Training	Doctors, administrators, pharmacists, nurses, community workers
Policy development	Studies, training, information, self-sustainability
Local support/contraceptives	Service delivery centers

AID FINANCED INPUTS LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)

Communications and Education	550
Training	550
Technical assistance	300
Policy development	800
Contraceptives	650
Local support	1,150
Total	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,825	2,175	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-88)

EL SALVADOR

Total U.S. Aid $ 2,948 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 77.6% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 74.01 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 850

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 15.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 390 (1986) 576 (1987) 588

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -108 (1986) -118 (1987) -168

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 29.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 111
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 19.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 5,203

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.8% (1978) 2.8% (1990) 2.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.0% (15-64yrs) 52.6% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 48.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 4.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 43%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -434(86) -155(87) -300

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,713(86) 1,164(87) 1,181
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 40%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM PRODS;CONSUMER GOODS;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,280(86) 1,009(87) 881
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 49%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;SHRIMP;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GUATEMALA; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 14%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 123% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; RAW SUGAR;
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; OIL SEED; CORN

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2406

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 64.5 Male 62.0 Female 67.2
(1970) Total 54.3 Male 52.1 Female 56.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 51

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 65% (1988) Measles 63% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 61% (1988) Polio(3) 62% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1987) 51%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1988)	Total	71.0	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1988)	Total	20.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1988)	Total	15.6	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 62%

EL SALVADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	62,288	58,818	64,118
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	62,288	58,818	64,118
Economic Support Fund	190,887 1/	144,355 2/	180,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	190,887	144,355	180,000
Other*	1 3/	-	-
TOTALS	253,176	203,173	244,118
P.L. 480	48,082	39,547	39,886
Title I	40,000	35,000	35,000
Title II	8,082	4,547	4,886
TOTALS	301,258	242,720	284,004

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/Includes 19,627 in FY 1988 ESF carryover.
2/Includes 13,740 in FY 1989 ESF carryover.
3/International Disaster Assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	40.0	41.6	43.6
Foreign National	43.0	43.0	43.0
TOTALS	83.0	84.6	86.6

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

Includes two International Development Interns (IDIs) and two part-time in FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	147	458	605	168	651	819	80	831	905
Regional[e]	93	10	103	149	22	171	217	20	237
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	13	122	135	18	183	201	2	45	47
Regional[e]	1	6	7	1	10	11	1	15	16
TOTALS	254	596	850	336	866	1,202	300	911	1,205

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

EL SALVADOR

Introduction

The ten-year-old Marxist-Leninist insurgency which has devastated El Salvador's economic and social fabric continues. Guerrilla attacks, terrorism and sabotage to the country's infrastructure were taking place even as negotiations for a political settlement between the Government of El Salvador (GOES) and rebel forces were being held.

Since 1979, an estimated 70,000 Salvadorans have been killed, some 500,000 people have been displaced, and perhaps a million persons have migrated to other countries. Because of the conflict, foreign investors fled, foreign and domestic businesses closed, and massive capital flight occurred. The estimated cost of destroyed infrastructure and lost production to date is close to $2.6 billion. The adverse impacts of terrorist damage to the economy have been compounded by the devasting 1986 San Salvador earthquake and by declining prices for the country's major exports, especially coffee.

U.S. interests in El Salvador are to assist the GOES defend against the insurgency; consolidate democratic gains; stop the social, political, and economic deterioration brought on by the war; and address the root causes of the insurgency. These are poverty and lack of popular participation in the nation's political, economic, and social institutions and services.

There has been progress. A major step was the peaceful transfer of power in June 1989 to the opposition party. The new President quickly initiated an ambitious, far-reaching economic reform program, reiterated support for an improved agrarian reform, and entered into talks with insurgent groups. However, the November 11 rebel offensive has caused readjustment in some GOES program targets and interruptions in normal A.I.D. activities.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy is consistent with the primary goals of the Central America Initiative, which was begun in 1984 to provide expanded resources to address fundamental economic, social, and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America: combine policy dialogue with project and program assistance to help lay the basis for long-term growth, to broaden participation in the development process, and to strengthen democratic processes and institutions.

In recent years the Salvadoran economy, bolstered by U.S. assistance, enjoyed a slow, fragile recovery from the crisis of 1979-82. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose at rate of 1% to 2% annually through 1988; inflation decreased from 32% in 1986 to 20% by year-end 1988; and the central Government deficit was reduced from 11% of GDP in 1981 to 3% of GDP in 1988. Private investment, only 7% of GDP during 1980-83, exceeded 10% in 1987.

The new GOES has been faced with the results of self-defeating attempts in recent years to protect social stability at the cost of responding to growing economic structural problems, and with an economy beginning to show stagnation. They have, with A.I.D. support, begun applying strong and difficult economic remedies. These have included the areas of exchange-rate management, interest rates, foreign-trade liberalization, coffee marketing, banking (movement toward privatization), and government revenues. The GOES also has announced an accompanying social program to help cushion the economic program's short-term adverse impact on the poor.

A.I.D. programs also are helping to stimulate growth in non-traditional exports. Over the last three years, A.I.D. programs have been responsible for an estimated $120 million in foreign exchange earnings from nontraditional agricultural exports. A.I.D. also has helped cooperatives under the agrarian reform program to increase production of nontraditional exports by 20%. With A.I.D. assistance, some 46 agrarian reform cooperatives have signed production contracts with agribusiness export firms to assure a market for their crops. Industrial exports attributable to A.I.D. programs earned over $35 million in a three-year period. Since 1986, nontraditional export activities have generated over 9,000 sustainable jobs.

A.I.D. programs place heavy emphasis on the well-being of lower-income groups. With A.I.D. and other donor assistance, some 375,000 of the 500,000 persons displaced by the war have either gone back to their homes or have been absorbed into the areas where they were relocated. In spite of the war, A.I.D. health programs have contributed to increased life expectancy at birth, decreased incidence of malaria, and declining infant and child mortality rates. Still, in many areas, malnutrition remains a problem. Each month supplemental foods are provided to about 24,000 rural poor families in conflictive areas under the P.L. 480 Title II program. Although there is progress in the health area, remaining problems among low-income people are still serious. A.I.D. population programs have increased contraceptive prevalence so that 47% of women of fertile age now practice some form of contraception. This has contributed to a decrease in the natural population growth rate (controlling for outmigration) from the 3% of ten years ago to 2.5%. In education, A.I.D. has helped to reconstruct or build 877 classrooms since 1988, and to upgrade the skills of 8,600 primary-school teachers.

The recent months' increased violence in El Salvador is a polarizing occurrence that has disturbed a more positive trend toward democratization and a more pluralistic society being realized with U.S. support. The electoral process has been the area of the most substantial improvement. The March 1989 presidential election and the transition to a new administration of the opposition party in June took place smoothly despite violent intimidation by the insurgents. Real progress has been made toward developing collective bargaining dialogue between management and labor. A recent evaluation praised the local currency-funded Municipalities in Action programs in which project selections are made at town meetings. Reforms are under way in the judicial system, an area of significant A.I.D. attention. The courts are now operating on a full-time basis, the operating budget for the courts has been increased dramatically, and the process for establishing a career judiciary has been established.

In support of economic pluralism, A.I.D. programs have extended some 35,000 loans to small and micro-entrepreneurs and about 30,000 business people have received A.I.D.-financed training and technical assistance since 1986.

Other Donors

Bilateral and multilateral donors, most notably the Inter-American Development Bank, are active in El Salvador, but they currently provide relatively low amounts of development assistance compared with the A.I.D. program. However, as a result of the GOES economic program supported by A.I.D., there are significantly improved prospects for an International Monetary Fund standby agreement in the first half of 1990. Moreover, the World Bank is seriously contemplating economic and social assistance programs.

FY 1991 Program

U.S. economic assistance is critical to El Salvador's success in achieving social and economic reforms in the face of the insurgency. A.I.D. is requesting $180.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $64.118 million in Development Assistance (DA), and $39.886 million in P.L. 480 food aid ($35.0 million Title I and $4.886 million Title II).

ESF will finance balance-of-payments assistance ($135.0 million) to continue the major economic reforms recently begun by the GOES. The balance will fund projectized assistance to provide potable water in rural areas; rehabilitate and restore basic infrastructure damaged by the insurgents, (i.e., roads, bridges, and electrical systems); upgrade Salvadoran planning capacity for development programs; train more Central American Peace Scholars (CAPS) in the United States; enhance the quality of education being received in Salvadoran elementary schools; and improve the effectiveness of the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly and Judiciary. Evaluation results of earlier projects will help define the new training and education programs.

The $64.118 million in DA funds will support two new projects. The first will help small-scale coffee producers improve the level and quality of their coffee production. The second will help farmers in increasing productivity while at the same time better managing and conserving natural resources: soil, forests, and watersheds.

DA funding will continue to support ongoing activities. In support of the private sector and export growth, the program includes: activities in support of small and micro-enterprises; a project to stimulate growth in the nontraditional export sector; and vocational and technical training aimed at upgrading El Salvador's human resources and improving private-sector productivity.

Major health projects will provide family planning and child survival assistance and expand the provision of privately provided health services to rural and urban low-income groups. Funding also will continue for the rural potable water program begun in 1989. In education, a quality-enhancement project begun in FY 1990 will strengthen elementary-school instruction through such activities as teacher training, improved curricula, community involvement, and interactive radio. Cutting across sectors, the program will also continue support to Save the Children's community-based integrated rural development activities.

In support of democratic institutions, the FY 1991 program also will assist the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) to expand their work with trade unions.

The GOES, with A.I.D. assistance, is developing programs to cushion the expected short-run negative impact of the economic reform program on the poor. The cornerstones of this set of activities are a temporary employment generation program and the establishment of a strategic reserve of basic food commodities. The $35 million P.L.480 Title I program will assist in this effort through the provision of food commodities and through the generation of local currencies to be used in employment generation programs. The $4.886 million Title II program will be targeted to productive development activities, and for maternal and child feeding programs.

Mission Director: Henry H. Bassford

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
519-C000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	74	C	---	---	2,965	2,107	344	976	277	400	300	400
	FN G	74	C	---	---	3,207	2,966	288	474	500	500	418	400
	HE G	74	C	---	---	2,845	2,364	105	598	158	100	200	200
	PN G	74	C	---	---	727	528	373	298	150	300	200	200
	SD G	74	C	---	---	9,210	8,256	1,155	1,461	592	1,200	700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	18,954	16,161	2,265	3,807	1,677	2,500	1,818	1,900
519-C094 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	70	C	---	---	3,192	2,859	343	392	500	420	350	406
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,192	2,859	343	392	500	420	350	406
519-C210 POPULATION DYNAMICS													
	PN G	86	88	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,191	---	1,764	---	1,309	---	1,736
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	5,191	---	1,764	---	1,309	---	1,736
519-C260 REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING													
	SD G	80	87	8,155	7,773	7,773	5,674	---	137	---	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,155	7,773	7,773	5,674	---	137	---	250	---	---
519-C263 AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT													
	FN G	80	85	4,325	4,210	4,210	4,209	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN L	80	85	81,500	81,500	81,500	77,510	---	3,973	---	17	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				85,825	85,710	85,710	81,719	---	3,973	---	17	---	---
519-C265 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT													
	FN G	83	87	16,011	16,011	16,011	11,990	---	853	---	---	---	---
	FN L	83	87	30,000	30,000	30,000	28,935	---	722	---	343	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,011	46,011	46,011	40,925	---	1,575	---	343	---	---
519-0275 SALVADORAN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION - OPG													
	FN G	83	89	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	200	---	---
	PN G	83	89	9,873	9,873	8,073	6,237	1,800	1,576	---	2,060	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,073	10,073	8,073	6,237	2,000	1,576	---	2,260	---	---
519-C279 PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION													
	ES G	82	89	94,234	94,234	88,234	70,799	6,000	11,932	---	11,483	---	---
	ES L	82	89	13,400	13,400	13,332	13,331	---	---	---	1	---	---
	HE G	82	89	4,000	4,000	4,000	20	---	2,616	---	1,364	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				111,634	111,634	105,566	84,150	6,000	14,568	---	12,848	---	---
519-0281	HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES													
	ES	G	83	88	26,045	26,045	26,045	18,252	---	4,255	---	3,500	---	---
	HE	G	83	88	4,025	4,025	4,025	2,914	---	448	---	663	---	---
	SD	G	83	88	26,310	26,310	26,310	21,351	---	2,513	---	2,391	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				56,380	56,380	56,380	42,517	---	7,216	---	6,556	---	---
519-0287	IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY													
	ES	G	84	91	29,460	37,460	29,460	10,810	---	5,684	8,000	5,684	---	10,424
	SD	G	84	91	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				29,460	44,460	29,460	10,810	---	5,684	8,000	5,684	2,800	12,424
519-0291	HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION													
	HE	G	83	85	12,225	12,225	12,225	11,764	---	461	---	---	---	---
	HE	L	83	85	23,400	23,380	23,380	21,941	---	607	---	832	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				35,625	35,605	35,605	33,705	---	1,068	---	832	---	---
519-0295	EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION													
	EH	G	85	89	35,040	35,040	34,539	19,569	501	10,122	---	5,349	---	---
	ES	G	85	89	2,560	2,560	2,560	1,207	---	1,330	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				37,600	37,600	37,099	20,776	501	11,452	---	5,349	---	---
519-0296	JUDICIAL REFORM													
	ES	G	86	90	10,734	13,734	9,234	3,258	1,500	1,733	3,000	3,500	---	2,616
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,734	13,734	9,234	3,258	1,500	1,733	3,000	3,500	---	2,616
519-0300	SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG													
	CS	G	85	88	2,557	2,557	2,557	1,252	---	1,280	---	25	---	---
	FN	G	85	88	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	85	88	368	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,825	2,557	2,557	1,252	---	1,280	---	25	---	---
519-0302	TECH SUPPORT TO BUSINESS													
	SD	G	85	85	500	500	500	320	---	180	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	320	---	180	---	---	---	---
519-0303	WATER MANAGEMENT													
	ES	G	85	87	2,724	2,724	2,724	---	---	400	---	1,129	---	1,100

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all pro' 'ts with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	85	87	16,020	16,020	16,020	3,332	---	7,155	---	5,533	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,744	18,744	18,744	3,332	---	7,555	---	6,662	---	1,100
519-C304 SMALL AND MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAM OPG													
	SD G	85	89	6,000	6,000	3,000	2,861	3,000	740	---	1,800	---	599
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	3,000	2,861	3,000	740	---	1,800	---	599
519-C307 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR FINANCING													
	FN G	86	90	50,000	50,000	40,264	11,154	6,186	6,942	3,550	12,000	---	15,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	40,264	11,154	6,186	6,942	3,550	12,000	---	15,000
519-C308 HEALTH SYSTEMS SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	89	3,000	3,000	3,000	8	---	489	---	1,692	---	802
	ES G	86	89	1,500	1,500	1,500	30	---	188	---	870	---	412
	HE G	86	89	43,500	43,500	36,148	8,705	7,352	5,397	---	12,000	---	8,916
PROJECT TOTAL:				48,000	48,000	40,648	8,743	7,352	6,074	---	14,562	---	10,128
519-C311 YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG													
	EH G	85	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	770	---	1,724	---	505	---	---
	SD G	85	87	650	650	649	590	---	13	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,650	3,650	3,649	1,360	---	1,737	---	505	---	---
519-C312 TECHNOSERVE OPG													
	FN G	85	90	5,320	9,520	4,370	3,082	950	1,416	4,500	1,500	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,320	9,520	4,370	3,082	950	1,416	4,500	1,500	---	2,500
519-C315 TRG FOR PRODUCTIVITY COMPETITIVENESS													
	EH G	87	92	10,000	16,000	2,000	551	2,900	738	2,400	4,000	2,600	4,500
	ES G	87	92	4,000	4,000	4,000	446	---	1,261	---	1,500	---	790
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,000	20,000	6,000	997	2,900	1,999	2,400	5,500	2,600	5,290
519-C316 FUSADES ASSOC STRENGTHENING													
	EH G	85	87	415	415	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES G	80	87	40	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	85	87	1,490	1,490	1,456	958	---	497	---	1	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,945	1,945	1,456	958	---	497	---	1	---	---
519-C318 MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	90	91	---	8,062	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,062	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
519-0320 PUBLIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	89	92	---	43,370	---	---	---	---	23,370	6,000	20,000	6,000
	FN G	89	92	---	9,400	---	---	---	---	7,725	---	---	---
	HE G	89	92	---	30,000	---	---	8,000	---	5,675	3,000	7,000	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	79,770	---	---	8,000	---	36,770	9,000	27,000	13,000
519-0321 AMERICAN INST FREE LABOR DEV OPG													
	FN G	86	89	7,050	7,050	4,750	470	2,300	5,329	---	1,051	---	---
	SD G	86	89	4,650	4,650	3,150	2,939	1,500	1,099	---	612	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,700	11,700	7,900	3,609	3,800	6,428	---	1,663	---	---
519-0322 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT OPG													
	SD G	86	87	1,000	858	858	858	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	858	858	858	---	---	---	---	---	---
519-0323 FREE ZONE DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	88	90	11,545	16,545	---	---	11,545	---	---	3,000	2,740	3,500
	SD G	88	90	6,000	6,000	5,755	---	245	165	---	4,000	---	1,590
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,545	22,545	5,755	---	11,790	165	---	7,000	2,740	5,090
519-0327 AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	87	90	7,466	7,466	7,466	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	3,966
	FN G	87	90	21,434	35,306	10,388	280	11,046	3,048	4,100	8,000	---	8,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				28,900	42,772	17,854	280	11,046	3,048	4,100	11,500	---	11,966
519-0329 MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROM OPG													
	HE G	86	86	220	220	220	123	---	72	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				220	220	220	123	---	72	---	---	---	---
519-0333 EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION													
	ES G	87	88	100,000	98,000	98,000	1,239	---	15,1..	---	58,761	---	22,837
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	98,000	98,000	1,239	---	15,163	---	58,761	---	22,837
519-0334 CENITEC OPG													
	EH G	87	87	375	375	375	168	---	186	---	21	---	---
	SD G	87	87	225	225	225	---	---	156	---	69	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	600	168	---	342	---	90	---	---
519-0336 PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES													
	SJ G	87	89	4,700	4,700	4,250	738	450	1,514	---	1,700	---	748
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,700	4,700	4,250	738	450	1,514	---	1,700	---	748
519-0337 EL SALVADOR PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	89	4,138	3,138	2,138	65	1,000	1,063	---	1,073	---	937
	ES G	87	89	14,062	9,062	4,935	715	4,127	1,812	---	4,047	---	2,488
	FN G	87	89	6,000	6,000	3,000	17	3,000	1,821	---	3,483	---	679
PROJECT TOTAL:				24,200	18,200	10,073	797	8,127	4,696	---	8,603	---	4,104
519-0342 SHORT-TERM ASST TO CIVIL. AMPUTEES-OPG													
	HE G	87	88	720	720	718	633	---	85	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				720	720	718	633	---	85	---	---	---	---
519-0343 U.S. MEDICAL REFERRALS (HCPE) OPG													
	HE G	87	87	65	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				65	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
519-0344 INSTITUTO RICALDONE RECONSTRUCTION OPG													
	EH G	87	87	1,100	1,100	1,100	822	---	278	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	1,100	822	---	278	---	---	---	---
519-0346 STRENGTHEN OF REHAB. SERVICES - OPG													
	HE G	87	89	3,350	3,350	2,450	470	900	500	---	1,500	---	880
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,350	3,350	2,450	470	900	500	---	1,500	---	880
519-0349 TECH SUPPORT, POLICY ANALYSIS AND TRAINI													
	ES G	88	91	17,000	25,000	2,000	---	8,965	1,118	6,035	6,500	8,000	7,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,000	25,000	2,000	---	8,965	1,118	6,035	6,500	8,000	7,500
519-0352 EASTERN REGION ENTERPRISE DEV OPG													
	FN G	88	88	283	283	283	111	---	172	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				283	283	283	111	---	172	---	---	---	---
519-0353 NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC OPG													
	FN G	88	88	1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	502	---	900	---	498

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	502	---	900	---	498
519-C354	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT -BOP													
		ES G	88	89	143,500	143,500	125,000	---	18,500	143,500	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				143,500	143,500	125,000	---	18,500	143,500	---	---	---	---
519-C355	ESF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT - BOP													
		ES G	89	89	138,500	138,500	---	---	138,500	95,000	---	43,500	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				138,500	138,500	---	---	138,500	95,000	---	43,500	---	---
519-C356	ESF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT													
		ES G	90	91	---	232,960	---	---	---	---	97,960	97,960	135,000	135,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	232,960	---	---	---	---	97,960	97,960	135,000	135,000
519-C357	EDUCATION QUALITY ENHANCEMENT													
		EH G	90	93	---	23,000	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	10,000	8,000
		ES G	90	93	---	8,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,250	3,250
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	31,500	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	13,250	11,250
519-C358	CA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT													
		SD G	85	89	10,000	10,000	5,000	---	5,000	255	---	4,000	---	4,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	5,000	---	5,000	255	---	4,000	---	4,500
519-C360	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING													
		ES G	90	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	490	---	510	400
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	490	---	510	400
519-C361	CARIB. LATIN AMERICA SCHOL. PROG.													
		ES G	90	93	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	10,500	7,750
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	10,500	7,750
519-C362	*COFFEE TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT													
		FN G	91	93	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	4,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	4,000
519-C363	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES/MCH													
		HE G	90	92	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	200	900	800
		PN G	90	92	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	4,250	1,000	7,100	5,600

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@ Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	19,000	---	---	---	---	5,750	1,200	8,000	6,400
519-0364 COMMUNITY BASED INTEG RURAL DEVELOP													
EH	G	89	91	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---
FN	G	89	91	2,000	4,625	---	---	2,000	232	2,025	2,025	---	268
HE	G	89	91	480	3,230	---	---	480	82	500	400	2,250	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,480	8,055	---	---	2,480	314	2,525	2,425	3,050	1,468
519-0367 MATERNAL HEALTH/CHILD SURVIVAL SERVICES													
CS	G	90	93	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500
HE	G	90	93	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,650	---	1,600	5,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	3,650	---	4,600	6,600
519-0368 AMERICAN INSTITUTE FREE LABOR DEV													
FN	G	90	91	---	7,700	---	---	---	---	4,500	200	3,200	2,000
SD	G	90	91	---	4,400	---	---	---	---	1,900	100	2,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,100	---	---	---	---	6,400	300	5,700	4,000
519-0370 MOTHER CHILD FEEDING CRS-OPG													
HE	G	89	89	70	70	---	---	70	---	---	64	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				70	70	---	---	70	---	---	64	---	---
519-0371 INT'L EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS													
SD	G	85	89	400	400	---	---	400	41	---	359	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				400	400	---	---	400	41	---	359	---	---
519-0372 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY FIPRO OPG													
SD	G	89	90	400	900	---	---	400	---	300	400	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				400	900	---	---	400	---	300	400	---	300
519-0373 JUDICIAL INFORMATION SERVICES-OPG													
ES	G	90	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	200	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	500	200	---	300
519-0374 *SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION													
FN	G	91	96	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,000

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
519-0998 CA ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY													
ES	G	89	89	1,750	1,750	---	---	1,750	---	---	800	---	900
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,750	1,750	---	---	1,750	---	---	800	---	900
519-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG													
PN	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	164	115	2,500	2,500
SD	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	500	1,700	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	764	615	4,200	4,300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,104,864	1,632,476	858,206	397,889	253,175	356,558	203,173	346,461	244,118	311,490
GRANTS:				956,564	1,484,196	709,994	256,172	253,175	351,256	203,173	345,268	244,118	311,490
LOANS:				148,300	148,280	148,212	141,717	---	5,302	---	1,193	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: El Salvador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Coffee Technology Enhancement	Funding Source ARDN	AG, RD & N 6,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 6,000		Life of Project Funding 12,000
Number 519-0362 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 93	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Project Purpose: To increase farmer productivity and national coffee production, and to improve the quality of coffee produced by project beneficiaries.

Project Description: Coffee is El Salvador's predominant agricultural crop and the nation's basic economic activity. It represents 65% of the nation's exports and is the country's primary source of employment, foreign exchange, fiscal revenues and natural resource conservation. In recent years coffee production has declined in terms of share of Central American production as well as absolute quantities produced. The GOES has made significant improvements in the policy environment which had contributed to the decreases, especially through improved exchange-rate management and the abolition of the state monopoly of coffee marketing. It is now appropriate to address technological improvements and enhance the coffee production institutional network.

The project will seek to improve the technology employed by small-scale producers through technical assistance and dissemination of technology packages. It will improve the organizational, management, and financial structure of the organizations that will be the primary vehicles for technnology improvement and dissemination: the new Salvadoran Coffee Council (CSC) which will provide overall policy guidance and market research for private and public entities; the Salvadoran Coffee Research Institute (ISIC), which will be privatized under the project; coffee federations; and other intermediary groups.

Sustainability: The project will assist in developing a sustainable private sector coffee network. It will facilitate the creation of financial mechanisms to assure that the CSC, ISIC, and the intermediaries are able to endure during and after the life of the project.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Stimulating export production to support economic growth and increase employment is a central component of the A.I.D. program strategy. The strategy also identifies small farmers as a specific target group for agriculture programs. Improvements in the coffee sector will significantly increase foreign-exchange earnings, income for small farmers, and employment opportunities.

Host-Country and Other Donors: The project fits with Government of El Salvador efforts to improve the export policy environment and reduce government involvement in private sector activities, particularly coffee. Several coffee federations have taken initial steps to provide institutional support to medium and small farmers. No other donor is active in the coffee sector.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit approximately 27,000 small and medium farmers. Hundreds of employees with the participating institutions will receive training. Thousands of laborers benefit from additional employment opportunities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farmers receiving assistance	27,000
Pecentage increase in coffee production	35
Percentage increase in coffee plantings	20
Percentage increase in farmer income	30
Privatized ISIC	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Administrative Support	2,000
Commodities	3,000
Total	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	6,000	6,000	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Salvadoran Coffee Research Institute (ISIC)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: El Salvador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Sustainable Agricultural Production	**Funding Source** ARDN	**AG, RD & N** 5,000	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 91 5,000		**Life of Project Funding** 30,000
Number 519-0374 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☒ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 91	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 96
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 98

Project Purpose: To improve small farmer agricultural production and productivity on a sustainable basis, and improve the natural resource framework within the country.

Project Description: The natural resource base in El Salvador had deteriorated dramatically over the last several decades. The rapidly growing population has placed extreme pressures on the limited land resources and eliminated the forest. Traditional agricultural practices by hundreds of thousands of small land owners and renters have depleted soil quality. Private an public leaders, and the general population, have lacked awareness of the integrated nature of natural resource management. Therefore, estuary systems, upland watersheds and the resource base in general have suffered extreme problems.

The Project will concentrate on two components: macro natural-resource activities and sustainable agricultural systems. The macro activities will focus on policies and actions designed to deal with public consciousness raising, estuarian ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance, including the strengthening of forest reserves. The sustainable agricultural component will focus on improving and diversifying production of small farmers through the introduction of various cropping systems and conservation techniques. The component will explore other activities such as reforestation and the introduction of integrated pest management practices to agricultural production.

Sustainability: The most important sustainability feature to be reached under this effort will be the natural resource base. The institutional capability of both govermental and non-governmental natural resource management organizations will be strengthened to sustain their activities over the long term.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Mission strategic goal for the environment and naturalresources is to help El Salvador conserve and protect its resources, and to promote long-term economic growth by managing exploited resources for sustainable yields.

Host-Country and Donors: The host government and several local PVOs have embarked on tree planting campaigns. Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) and the UNDP are implementing pilot efforts to test various sustainable agriculture techniques, as well as small farmer responses to these techniques.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit approximately 40,000 farmers, of which about 30% are female-headed households. Thousands of other farmers, industry, public utilities and the general population will indirectly benefit from the improved environmental and natural resource base of the country.

Major Outputs	All Years
Percentage increase Food Grain Production	35
Hectares under improved practices	100,000
No. of farmers practicing diversification	10,000
Forest Reserves Improved Protection	15
Improved Estuarine System	X
Improved Nutritional Status of Rural Families	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	9,000
Training	5,000
Administrative Support	3,000
Commodities	6,000
PVO/NGO Grants	7,000
Total	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	**Estimated Total Cost**
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	5,000	25,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Various NGOs
Ministry of Agriculture

GUATEMALA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,066 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 60.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 12.95 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 950

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 1,434 (1982) 1,298 (1983) 1,192

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -535 (1982) -417 (1983) -318

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.7 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 34.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 292
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 24.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 8,857

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.3% (1988) 2.8%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.1% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 23.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1988) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total . % Urban 66.0% Rural 74.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 57%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -208(85) -179(86) 129

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,464(85) 2,247(86) 1,227
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1986) 40%

Major Imports(1987)FUEL/PETRO PROD;MACHINERY;GRAIN

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,256(85) 2,068(86) 1,356
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1986) 54%

Major Exports(1987)COFFEE;COTTON;CARDOMAN

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; EL SALVADOR; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 94% (1985)
Agriculture: 133% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2246

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 62.2 Male 59.9 Female 64.8
(1970) Total 53.0 Male 51.4 Female 55.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 79

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 56% (1987) Measles 55% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 36% (1987) Polio(3) 39% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 51%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total	78.4	Male	80.7	Female	71.3
Secondary	(1987)	Total	20.4	Male	23.0	Female	18.8
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 63% (1985) Female 47%

Guatemala

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	33,329	30,070	34,295
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	33,329 1/	30,070	34,295
Economic Support Fund	80,524	56,483	60,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	80,524 2/	56,483	60,000
Other[a]	-	-	-
TOTALS	113,853	86,553	94,295
P.L. 480 3/	28,325	26,531	25,542
Title I	18,000	18,000	18,000
Title II	10,325	8,531	7,542
TOTALS	142,178	113,084	119,837

1/ Includes 379 in reobligation of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 524 in reobligation of prior year funds.
3/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	33.0	28.0	28.0
Foreign National	48.0	43.0	43.0
TOTALS	81.0	71.0	71.0

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	248	956	1,204	246	262	508	246	400	646
Regional[e]	166	18	184	337	0	337	537	0	537
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	48	40	88	49	83	132	49	70	119
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	462	1,014	1,476	632	345	977	832	470	1,302

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GUATEMALA

Introduction

Guatemala's geographic proximity, large population of nearly nine million, and regionally strong economy make its stability and development important to the United States. The return to democracy in Guatemala has brought with it a reaffirmation of many common interests with the United States, among them commitment to democracy, private initiative, greater equality of opportunity and participation in development. Since 1986, under the Cerezo administration considerable progress has been made in strengthening Guatemala's fragile democratic institutions and its economy. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate increased from 0.1% in 1986 to 3.1% in 1987 and 3.7% in 1988. A similar rate is projected for 1989. The inflation rate, which surged to near 40% in 1986, has been reduced to 10%-12%. Price stability has been restored, and the fiscal deficit has been held below 3% of GDP.

The primary U.S. goal is to sustain Guatemala's democratic process by contributing to the achievement of economic and social stability so that peaceful and democratic transfers of power can take place. A second important U.S. priority is to help Guatemala to realize rapid and broad-based economic growth including greater participation by the socially and economically disadvantaged. Another priority goal is the maintenance of beneficial trade relations since the United States is Guatemala's largest trading partner (in 1988 approximately 38% of its exports and 28% of its imports), and because Guatemala represents an important market for U.S. exports and direct investment.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. strategy is consistent with the objectives of the Central America Initiative (CAI), which was begun in 1984 to provide expanded resources to the region to address fundamental economic social and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). A.I.D. programs support a Guatemalan development strategy which focuses on strengthening democratic institutions, realizing rapid and sustained economic growth, and achieving greater participation of all Guatemalans -- primarily the historically disadvantaged -- in the generation and benefits of that growth. The establishment of the crucial connection between private sector investment in productive capacity and public sector investment in human and physical capital is sought in all program activities.

Since the democratic government took office in 1986, Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources have been provided to help strengthen the nation's judiciary system with emphasis on the improvement of the courts. In addition, A.I.D. has assisted Guatemala's Supreme Electoral Tribunal to further modernize its system to ensure free and fair national elections in 1990, and has assisted the recently established Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman. A.I.D has provided training under the Central American Peace Scholarship program to over 4,000 economically disadvantaged Guatemalans.

ESF and P.L. 480 Title I resources have provided critically needed balance-of-payments assistance to help the Government of Guatemala (GOG) carry out a comprehensive macroeconomic policy reform program to keep Guatemala's economy stable and achieve positive growth. Policy reforms adopted in 1989 included preserving the competitiveness of Guatemalan exports by shifting from a fixed to a freely floating exchange rate system and liberalizing domestic interest rates. The recently approved Fiscal Administration project will complement these efforts by strengthening the GOG's capacity to manage and finance its budget more efficiently.

Also DA and P.L. 480 resources have been used to promote private sector-led sustained economic growth, with major emphasis on facilitating the movement from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture through crop diversification, increased access to land, credit, improved rural infrastructure, technology transfer and marketing. To address problems of land distribution, A.I.D. has supported a highly innovative private and voluntary organization (PVO) land purchase and sale program, under which 28 farms have been purchased and sold to 1,700 landless or land-poor small farm families. Also A.I.D. is helping decentralize the National Agricultural Bank (BANDESA) and rationalize the financial policies of credit unions, thereby making more credit available to those most in need, while moving these financial institutions towards self-sustainability. In rural infrastructure an estimated 9,000 small-farm families have benefited from irrigation; 10,000 hectares of soil conservation improvements are benefiting an estimated 20,000 families; and 4,200 kilometers of farm-to-market access roads have been constructed or maintained, serving around 600,000 beneficiaries. Finally, a new Resource Management and Conservation project is being introduced in FY 1990 to improve the management of renewable natural resources and to protect biological diversity.

To strengthen the private sector, A.I.D. is promoting improved collaboration between the public and private sectors. The GOG has enacted new legislation promoting private export activity, and other legislation (e.g. laws favoring free trade zones) is in the process of approval. The privatization process continues to gather momentum as the GOG recently privatized its airline, Aviateca. PVOs have carried out grass-roots, self-help activities, such as small and medium enterprise projects (many of which are owned by or provide employment to women). U.S. assistance has helped to strengthen cooperatives, to install electrical distribution networks in 437 rural communities, and to extend loans to approximately 30 agricultural enterprises resulting in the generation of 7,000 jobs and exports with an approximate value of $52 million. A.I.D. programs have helped to provide market information and other support to local and international investors, and to both traditional and non-traditional export businesses which export agricultural and light manufacturing products. This has contributed to strong non-traditional export growth (34% in 1987, 13% in 1988, and an estimated 25% in 1989). The A.I.D.-assisted and recently established Entrepreneur Development Center has successfully begun to train business persons, and the Chamber of Entrepreneurs has recently launched an Investor Service Center.

Guatemala historically has experienced a serious underinvestment in the social sectors. Serious poverty affects over 60% of the population. These problems are compounded by an annual population growth rate of 2.9%. A.I.D. is collaborating with a number of public and private sector agencies to address these problems and improve family health. An estimated 800,000 children under the age of five have been immunized against one or more of six immuno-preventable diseases; some 240,000 children under five have been treated with oral rehydration therapy; over 20,000 persons have received training in child survival or primary health care; potable water connections and sanitation services have been established; and over 330,000 children and their mothers have benefited from Title II supplementary feeding programs of Care and CRS/CARITAS. Increasingly, Guatemalans are accepting family planning services, although fertility remains high and the use of contraceptive services remains low. In education, 800 schools with over 80,000 Indian students are participating in a bilingual education program. A.I.D. has recently authorized a long-term project to assist the GOG improve the efficiency, coverage and management of primary education.

Other Donors

The United States is collaborating closely with the major multilateral (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and European Economic Community) and bilateral donors (Italy, Japan and West Germany) to strengthen public sector management, to improve productive and social infrastructure and services, and to expand non-traditional exports and environmental protection. At the first Consultative Group meeting for Guatemala in March 1989, the GOG and major donors agreed to strive for a more balanced, equitable and sustainable growth with emphasis on the social sectors. A Social Investment Fund is under design and a basic education program is under way.

FY 1991 Program

The FY 1991 program will occur during the critical transition period when Guatemala elects a successor to the Cerezo administration. A total of $60 million in Economic Support Funds is requested to support sustainable, broad-based economic growth with a focus on agricultural diversification led by the private sector and to support the democratic process through the continuation of Guatemalan Peace Scholarship programs and the strengthening of judicial, legislative and electoral processes. Also $34.3 million in Development Assistance and $25.5 million in P.L. 480 assistance is requested to accelerate per capita income growth and to improve outreach of social services and infrastructure, especially for the rural indigenous population. Specifically, a more integrated approach to family planning and child survival will be supported, reflecting conclusions of recent evaluations indicating that such an approach is likely to be more viable than separate interventions. In addition, the requested resource levels will permit continuation of efforts in crop diversification, land markets, cooperative strengthening, primary education and other forms of human resources development, rural infrastructure, fiscal administration, microenterprise development and natural resources management.

Mission Director: Anthony Cauterucci

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
520-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	C	---	---	201	189	99	45	82	85	100	65
	EH G	69	C	---	---	2,173	2,153	182	201	200	140	200	181
	ES G	86	C	---	---	500	242	---	82	---	58	---	70
	FN G	69	C	---	---	9,036	8,659	1,094	643	955	750	478	497
	HE G	69	C	---	---	1,184	881	92	323	76	100	100	100
	PN G	69	C	---	---	647	555	105	40	427	170	100	105
	SD G	69	C	---	---	2,479	1,550	542	991	435	500	500	170
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	16,220	14,229	2,114	2,325	2,075	1,823	1,478	1,388
520-0145 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND													
	SD G	63	C	---	---	1,767	1,681	100	136	100	50	200	93
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,767	1,681	100	136	100	50	200	93
520-0248 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION													
	FN L	79	83	10,600	10,600	10,600	9,682	---	445	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,600	10,600	10,600	9,682	---	445	---	---	---	---
520-0251 COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS													
	HE G	80	85	1,300	1,300	1,274	777	---	116	---	373	---	---
	HE L	80	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	5,014	---	1,714	---	2,760	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,800	10,800	10,774	5,791	---	1,830	---	3,133	---	---
520-0255 SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS													
	FN G	81	85	3,696	3,696	3,696	3,290	---	245	---	---	---	---
	FN L	81	85	5,500	5,500	4,350	3,899	---	341	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,196	9,196	8,046	7,189	---	586	---	---	---	---
520-0261 LOW COST HOUSING													
	SD G	88	89	600	600	300	8	300	39	---	200	---	353
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	300	8	300	39	---	200	---	353
520-0274 HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	83	92	17,100	24,100	5,900	659	5,500	1,094	4,450	3,110	4,000	5,300
	FN L	83	92	13,500	13,500	13,500	4,440	---	3,530	---	2,411	---	2,971
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,600	37,600	19,400	5,099	5,500	4,624	4,450	5,521	4,000	8,271
520-0276 AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	85	89	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,985	---	483	---	531	---	---
	ES L	85	89	9,500	9,500	9,500	7,472	---	1,895	---	133	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	FN G	85	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	662	---	338	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,500	13,500	12,500	9,457	1,000	3,040	---	1,002	---	---
520-0281 INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION													
	EH G	82	85	860	860	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EH L	82	85	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,860	3,860	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
520-0282 RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT													
	EH G	85	86	3,300	3,300	3,300	1,761	---	408	---	1,010	---	121
	EH L	85	86	10,204	10,204	10,204	2,602	---	1,468	---	2,639	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,504	13,504	13,504	4,363	---	1,876	---	3,649	---	2,121
520-0286 COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING													
	FN G	86	93	11,000	16,000	11,000	1,526	---	2,823	750	3,268	2,295	3,383
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,000	16,000	11,000	1,526	---	2,823	750	3,268	2,295	3,383
520-0288 EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES													
	CS G	82	91	6,930	6,930	2,760	---	1,870	1,476	2,200	1,366	---	2,755
	PN G	82	91	28,401	28,501	17,647	9,495	3,694	3,338	3,160	6,160	4,000	3,245
PROJECT TOTAL:				35,331	35,431	20,407	9,495	5,564	4,814	5,360	7,526	4,000	6,000
520-0304 ALTIPLANO HIGHER EDUCATION													
	EH G	86	96	5,000	5,000	5,000	950	---	752	---	821	---	897
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	950	---	752	---	821	---	897
520-0320 PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT													
	EH G	87	87	500	500	500	82	---	243	---	174	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	82	---	243	---	174	---	---
520-0332 FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS													
	ES G	87	89	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	---	127	---	100	---	100
	ES L	87	89	5,500	5,500	5,500	---	---	1,021	---	1,000	---	1,000
	FN G	85	89	1,100	1,100	1,100	172	---	248	---	100	---	150
	FN L	85	89	22,400	22,400	22,020	4,911	379	3,319	---	3,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	29,620	5,142	379	4,715	---	4,200	---	4,250
520-0335 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION II - OPG													
	HE G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	---	146	---	---	---	---

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© Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	667	---	146	---	---	---	---
520-0336	RURAL WATER, CPG													
		HE G	85	90	900	900	500	344	200	156	200	200	---	200
		SD G	85	90	600	600	500	414	100	86	---	100	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,000	758	300	242	200	300	---	200
520-0337	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEL COORDINATION, OPG													
		SD G	85	89	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,181	200	277	---	240	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,700	1,700	1,500	1,181	200	277	---	240	---	---
520-0339	IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL													
		CS G	85	91	7,570	7,570	5,570	300	---	1,275	---	1,340	2,000	4,655
		ES G	85	91	2,500	2,500	2,500	58	---	660	---	932	---	850
		HE G	85	91	8,348	8,348	8,348	3,602	---	2,152	---	2,019	---	575
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,418	18,418	16,418	3,960	---	4,087	---	4,291	2,000	6,080
520-0341	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
		FN G	87	91	2,050	2,050	2,050	26	---	333	---	790	---	333
		SD G	87	91	7,950	7,952	6,398	24	880	341	150	500	522	1,550
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,002	8,448	50	880	674	150	1,290	522	1,883
520-0343	PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS II (CPG)													
		FN G	85	90	10,500	13,500	10,500	3,282	---	2,840	3,000	1,921	---	2,381
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,500	13,500	10,500	3,282	---	2,840	3,000	1,921	---	2,381
520-0344	ELECTRICAL POWER RESERVE													
		SD G	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,625	---	182	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	6,625	---	182	---	---	---	---
520-0348	ASSINDES PVO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
		SD G	86	89	2,300	2,300	1,800	1,045	500	420	---	835	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	2,300	1,800	1,045	500	420	---	835	---	---
520-0351	FAMILY FISH POND DEV II - OPG													
		FN G	86	26	500	500	500	343	---	157	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	343	---	157	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0353 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III													
	FN G	89	92	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,300	---	1,300	1,820	2,500	4,023
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	3,300	---	1,500	1,820	2,500	4,023
520-0355 GUATEMALA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	86	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	453	---	747	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,200	1,200	453	---	747	---	---	---	---
520-0362 GUATEMALA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	89	5,006	5,006	5,006	625	---	1,707	---	---	---	2,500
	ES G	87	89	20,562	20,562	13,562	5,888	7,000	9,429	---	5,000	---	45
	FN G	87	89	424	424	424	307	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	87	89	208	208	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				26,200	26,200	18,992	6,820	7,000	11,336	---	5,000	---	2,545
520-0363 AG PROD & MARKET SERVICES PVO - OPG													
	FN G	87	89	1,100	1,100	500	134	600	102	---	45	---	74
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	500	134	600	102	---	45	---	74
520-0364 PRIVATE SECTOR EDUCATION INITIATIVES													
	EH G	87	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	264	---	310	---	428	---	498
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	264	---	310	---	428	---	498
520-0369 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	88	94	5,000	13,206	1,782	---	2,824	85	600	1,555	3,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	13,206	1,782	---	2,824	85	600	1,555	3,000	2,000
520-0371 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION IMPROVEMENT													
	EH G	89	91	400	400	---	---	400	---	---	---	---	---
	ES G	89	91	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
	SD G	89	91	6,600	6,600	---	---	1,000	---	1,400	1,250	3,600	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	---	---	1,400	---	3,400	1,250	3,600	3,000
520-0373 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM - BOP													
	ES G	89	89	69,500	69,500	---	---	69,500	69,500	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				69,500	69,500	---	---	69,500	69,500	---	---	---	---
520-0374 BASIC EDUCATION STRENGTHENING													
	EH G	89	95	30,000	30,000	---	---	3,500	---	3,335	2,049	4,950	6,300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

L Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD		-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
					PLANNED								
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	---	---	3,500	---	3,335	2,049	4,950	6,300
520-0375 MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	90	93	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	100
	SD G	90	93	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	200	50	200	25
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	200	50	1,000	125
520-0376 GUATEMALA JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	87	90	1,683	2,293	1,483	357	200	904	600	975	---	47
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,693	2,283	1,483	357	200	904	600	975	---	47
520-0377 MICRO BUSINESS PROMOTION (OPG)													
	SD G	87	89	1,850	1,850	500	322	1,350	501	---	1,027	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,850	1,850	500	322	1,350	501	---	1,027	---	---
520-0378 ELECTION SYSTEM SUPPORT													
	SD G	87	89	1,400	1,400	600	364	800	180	---	757	---	99
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,400	1,400	600	364	800	180	---	757	---	99
520-0379 VOLCANIC HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS													
	SD G	87	87	350	338	338	171	---	113	---	54	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				350	338	338	171	---	113	---	54	---	---
520-0380 ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	89	90	1,250	1,250	---	---	923	3	100	210	---	812
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	---	---	923	3	100	210	---	812
520-0381 SMALL FARMER COFFEE													
	FN G	89	93	11,000	11,000	---	---	2,617	---	450	973	1,500	1,030
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,000	11,000	---	---	2,617	---	450	973	1,500	1,030
520-0383 SPECIAL PROJECT ASSISTANCE FUND (PC)													
	FN G	88	C	180	---	80	18	100	33	100	75	100	54
PROJECT TOTAL:				180	---	80	18	100	33	100	75	100	54
520-0384 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING TRAINING AND SUPPOR													
	EH G	86	91	5,000	5,000	450	2	1,400	103	2,000	1,014	1,150	782
	ES G	88	91	2,500	2,500	2,300	---	---	694	---	---	---	792

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L/G Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	SD G	88	91	500	5C0	50C	---	---	68	---	422	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,00C	8,000	3,45C	2	1,4CC	865	2,00C	1,436	1,19C	1,974
520-C355 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM													
	ES G	90	90	---	50,CC0	---	---	---	---	5C,00C	50,C00	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,CC0	---	---	---	---	5C,00C	50,000	---	---
520-C346 GUATEMALA STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY													
	ES G	88	89	50C	5C0	50C	---	---	170	---	---	---	---
	SD G	88	89	70C	700	20C	---	50C	200	---	400	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,2C0	70C	---	50C	370	---	400	---	100
520-C392 *IRRIGATED AG SUPPORT													
	FN G	91	94	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,00C	900
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	1,00C	900
520-C393 GUATEMALA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II													
	ES G	90	94	---	18,5C0	---	---	---	---	2,283	1,487	6,00C	5,000
	FN G	90	94	---	18,500	---	---	---	---	1,00C	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	37,C00	---	---	---	---	3,283	1,487	6,00C	5,000
520-C394 *ECONOMIC GROWTH STABILIZATION													
	ES G	91	91	---	50,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	5C,00C	50,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	50,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,00C	50,000
520-C395 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	90	94	---	4,5C0	---	---	---	---	50C	---	1,00C	500
	SD G	90	94	---	6,C00	---	---	---	---	900	---	1,00C	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,500	---	---	---	---	1,40C	---	2,00C	1,000
520-C398 DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES													
	ES G	90	92	---	3,4CC	---	---	---	---	1,000	1C0	1,00C	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,400	---	---	---	---	1,00C	100	1,00C	750
520-C399 *HIGHLANDS WATER AND SANITATION													
	HE G	91	95	---	15,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,C00	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,00C	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
520-0406 MORTGAGE GUARANTEE/SUGAR MILL WORKERS													
	FN G	90	90	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	500	---	1,000
520-0998 CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY													
	ES G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	400	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	400	---	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				408,822	613,638	238,929	101,510	113,853	122,322	86,553	111,035	94,295	118,251
GRANTS:				319,118	523,934	153,755	63,490	113,474	108,589	86,553	99,092	94,295	109,280
LOANS:				89,704	89,704	85,174	38,020	379	13,733	---	11,943	---	8,971

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Irrigated Agriculture Support		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 1,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,000		Life of Project Funding 7,500
Number 520-0392 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 97

Project Purpose: To strengthen public and private sector institutional capacity to increase the area of coverage and sustainability of irrigated agriculture for small farmers.

Project Description: As a major focus of the Mission's agricultural strategy, the project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOG and increase private sector participation in rehabilitating existing systems and expanding land area under irrigation. Its principal components include the following: (1) Institutional Strengthening: assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a policy for sustainable irrigated agriculture, including a new water management law. Also, TA, training and equipment will be provided to the National Irrigation Directorate (DIRYA) to develop and carry out GOG irrigation strategy, undertake feasibility studies and/or supervise their execution by private sector organizations for construction of medium-to-large irrigation systems for small farmers; (2) Production/Marketing Support: training of farmers in effective production techniques, and providing them with access to market information systems and mechanisms; (3) Water Users Associations Organization: promotion of self-sufficient system of operation and maintenance.

Sustainability: An area of particular attention will be the sustainability of programmed, financed and/or approved irrigation systems. As indicated above, technical assistance, training and related support will focus on the management, financial and overall institutional sustainability of the irrigation system through the use of public and private sector sources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project directly supports the Mission CDSS goal of basic structural reforms for rapid and sustained economic growth. The 1988 Mission agricultural strategy identified irrigation as a primary means for effecting the transition from traditional to commercial agriculture. Private sector participation in irrigation development, and the protection of the environment through the incorporation of environmental criteria into site selection and system operations will also be promoted.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG has identified the expansion and improved management of irrigated land as one of the top priorities under its 1989-1992 Agricultural Development Plan. Other donors such as the IDB, Italy and Japan are financing investments totalling over $88 million, for construction of generally medium-size irrigation systems.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be small to medium size farmers who will benefit directly as participants in public sector systems. In addition, sector-wide benefits will accrue due to improved water law, irrigation programming and implementation of sustainable water related practices.

Major Outputs	All Years
- New hectares placed under irrigation	X
- Existing systems rehabilitated	X
- Water users associations formed	X
- Increased number of small farmers irrigating their land	X
- Increased production from irrigated agriculture	X
- Policy development activities carried out	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000s)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	2,500
Commodities	1,000
	7,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	6,500	7,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture; Cooperative Farmer Associations and Water User Groups

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Economic Stabilization and Growth Program		Funding Source ESF 50,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 50,000	Life of Project Funding 50,000
Number 520-0394 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 91	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 91

Project Purpose: Support increases in production, employment and incomes, and the achievement of external and internal balance consistent with progress towards real GDP growth target of 4.5% by 1991.

Project Description: The project continues balance-of-payments support for the Government of Guatemala during a period of consolidation of macro-economic and sectoral as well as structural policy changes designed to improve economic growth. Recognizing the importance of the agricultural sector to economic growth, the Mission has supported a policy reform agenda designed to redress the policy bias in favor of manufacturing, which has resulted in inadequate investment and social overhead capital and in infrastructure for the agricultural sector. With the bulk of Guatemala's population dependent on agriculture, this underinvestment had adversely affected the incomes and quality of life of rural residents as well as the contribution of agriculture to national production, income and exports--and consequently to foreign exchange earnings. The dollars will support balance-of-payments needs for the private sector to finance the importation of critical production inputs for the economy. The Government of Guatemala, through its Core Development Budget, will provide local currency funding to redress the underinvestment in agriculture, infrastructure and institutional development critical to a broadly based economic growth.

Sustainability: This dollar cash assistance will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the GOG to plan, execute and finance its public investment program. The associated policy reforms will also accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed ESF program continues to be the core of the U.S./Guatemala bilateral development assistance strategy in Guatemala. Since 1988 the Government of Guatemala has pursued progressive multi-year development programs aimed at getting the economy onto a smooth and sustainable growth path. The path sought, however, implies significant changes in the structure as well as the total value of production. This is required to assure realization of the following medium term objectives: (1) more equitable sharing of the fruits of economic growth; (2) improved economic efficiency and income per capita; and (3) a robust, private sector-led economy capable of competing effectively in international markets. The ESF program supplies resources to increase aggregate production, and complements the DA and P.L. 480 activities which focus on opening doors of economic opportunity, to population segments that traditionally have been left behind.

Host Country and Other Donors: ESF in recent years has represented only about one percent of Guatemala GDP. Since GDP growth is the core objective, host country resources are of dominant importance. IMF and World Bank assistance are expected to be equal in size to the proposed ESF program.

Beneficiaries: ESF programs are designed to benefit the entire population through their contribution to real economic growth. Nevertheless, the structural changes encompassed in the GOG development strategy should provide basis for programs which benefit the rural poor in the highlands.

Major Outputs	All Years
Economic Stabilization and growth	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000's)
Cash Assistance	50,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	50,000	0	50,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Guatemala's Ministry of Public Finance and Bank of Guatemala

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Highlands Water and Sanitation	DA		2,000	FY 1991 2,000		Life of Project Funding 15,000
Number 520-0399 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Project Purpose: Provide water supply service, excreta disposal facilities and health education to rural communities.

Project Description: The project will construct potable water systems and latrines in the Western Highlands. In addition, it will include a basic health education program which will be implemented in each of the 500 participating communities. The communities will provide unskilled labor for the water systems and will pay a small monthly fee to cover approximately 30% of the system's total cost. A community water committee will be in charge of the maintenance of the system and fee collection. The new project will use the support, infrastructure and administrative capacity created under Project 520-0251, which includes a regional center in the department of Totonicapan, a latrine factory, laboratory and design equipment, warehouses and vehicle maintenance facilities.

Sustainability: The community water committees created under the project will operate and maintain the potable water systems, collecting a monthly fee to provide funding for the system maintenance. The GOG's implementing unit is fully established and has been operational for more than five years with GOG funding of almost all its personnel assuring continuity of project activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the LAC and Mission objective of reducing infant and child mortality through the improvement of environmental sanitation conditions and the consequent decrease in water-borne diseases in the rural areas of Guatemala.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guatemala has assigned top priority to the provision of water and sanitation services to the rural areas and has set as one of its priority goals a 50% increase in the number of rural water systems and latrines. The IDB finances larger systems and UNICEF and other PVO's have specific geographic areas of activity.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be approximately 220,000 rural Guatemalans (particularly children) living in small communities in the Western Highlands, who will experience less morbidity and mortality related to water-borne diseases. Women will be directly benefited by the improved health status and improved access to safe water.

Major Outputs	All Years
Communities provided with potable water system	500
Households provided with appropiate water supply	40,000
Latrines installed	50,000
Communities provided with basic health education program	500

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000's)
Health Education	2,000
Training and Technical Assistance	400
Commodities (construction materials, pumping equipment, latrine materials, vehicles)	12,250
Personnel	250
Maintenance and Operation of Vehicles	100
TOTAL	15,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	13,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Environmental Sanitation Div.
Ministry of Public Health

HAITI

Total U.S. Aid $ 730 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 37.4% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 11.70 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 360

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 21.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 254 (1981) 292 (1982) 270

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -45 (1980) -68 (1982) -47

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.0 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 30.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1987) 22
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 7.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 5,900

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 1.7% (1990) 1.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.9% (15-64yrs) 56.9% (65+ yrs) 4.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 6.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1989) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -219(86) -182(87) -193

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 685(86) 594(87) 610
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1981) 61%

Major Imports(1987)MACHINES;FOOD & BEV.;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 466(86) 413(87) 417
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1981) 87%

Major Exports(1987)LT. MANUFACTURE;COFFEE;OTHER AG. PRODS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 88% (1985)
Agriculture: 93% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; MANGOES; COCOA BEANS
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2114

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 55.7 Male 55.0 Female 56.5
(1970) Total 48.0 Male 47.6 Female 48.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 101

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 45% (1988) Measles 59% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1988) Polio(3) 47% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	77.8	Male	84.2	Female	71.5
Secondary	(1981)	Total	14.3	Male	15.6	Female	13.4
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 35%

HAITI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	27,980 1/	27,301 2/	29,471
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	27,980	27,301	29,471
Economic Support Fund	-	-	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	10,000
Other[a]	-	-	-
TOTALS	27,980	27,301	39,471
P.L. 480 **	22,089	14,353	24,710
Title I	-	-	12,000
Title II	22,089	14,353	12,710
TOTALS	50,069	41,654	64,181

1/Includes 1,951 in reobligations of prior year funds.

2/Includes 20 in no-year funds.

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY1989 (Actual)	FY1990 (Estimated)	FY1991 (Request)
U.S. National	20.0*	24.0*	24.8*
Foreign National	33.0	33.0	36.0
TOTALS	53.0	57.0	60.8

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 2 IDIs in FY 1989; 1 IDI and 1 parttime in FY 1990 and FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	64	42	106	54	86	140	50	81	131
Regional[e]	33	1	34	105	0	105	100	0	100
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	0		0	2	2	0	2	2
Regional[e]	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	97	43	140	159	88	247	150	83	233

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

HAITI

Introduction

Haiti faces staggering economic and social problems as it prepares for a series of elections throughout 1990. Haiti is the least developed country in the Western Hemisphere. With a per capita income of $360 a year, the vast majority of the 6.3 million Haitians live in poverty. Per capita income has declined 20% since 1980. The infant mortality rate is 92 per 1,000 births, and only about 37% of the population is literate. The United States has strong humanitarian and social interests in Haiti, and strongly supports the country's move toward installing a popularly elected civilian president in February 1991. Haiti's close proximity to the United States, trade and business ties, and mutual interest in controlling illegal narcotics also are important to the United States.

Haiti's economy declined in 1989. Export earnings fell, particularly from coffee and the assembly sector. Public sector credit expansion led to a rekindling of inflation at a 12% rate in 1989. In response, the Government of Haiti (GOH) in September 1989 reached a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund which calls for revenue and expenditure measures to reduce inflationary pressures, arrest the deterioration of the balance of payments, and promote private sector confidence and investment.

Immediately after the Haitian elections were aborted in 1987, United States assistance to the GOH was suspended while assistance through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) was continued. This policy was confirmed by legislation enacted in December, 1987. In 1989, Congress authorized a P.L. 480 Title II program for the the Avril Government in recognition of progress made toward democratization. A.I.D. signed a $10 million emergency P.L. 480 Title II program for wheat in August 1989. FY 1990 legislation continues to prohibit aid to the GOH, unless certain conditions are met. For FY 1991, A.I.D. would renew assistance to the GOH, only if a democratically elected civilian government is installed, following the completion of a just, unhindered electoral process. U.S. assistance to Haiti through private and non-governmental organizations will continue in any case.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development goal is to build a prosperous, stable, and democratic Haiti. The United States will continue its core development assistance strategy in Haiti primarily through private voluntary and non-governmental organizations. The core program concentrates on four areas: sustainable hillside agriculture; health, child survival and family planning; the private sector; and basic education.

A.I.D. is playing an active role in helping Haiti move toward democracy. For the 1990 elections, A.I.D. has programmed $500,000 from local currency. To help strengthen democratic institutions, A.I.D. committed $750,000 in 1988 and 1989 to promote the rule of law, improve the administration of justice, and monitor human rights. A separate $700,000 local currency grant is being made in FY 1990 to the Human Resources Development Center for civic education activities.

Agriculture employs 70% of the work force and is the most important sector of the Haitian economy. A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on two main activities: promotion of sustainable production on hillsides, and expansion of market opportunities for small farmers. A.I.D.'s major agricultural program is the Agroforestry II project which is building on the highly successful Agroforestry Outreach project. Almost 50 million tree seedlings have been produced and distributed to 230,000 farmers. To address to the continuing decline in coffee production, A.I.D.'s FY 1990 Coffee Revitalization project will help adapt and extend improved technologies to small producers. Local currency has been programmed for natural resource management to support soil conservation, watershed management, irrigation rehabilitation, coffee rust control and improved food crop production.

The health program concentrates on child survival services, with an emphasis on increasing immunization coverage. Through two large PVO projects that reach almost one million people in under-served rural areas and urban slums, and with close donor coordination in the national vaccination program, immunization coverage of children under two years old has doubled in the past three years. Polio is now on the verge of eradication in Haiti. A model cost recovery element of the Expanded Urban Health project will reduce recurrent costs of the project by 20%. A variety of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention and control activities are being implemented by PVOs in the largest centers in Haiti. A Drug Awareness and Prevention program is assessing the extent and severity of drug abuse in Haitian cities and is developing education programs to curtail the growing problem. Under an initiative financed by the Private Sector Family Planning project, government attention has been focused on population issues, and a national population policy is now being developed. Under the same project, a contraceptives marketing component is being expanded and is expected to be sustainable when A.I.D. assistance to the project ends.

Haiti cannot achieve broad-based, sustainable economic growth without a strong private sector. A.I.D. is supporting the private sector through an integrated program of policy dialogue, export promotion, credit institution development and management training. The program encompasses the industrial, agro-industrial, financial and informal sectors and focuses on the generation of foreign exchange, income and employment. A.I.D. also has provided technical assistance to the Consultative Mixed Committee for Industrial Development, which conducts policy dialogue to improve government policies and create a more favorable environment for investment. This committee has helped in the development of a new investment code and trade liberalization, including the elimination of export taxes, a reduction in the number of items requiring import licenses, and the revision of the customs duty structure.

A.I.D. supports the provision of credit to small and micro-entrepreneurs through the Haitian Development Foundation, the expansion of shelter lending through the Haitian Mortgage Bank, and development financing for industrial and agro-industrial projects through the Development Finance Corporation. These three institutions, with A.I.D. assistance, have created more than 15,000 jobs. A.I.D. assists Haiti's Management and Productivity Center as well. This Center provides managerial, financial, marketing and entrepreneurial training for the Haitian private sector, including micro-entrepreneurs, mid-managers, and entrepreneurs.

To help improve basic education, A.I.D. provides support to a new private foundation which helps improve the quality of education for Haiti's primary school students. This project has assisted more than 60,000 primary students. Through the use of local currency funds, A.I.D. is collaborating with Mission Alpha, a local PVO, to provide non-formal literacy training to the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas. The project expects to reach more than 40,000 Haitians in the next three years. A.I.D. provides training in the United States and third countries for economically and socially disadvantaged Haitians. More than 250 participants will receive training in 1989 and 1990. Almost half of these trainees have been women.

Other Donors

Total economic assistance commitments to Haiti from other donors during FY 1989 was about $206 million, including $72.6 million in bilateral and $133.4 million in multilateral aid. About 75% of the bilateral aid is channeled through the GOH, and about 25% through PVOs. A number of donors including France, Canada, Germany, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United Nations Development Program are supporting activities which directly complement A.I.D.'s core program. The national vaccination program is jointly supported by United Nations Children's Fund, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Rotary International and A.I.D. A donors' conference to support the national AIDS program resulted in pledges by PAHO, Canada, EEC, A.I.D., and others that will totally fund the Haitian Interim AIDS Plan of Action. The World Bank is negotiating to provide $45 million to the GOH for the improvement of public primary education. In sectors where A.I.D. is not an active player, such as transportation, mining, tourism, energy, and communications, other donors are taking the lead.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $29.5 million in Development Assistance, $10.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $12.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I and $12.7 million in P.L. 480 Title II food to sustain the core programs and help stabilize the Haitian economy.

In FY 1991 A.I.D. will develop a new project to help control the spread of AIDS in Haiti. The Population and Family Health project will build upon the success of the Private Sector Family Planning project and will significantly expand the coverage of PVO population programs. A new five-year $6.0 million Policy and Administrative Reform project will be initiated to improve the policy environment affecting private sector growth and efficient administration of national resources. The $10 million ESF balance-of-payments program will support the economic reform program of a newly elected civilian government and facilitate the efforts to achieve economic growth. The $12.0 million P.L. 480 Title I Program for the purchase of wheat will support the government's stabilization program. Title II resources will continue to be concentrated on school feeding, maternal and child health and community development activities. An innovative commodity storage and tracking system is being developed to improve program efficiency and effectiveness. Approximately $3.0 million of bulk refined vegetable oil will be monetized in FY 1991 to support the food distribution programs of Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).

Mission Director: Gerald Zarr

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	73	C	---	---	1,211	1,184	20	43	90	90	100	100
	FN G	73	C	---	---	3,941	3,723	344	406	308	300	250	300
	HE G	73	C	---	---	913	770	336	226	355	400	150	250
	PN G	73	C	---	---	383	326	33	72	61	75	100	90
	SD G	73	C	---	---	2,517	2,428	98	126	181	200	250	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,965	8,431	831	873	995	1,065	850	940
521-0062 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	68	C	---	---	2,468	2,417	150	183	200	170	200	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,468	2,417	150	183	200	170	200	150
521-0091 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM													
	HE G	79	87	15,756	15,951	15,951	15,862	---	31	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,756	15,951	15,951	15,862	---	31	---	---	---	---
521-0092 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II													
	FN G	78	87	3,808	3,718	3,718	3,482	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,808	3,718	3,718	3,482	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0104 RESOURCES TRAINING CENTER													
	EH G	80	84	1,600	1,623	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,623	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0122 AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO													
	FN G	81	89	27,000	26,596	21,910	17,582	5,085	5,827	---	3,586	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	26,596	21,910	17,582	5,085	5,827	---	3,586	---	---
521-0124 FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH													
	PN G	81	87	13,948	10,682	10,416	9,444	---	417	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,948	10,682	10,416	9,444	---	417	---	---	---	---
521-0138 CINEC - OPG													
	EH G	80	85	2,297	2,297	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,297	2,297	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0143 MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA													
	HE G	82	87	13,400	9,938	9,680	9,597	---	83	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				13,400	9,938	9,680	9,597	---	83	---	---	---	---
521-0149	SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT													
		FN G	83	87	12,500	8,491	8,378	8,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				12,500	8,491	8,378	8,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0154	DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION													
		ES G	83	91	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,677	---	108	---	---	---	---
		SD G	83	91	3,200	3,456	2,099	342	366	876	350	1,300	640	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,256	8,899	7,019	366	984	350	1,300	640	800
521-0155	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT													
		FN G	84	89	6,000	6,000	5,582	5,004	375	577	43	418	---	---
		HE G	84	89	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,100	---	900	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	7,582	5,004	375	1,677	43	1,318	---	---
521-0156	LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT													
		FN G	85	86	1,000	1,000	999	647	---	226	---	126	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	999	647	---	226	---	126	---	---
521-0159	URBAN HEALTH & COMMUNITY DEV II OPG													
		CG G	84	88	200	200	200	---	---	89	---	111	---	---
		HE G	84	88	4,300	4,300	4,220	3,221	80	890	---	189	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	4,420	3,221	80	979	---	300	---	---
521-0163	HAITIAN NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK													
		ES G	84	91	1,750	1,100	1,100	909	---	77	---	114	---	---
		SD G	84	91	650	1,078	---	---	578	128	---	300	500	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,400	2,178	1,100	909	578	205	---	414	500	600
521-0167	TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING													
		ES G	83	92	5,000	3,960	3,745	3,689	---	12	---	---	---	---
		FN G	83	92	3,709	3,709	1,297	673	534	488	800	1,000	500	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,709	7,669	5,042	4,362	534	500	800	1,000	500	800
521-0169	NGO SUPPORT I													
		ES G	83	83	3,969	3,969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHC	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,969	3,969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0178 INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION													
	PN G	83	87	7,938	7,817	7,813	6,650	---	706	---	437	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,938	7,817	7,813	6,650	---	706	---	437	---	---
521-0179 CRAFTS EXPORT CENTER													
	SD G	85	91	3,400	3,400	1,929	1,701	350	---	550	700	310	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,400	3,400	1,929	1,701	350	---	550	700	310	500
521-0181 NGO SUPPORT II													
	ES G	84	91	4,596	4,600	4,600	4,151	---	65	---	---	---	---
	SD G	84	91	2,953	3,412	840	---	853	1,011	819	1,000	900	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,549	8,012	5,440	4,151	853	1,076	819	1,000	900	1,000
521-0182 NGO SUPPORT III													
	ES G	85	87	3,561	2,758	2,758	2,693	---	24	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,561	2,758	2,758	2,693	---	24	---	---	---	---
521-0183 MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY CENTER													
	EH G	85	90	4,100	4,100	3,105	2,431	474	775	521	500	---	394
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,100	4,100	3,105	2,431	474	775	521	500	---	394
521-0186 INVESTMENT AND EXPORT PROMOTION													
	SD G	86	91	7,700	7,268	4,319	2,605	649	1,232	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,268	4,319	2,605	649	1,232	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,500
521-0188 NGO SUPPORT V													
	EH G	87	88	1,268	1,268	1,268	764	---	240	---	264	---	---
	ES G	87	88	634	634	634	111	---	523	---	---	---	---
	PN G	87	88	500	170	170	---	---	20	---	41	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,402	2,072	2,072	875	---	783	---	305	---	---
521-0189 PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	86	90	8,250	10,379	4,867	818	2,173	2,176	3,214	3,000	---	2,312
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,250	10,379	4,867	818	2,173	2,176	3,214	3,000	---	2,312
521-0190 INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUC													

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

©Level of effort activity.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		EH G	86	92	15,000	16,687	7,043	4,112	4,703	1,938	1,083	5,000	2,400	4,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	16,687	7,043	4,112	4,703	1,938	1,083	5,000	2,400	4,000
521-0191	TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	FN G	86	91	15,000	15,000	6,637	2,595	3,498	3,846	2,200	4,500	2,072	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	6,637	2,595	3,498	3,846	2,200	4,500	2,072	---
521-0192	LOCAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	FN G	86	89	1,000	968	749	499	219	99	---	300	---	70
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	968	749	499	219	99	---	300	---	70
521-0193	STRENGTHENING COFFEE COOP. II (CLUSA)	FN G	85	88	1,800	1,800	1,779	979	---	228	---	572	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,800	1,800	1,779	979	---	228	---	572	---	---
521-0194	MOBILIZING MOTHERS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	CS G	85	86	5,400	5,400	5,400	3,913	---	761	---	400	---	126
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,400	5,400	5,400	3,913	---	761	---	400	---	126
521-0206	VOL AGS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	CS G	87	92	13,000	13,000	4,000	1,008	2,125	1,129	2,891	4,500	3,300	5,500
		FN G	87	92	200	200	---	---	200	200	---	---	---	---
		HE G	87	92	8,800	8,800	3,044	---	544	992	1,737	1,500	1,750	2,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				22,000	22,000	7,044	1,008	2,869	2,321	4,636	6,000	5,050	8,000
521-0211	OAS SPECIAL FUND	SD G	87	87	100	100	100	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
	PROJEC[illegible]				100	100	100	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
521-0216	COFFEE REVITALIZATION	FN G	90	94	---	5,210	---	---	---	---	882	400	1,300	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,210	---	---	---	---	882	400	1,300	1,000
521-0217	AGROFORESTRY II	FN G	90	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	2,700	2,000	3,649	5,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	2,700	2,000	3,649	5,000
521-0218	EXPANDED URBAN HEALTH SERVICES													

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	CS G	89	94	---	2,840	---	---	1,040	45	1,000	1,500	800	1,200
	DG G	89	94	---	850	---	---	150	10	700	500	---	340
	HE G	89	94	6,000	6,000	---	---	1,175	---	2,300	1,500	1,200	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	9,690	---	---	2,365	55	4,000	3,500	2,000	2,940
521-C219 *FAMILY HEALTH AND POPULATION													
	PN G	91	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,000
521-C221 AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE													
	HE G	88	88	486	649	486	---	---	71	163	400	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				486	649	486	---	---	71	163	400	---	100
521-C222 *POLICY AND ADMIN REFORM													
	FN G	91	95	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	150
	SD G	91	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	1,150
521-C224 *AIDS CONTROL													
	DG G	91	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
521-C226 *ECONOMIC RECOVERY ASSISTANCE													
	ES G	91	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
521-0227 CLASP II													
	EH G	90	93	---	700	---	---	---	---	200	100	200	150
	FN G	90	93	---	400	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	75
	HE G	90	93	---	950	---	---	---	---	350	200	300	250
	SD G	90	93	---	350	---	---	---	---	150	50	100	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,400	---	---	---	---	800	400	700	625
521-C232 ELECTION SUPPORT													
	SD G	90	90	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
521-G640 PTIIC													
	EH G	86	90	1,125	1,125	1,065	503	---	445	60	100	---	77

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
FN	G	86	90	300	800	300	150	500	73	---	577	---	---
HE	G	86	90	1,220	1,320	---	---	920	155	---	400	---	300
PN	G	86	90	408	483	---	---	408	156	75	200	---	52
SD	G	86	90	---	10	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,553	3,738	1,365	653	1,828	829	145	1,277	---	429
COUNTRY TOTALS:				248,126	309,716	172,434	132,038	27,980	29,005	27,301	43,190	39,471	43,936
GRANTS:				248,126	309,716	172,434	132,038	27,980	29,005	27,301	43,190	39,471	43,936
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: Haiti

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Population and Family Planning	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,900		Life of Project Funding 10,000
Number 521-0219 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population 1,900	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 95
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY96

Purpose: To increase access to voluntary family planning services.

Project Description: The project will build on its successful predecessor, Private Sector Family Planning (521-0189) and will seek to institutionalize two important elements of that project, contraceptive social marketing (CSM) and voluntary surgical contraception (VSC). VSC services will be expanded, and joint activities with the public sector such as contracting by private voluntary organizations (PVOs) for VSC services provided by surgeons in public hospitals will be explored. A major component of the project will be information, education and communication (IEC), to address the problem of abandonment of contraceptive methods due to myths and rumors, inadequate education about methods, side effects, etc. Community networks to channel acceptors to services will also be established, and joint efforts with the public sector will be considered in areas not served by PVOs. Efforts to galvanize private sector population interest groups, and to continue population policy dialogue with concerned Government officials will also be major elements of the project.

Sustainability: The contraceptive social marketing activity will achieve self-sustainability, following prototypes in other countries of the Caribbean and Africa. The VSC activity, which involves a surgical procedure, will not be self-sustaining, but is a highly cost-effective method of contraception when couple-years of protection are considered. The project will establish nominal fees for VSC procedures to defray costs and to assure the voluntary nature of the services.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s health/population sector objective of establishing a viable, primary health care system to expand family planning access and reduce infant mortality, and is consistent with A.I.D.'s policy of maximizing use of private sector resources and institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are planning health sector projects with family planning components which complement A.I.D's project activities. The Government of Haiti will contribute $700,000 in local currency counterpart funds to support the project.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project will be members of economically active families for whom contraceptives will be made available, and the family planning acceptors reached in the VSC and CSM portions of the project. Disadvantaged families will benefit from decreased levels of fertility, longer birth intervals and decreases in infant mortality.

Major Outputs:

- A nationwide contraceptive social marketing system
- Readily accessible clinical and non-clinical family planning services, including VSC
- Widely available IEC materials for field workers
- Private population interest groups participating in population dialogue

AID-Financed inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training and Education	1,000
Equipment and Supplies	1,000
Contraceptive Commodities	2,000
Local Institution Costs	3,000
Evaluation	300
Construction/Renovation	200
Total:	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,900	8,100	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: Haiti

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Policy and Administrative Reform	DA	400		FY 91 2,400	Life of Project Funding 6,000	
Number 521-0222 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. 2,000	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 95
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Purpose: To improve the policy environment affecting private sector growth and efficient administration of national resources.

Project Description: This five year project will provide support for policy analysis as a basis of policy reform aimed at promotion private sector development. An improved macroeconomic and regulatory environment in Haiti is the single most important factor in the promotion of broad-based economic growth. Policies enacted in late 1989 have been developed without adequate underlying analysis and have been counterproductive to economic growth; policies prior to this time were deficient in several areas related t investment enhancement. Through policy analysis, this project complements the activities of multilateral development agencies by providing economic analysis to support sound economic decision making. It is anticipated that through policy analysis, a whole range of macroeconomic and regulatory policies which constrain private enterprise growth will be influenced to support streamlined legal and regulatory procedures for business and more efficient use of resources.

Sustainability: Since this project will be implemented through existing institutions to enhance their policy analysis activities, there will be no requirement for additional funding beyond the life-of-project funding. Capacity will be developed in these institutions and can be used in the future by A.I.D. or other donors to support additional policy analysis initiatives. Since macroeconomic and regulatory decision making, the project outputs will, by their very nature, lead to savings by GOH revenues, as well as broad-based economic growth.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D's private sector objectives of private sector growth and increased exports; it will also work toward broad-based economic growth and job creation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will build upon and complement macroeconomic policy efforts of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility and World Bank initiatives in privatization, trade liberalizaition and administrative reform.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of the project would include those receiving job as a result of economic growth, especially unskilled and semi-skilled labor; the poor who will bear less of an inflationary burden on their limited incomes; investors who will face an improved investment climate; and, recipients of improved service delivery by parastatals and government ministries.

Major Outputs:

- Empirical modelling of major macroeconomic policy alternatives showing impact on the consumer, GOH expenditures and revenues;
- New policies regulating trade and investment, conducive to enhance economic growth;
- Streamlined systems for customs processing,tax collection and administration of GOH regulations governing private business.

AID-Financed Inputs:	LOP TOTAL ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,600
Training and Education	600
Equipment and Supplies	700
Local Institution Costs	900
Evaluation/Audit	200
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,400	3,600	6,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title AIDS Control		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health AIDS 1,000	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 521-0224 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 95
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Purpose: To support the efforts of private voluntary organizations (PVOs), the National AIDS Commission, and the Government of Haiti (GOH) to reduce the rate of transmission of the AIDS virus in Haiti.

Project Description: The project will provide support to Haitian organizations involved in activities to prevent the transmission of HIV. A.I.D. will assist various private groups whose activities include protection of the blood supply, IEC, condom provision, and AIDS surveillance. The project will expand successful activities begun under the Expanded Urban Health project and begin other activities where A.I.D. has comparative advantage. While most of the project activities will assist private organizations, pilot activities will be started to support selected GOH AIDS control activities. The major components of the project will be:

- small grants to PVOs;
- support for selected activities of the National AIDS Commission and the GOH;
- provision of condoms through commercial and non-commercial channels;
- operation research; and
- surveillance and monitoring systems.

Sustainability: PVOs will carry out the majority of AIDS prevention and control efforts of this project. It is expected that research and development activities associated with the development of messages and educational materials will be financed by the project. Recurrent costs associated with the implementation of prevention and control programs will be low cost, and affordable to PVOs such that PVOs will assume all program implementation costs by the project completion date.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is complementary to other donor and host government programs. At the recent WHO donors' conference on AIDS in Haiti, the donor community pledged $11 million in support of AIDS prevention and control efforts in the country. A donor coordination council meets on a regular basis to coordinate resources pledged to support AIDS prevention and control efforts.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the people at high risk who will be targeted by this project's prevention and control activities. The entire Haitian population will benefit from this project if the AIDS epidemic can be significantly slowed or halted.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Grants to PVOs	6
People receiving AIDS prevention education	500,000
Condoms distributed/sold	10,000.000
National AIDS monitoring system established	X
Operations research activities completed	10

AID-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,000
Training and Education	2,000
Contraceptives	500
Institutional Support	1,000
Operations Research	200
Surveillance and Monitoring	200
Evaluation/Audit	100
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990				
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			▨	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	4,000	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Economic Recovery Assistance		Funding Source ESF 10,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 10,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000
Number 521-0226 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 91 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 91

Purpose: To support the Government of Haiti's (GOH) economic reform program and facilitate the efforts of a newly elected civilian government toward economic growth.

Project Description: A.I.D. balance of payments (BOP) assistance to Haiti totalled $51 million in FY 1986 and FY 1987. Since the failed elections of November 1987, when our BOP assistance was terminated and overall assistance levels were curtailed, the economy has deteriorated dramatically. The loss of foreign assistance and the decline of exports are also partially responsible for a significant worsening in the BOP and foreign exchange availability.

In September 1989, in response to the deteriorating situation, the GOH agreed to a 15-month IMF Stand-by Facility which calls for revenue and expenditure measures and should help reduce inflationary pressures, arrest the deterioration of the balance of payments, and promote private sector confidence and investment.

Presidential elections are scheduled for late 1990, with the democratically elected government to be installed in February of 1991. The new president is likely to inherit an economic situation which, even if stable, will not be very strong. Rapidly disbursing BOP assistance will be needed to fuel the efforts of the new government to promote economic growth.

Compliance with monetary and fiscal targets, steps toward further trade liberalization, and reforms to encourage private investment are likely to be part of the program. The Central Bank will deposit an equivalent amount of local currency into a special account.

Assistance will depend on GOH compliance with the Stand-by and follow-up steps with the IMF toward an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) and with the World Bank for the resumption of concessionary macroeconomic program lending.

Local currencies will be used primarily for budget support and for mutually agreed project activities, including counterpart costs for other-donor projects. Project activities will emphasize labor intensive development, small enterprise and democratization.

Sustainability: Balance of payments support will be provided to the GOH to support the country's economic recovery in FY 1991. The funds will be deposited in a special account and will be used to finance import of petroleum products and external debt service. Conditionality will support financial stabilization and the resumption of export-led growth. These actions will assist GOH's efforts at self-sustaining development.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program directly supports A.I.D.'s broad and overarching objective of building a prosperous, stable and democratic Haiti.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program will complement the September 1989 IMF Stand-by agreement and the anticipated resumption of lending by the IMF and World Bank. Counterpart local currency will also help improve utilization of other-donor project assistance.

Beneficiaries: All Haitians will benefit from an improved economy and a democratic government. Local currency activities will benefit target populations of A.I.D. and other donor projects.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Economic Stabilization/Growth	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Balance of Payments/Budget Support	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989				NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	10,000	- 0 -	10,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

HONDURAS

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,378 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 55.5% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 36.08 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(2061) 810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 32.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 888 (1987) 946 (1988) 1,038

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -279 (1987) -282 (1988) -324

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.9 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 70.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (1988) 317
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1988) 33.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 5,103

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 3.6% (1990) 3.0%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.0% (15-64yrs) 52.2% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 34.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.1 (1989) 5.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 53%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -183(86) -74(87) -130

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,060(86) 1,060(87) 1,087
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 39%

Major Imports(1988)CHEMICALS;PETROLEUM;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 877(86) 986(87) 957
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 51%

Major Exports(1988)BANANAS;COFFEE;SEAFOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 147% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1988)BANANAS; COFFEE; SHRIMP
Ag. Imports:(1988) WHEAT; MILK; SOYBEANS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1987) 2061

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 65.0 Male 63.3 Female 66.8
(1970) Total 50.6 Male 48.7 Female 54.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 64

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 84% (1988) Measles 76% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1988) Polio(3) 70% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1988) 70%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total 102.0	Male 103.0	Female 102.0
Secondary	(1985)	Total 33.0	Male 31.0	Female 36.0
Post Secondary	(1985)	Total 10.0	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1986) Male 49% (1986) Female 51%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	37,716 1/	34,370 3/	36,933
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	37,716	34,370	36,933
Economic Support Fund	15,000	130,017 2/	80,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	15,000	130,017	80,000
Other[a]	-	-	-
TOTALS	52,716	164,387	116,933
P.L. 480 4/	21,216	17,670	15,601
Title I	18,000	12,000	12,000
Title II	3,216	5,670	3,601
TOTALS	73,932	182,057	132,534

1/ Includes 90 reobligations of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 70,000 in FY 1989 ESF Carryover.
3/ Includes 160 in No-year funds.
4/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	61.35	66.8	66.8 *
Foreign National	46	45	45 **
TOTALS	107.35	111.8	111.8

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes 4 RHUDO, 3 IDIs, and 1 part-time.
Includes 21 IG personnel.
** Includes 9 IG personnel.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	304	306	610	225	270	495	273	308	581
Regional[e]	96	9	105	122	15	137	110	15	125
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	5	94	99	3	8	11	4	6	10
Regional[e]	2	21	23	0	10	10	0	10	10
TOTALS	407	430	837	350	303	653	387	339	726

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

HONDURAS

Introduction

Buttressing Honduras' fledgling democracy and promoting its economic development have been an important part of the U.S. effort to bring lasting peace to the Central American region. The third successive free and democratic election of a civilian government in November 1989 was an unprecedented, momentous event in the history of Honduras.

During the last several years, many positive socioeconomic changes have brought significant benefits to the people of Honduras. The Government of Honduras (GOH) has utilized U.S. economic assistance to dramatically improve life expectancy, reduce infant mortality, increase primary school enrollment, create jobs, expand the availability of trained manpower, and strengthen democratic institutions. Despite these achievements, Honduras is still one of the poorest countries in the hemisphere.

Although the Honduran economy registered 4% real growth in 1988, there were clear signs of steady deterioration in 1989. Serious problems remain, including a large fiscal deficit, an overvalued exchange rate, increasing inflation, lack of foreign exchange and decreasing private sector confidence.

The promise of the return of significant assistance flows from the major donors, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), did not materialize in 1989 when the GOH failed to reach agreement with donors on continuing its economic adjustment program. Given the pressures of a hotly contested election year, the GOH lacked the political will to undertake needed measures. Meanwhile, Honduras has accumulated large arrears to the major international financial institutions and to some bilateral donors. For lack of a sound GOH economic reform program, A.I.D. did not move forward with $70 million in FY 1989 Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources to support Honduras' balance of payments. Those resources, however, remain available to support a meaningful stabilization and adjustment program of the new government taking office in January 1990.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D's assistance strategy continues to be based on the principal goals of the Central America Initiative which was begun in 1984 to provide expanded resources to the region to address fundamental economic, social and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. This strategy supports the Agency-wide objectives of broad based, sustainable growth, human capacity development, and political and economic pluralism. A.I.D. continues to use Development Assistance (DA), ESF, and P.L. 480 resources to:

(1) stabilize Honduras' economy and to encourage structural adjustments. The public sector budget deficit was brought down

from 6.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1987 to 5.4% in 1988, although this progress was unfortunately reversed in 1989. On the other hand, the imbalanced exchange regime was further liberalized in 1989 to the point that more than 60% of trade now occurs outside the overvalued official rate of 2 lempiras to the dollar;

(2) continue the provision and improvement of basic social services. The results of Honduras' sustained, good performance in the social sectors are noteworthy. Infant mortality has dropped to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 87/1,000 in 1984. Measles, DPT, and polio immunization coverage for children less than five years of age maintained impressive levels of over 72%, 73%, and 82%, respectively in 1989. A.I.D.-financed oral rehydration salts are available in over 95% of the health clinics of the Ministry of Health. Life expectancy increased from 53 years in 1972 to 62 years by 1988. Contraceptive users increased from 27% of couples in 1981 to 42% in 1988. Primary school enrollment has reached 85%, a 20% enrollment increase in the last four years;

(3) provide access to technology and services to over 16,000 small and medium-sized agricultural and industrial producers. The real value added through A.I.D.-assisted agricultural programs showed a marked increase from $15 million in 1987 to over $39 million in 1988. Much of this increase directly reflects increases in farmers' incomes;

(4) privatize state-owned enterprises. Since A.I.D. assistance in this area started in 1986, 11 major divestitures have been completed. As a result of these privatizations, investment has increased by $3 million, employment increased by 900, and Honduras' foreign debt has been decreased by $27 million; and

(5) strengthen the institutions whose functions are vital to a sustained democratic system of government. This included significant support for Honduras' 1989 presidential election process.

Other Donors

A.I.D. continues to work with the GOH to bring about the return of assistance flows from the other major donors, i.e., the World Bank, the IMF and the Government of Japan to support macroeconomic reforms necessary to achieve a stable, growing economy. In focusing our future ESF cash transfer resources on sectoral policy reforms, we will coordinate very closely with the World Bank in its sectoral development program plans.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is requesting $80.0 million in Economic Support Funds, $36.9 million in Development Assistance, and $15.6 million in P.L. 480 resources in support of the program outlined below.

The new government's commitment to sounder macroeconomic policies is expected to lead to reactivation of IMF and World Bank support and to attract other important donors. Beginning in FY 1991, it is envisioned that the IMF will assume leadership for stabilization, permitting A.I.D. to focus increasingly its ESF cash transfer assistance on supporting policy reforms in three sectors: (1) agriculture, (2) trade and investment, and (3) finance. Support for agriculture will foster the growth of the sector by arresting the decline in real prices, enhancing the efficient and environmentally sound use of agricultural and forested lands, and improving access to and the functioning of credit, marketing, and other institutional mechanisms. Support for trade and investment will lead to more vigorous and effective participation in the economy by the private sector, increase exports (especially of nontraditional products), and create greater employment opportunities. Assistance to the financial sector will fuel the growth of the economy by rationalizing the operation of the credit system, thereby encouraging savings and making more credit available to efficient private activities.

Several new project activities will be initiated. The Agricultural Development Program will help Honduras to assess, plan, and implement programs which increase investment and production, expand private ownership of land, and strengthen agricultural sector services. The Privatization II project will continue assistance to help reduce the drain on resources caused by state-owned enterprises which perennially operate at a loss. The Investment and Export Promotion project will build upon the lessons and successes of a prior A.I.D. project to increase investments and exports in Honduras.

Assistance for Honduran primary health and education programs will continue, as will support for democracy through assistance to the judiciary, the congress, municipal governments, and the Peace Scholarships program. The $12.0 million P.L. 480 Title I program will provide critically needed food imports, and through self-help measures, it will support policy reforms to increase agricultural production. The Title II Maternal and Child Health and School Feeding programs will continue to help meet the nutritional needs of especially vulnerable segments of the population.

Mission Director: John A. Sanbrailo

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
522-C000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	73	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	20	20	19
	FN G	73	C	---	---	6,645	6,455	282	309	208	191	159	200
	HE G	73	C	---	---	1,385	1,328	13	17	24	26	20	15
	PN G	73	C	---	---	527	462	34	42	40	34	20	20
	SD G	73	C	---	---	2,445	2,438	167	23	445	59	200	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	11,002	10,683	496	391	743	330	419	494
522-C168 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	80	87	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,597	---	267	---	---	---	---
	FN L	80	87	12,252	12,252	12,252	10,226	---	1,690	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,152	16,152	16,152	13,823	---	1,957	---	---	---	---
522-C173 SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES													
	FN G	82	87	3,125	3,125	3,125	2,744	---	340	---	41	---	---
	FN L	82	87	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,279	---	2,539	---	1,181	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,125	13,125	13,125	9,023	---	2,879	---	1,222	---	---
522-C176 SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT													
	FN G	81	90	4,750	4,750	4,250	2,545	---	752	500	1,030	---	423
	FN L	81	90	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,001	---	234	---	675	---	89
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,750	20,750	20,250	17,546	---	986	500	1,705	---	512
522-C207 EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES													
	ES G	84	89	1,550	1,550	1,550	433	---	833	---	265	---	19
	FN G	84	89	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,603	---	367	---	265	---	164
	FN L	84	89	7,200	7,200	7,200	4,473	---	2,313	---	298	---	115
	SD G	84	89	3,550	5,200	3,550	1,676	1,650	677	---	2,847	---	---
	SD L	84	89	7,150	7,150	7,150	2,337	---	1,629	---	3,184	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,850	23,500	21,850	10,522	1,650	5,819	---	6,859	---	298
522-C209 SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK													
	FN G	83	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,902	---	85	---	13	---	---
	FN L	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,503	---	167	---	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	13,000	13,000	12,405	---	252	---	213	---	---
522-C214 RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II													
	FN G	85	88	1,315	1,315	1,315	389	---	130	---	796	---	---
	FN L	85	88	18,685	18,685	18,685	10,143	---	5,494	---	3,048	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	10,532	---	5,626	---	3,844	---	---
522-0216 HEALTH SECTOR II													
CS	G	88	94	30,270	30,770	4,022	---	4,465	2,408	2,300	4,638	3,355	3,913
HE	G	88	94	24,000	20,900	3,809	---	1,540	1,980	3,040	4,124	2,600	1,000
PN	G	88	94	3,030	3,030	1,245	---	1,785	395	---	475	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				57,300	54,700	9,076	---	7,790	4,783	5,340	9,237	5,955	5,213
522-0241 SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT II													
FN	G	88	92	5,000	5,000	3,779	---	100	786	1,121	2,612	---	1,219
SD	G	88	92	10,000	10,000	3,696	---	759	2,644	609	2,114	2,500	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	7,475	---	859	3,430	1,730	4,726	2,500	3,019
522-0246 FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	88	93	15,959	15,959	2,131	20	2,000	949	2,000	3,020	3,000	4,200
FN	L	88	93	4,041	4,041	4,041	---	---	161	---	1,050	---	690
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	6,172	20	2,000	1,110	2,000	4,070	3,000	4,890
522-0249 AGRICULATURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION													
ES	G	84	93	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,242	---	394	---	14	---	---
FN	G	84	93	17,350	17,350	12,534	8,946	2,200	1,712	1,000	2,161	1,616	2,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	15,184	11,188	2,200	2,106	1,000	2,175	1,616	2,200
522-0252 SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING													
ES	G	85	91	4,200	4,200	4,200	94	---	944	---	2,228	---	450
FN	G	85	91	8,800	9,925	3,300	2,081	5,500	1,483	---	2,260	1,125	1,200
FN	L	85	91	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	17,125	10,500	4,175	5,500	3,427	---	4,488	1,125	1,650
522-0257 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV COUNCIL (CADERH)-OPG													
EH	G	84	90	6,325	6,325	3,203	2,051	1,500	769	1,622	1,468	---	605
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,325	6,325	3,203	2,051	1,500	769	1,622	1,468	---	605
522-0266 FOPRIDEH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING													
SD	G	85	86	500	500	500	341	---	99	---	60	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	341	---	99	---	60	---	---
522-0268 IRRIGATION DEVELOP													
ES	G	86	92	6,000	6,000	6,000	188	---	2,326	---	1,658	---	1,050

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PN G	86	92	12,500	12,500	2,000	828	2,090	1,265	2,50C	1,140	3,00C	1,500
	PN L	86	92	4,000	4,C00	4,000	348	---	1,363	---	2,187	---	182
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,50C	22,500	12,00C	1,364	2,090	4,954	2,500	4,985	3,00C	2,652
522-C269 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT													
	PN G	83	86	2,500	2,500	2,50C	945	---	349	---	346	---	300
	SD G	85	86	1,500	1,5C0	1,50C	699	---	39	---	192	---	176
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	4,00C	1,644	---	388	---	538	---	476
522-C273 PRIMARY EDUCATION EFFICIENCY													
	EH G	86	92	21,316	21,316	9,211	3,340	4,000	3,952	3,480	2,935	---	2,860
	EH L	86	92	3,534	3,534	3,534	626	---	465	---	476	---	490
	ES G	86	92	2,65C	2,650	2,65C	847	---	854	---	450	---	499
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,50C	27,5C0	15,395	4,813	4,00C	5,271	3,48C	3,861	---	3,849
522-C286 PRIVATE SECTOR POPULATION PROGRAM													
	PN G	85	88	9,81C	9,810	9,810	6,9C1	---	2,644	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,81C	9,810	9,81C	6,901	---	2,644	---	---	---	---
522-C289 PRIVATIZATION CF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES													
	ES G	86	87	1,900	1,9C0	1,90C	247	---	1,254	---	297	---	16
	SD G	86	87	2,100	2,1C0	2,10C	1,415	---	455	---	146	---	84
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	4,000	1,662	---	1,709	---	443	---	100
522-C292 LAND USE PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENTMENT													
	PN G	89	95	36,000	36,C00	---	---	4,00C	132	3,420	3,300	4,00C	3,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,00C	36,000	---	---	4,C0C	132	3,420	3,300	4,00C	3,900
522-C296 STRENGTHENING CEMOCRATIC INSTITUTICNS													
	ES G	87	90	14,30C	14,300	3,93C	1,032	5,370	3,319	5,00C	5,617	---	2,670
	SD G	87	90	1,70G	1,700	1,70C	1,265	---	319	---	116	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,00C	16,C00	5,63C	2,297	5,37C	3,638	5,00C	5,733	---	2,670
522-C312 *INVESTMENT ANC EXPORT PRCMOTION													
	PN G	91	96	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,50C	500
	SD G	91	96	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,50C	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,CC0	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,00C	2,000
522-C324 SHELTER SECTOR PROGRAM													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD		-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS		-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS		-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS		-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	SD G	87	94	1,600	4,000	1,600	132	---	442	---	648	500	379
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	4,000	1,600	132	---	442	---	648	500	379
522-0325 POLICY ANALYSIS & IMPLEMENTATION													
	ES G	87	92	7,000	10,000	6,000	51	1,000	944	---	1,164	3,000	1,500
	FN G	87	92	1,000	6,000	1,000	141	---	151	3,000	780	---	1,200
	SD G	87	92	4,000	4,000	1,000	173	3,000	876	---	980	---	1,050
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	20,000	8,000	365	4,000	1,971	3,000	2,924	3,000	3,750
522-0329 HONDURAS PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	90	946	946	946	591	---	322	---	33	---	---
	ES G	87	90	27,550	19,691	8,261	1,383	7,630	4,710	3,800	5,485	---	3,385
	FN G	87	90	1,010	1,010	1,010	329	---	652	---	29	---	---
	PN G	87	90	183	183	183	69	---	77	---	27	---	10
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,689	21,830	10,400	2,372	7,630	5,761	3,800	5,574	---	3,395
522-0331 ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	87	87	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	5,000	---	15,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	5,000	---	15,000	---	---
522-0334 RURAL TRAILS AND ACCESS ROADS III													
	FN G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	975	3,000	4,041
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	975	3,000	4,041
522-0336 *AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS													
	FN G	91	95	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
522-0338 ASSIST TO THE CONTROLLER GEN OF THE REP													
	EH G	88	93	495	495	495	---	---	60	---	301	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				495	495	495	---	---	60	---	301	---	---
522-0340 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	90	96	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,308	---
	SD G	90	96	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	500	495	1,500	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	495	2,808	1,200
522-0358 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY III													
	ES G	90	90	---	120,000	---	---	---	---	120,000	120,000	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	120,000	---	---	---	---	120,000	120,000	---	---
522-0361	INT'L EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS-OPG	SD G	89	90	950	950	---	---	450	125	500	550	---	275
	PROJECT TOTAL:				950	950	---	---	450	125	500	550	---	275
522-0362	INTEGRATED PEST MGT	PN G	89	89	750	750	---	---	750	605	---	145	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				750	750	---	---	750	605	---	145	---	---
522-0363	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - CORTES(OPG)	SD G	89	90	675	675	---	---	300	107	375	240	---	220
	PROJECT TOTAL:				675	675	---	---	300	107	375	240	---	220
522-0364	HONDURAS PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II	ES G	90	94	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,217	750	2,000	1,750
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,217	750	2,000	1,750
522-0365	*STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM	ES G	91	94	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,000	50,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,000	50,000
522-0367	*PRIVATIZATION PHASE II	SD G	91	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	100
522-0369	PRIVATE SECTOR POP PROGRAM II	PN G	89	94	16,000	16,000	---	---	1,131	446	4,660	3,030	3,210	3,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,000	---	---	1,131	446	4,660	3,030	3,210	3,300
522-0998	C A ENERGY CONSERVATION	ES G	89	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONCURAS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
CCUNTRY TOTALS:				442,971	847,687	258,819	123,859	52,716	66,885	164,387	210,889	116,933	103,188
GRANTS:				347,109	751,825	162,957	62,923	52,716	49,830	164,387	198,590	116,933	101,702
LOANS:				95,862	95,862	95,862	60,936	---	17,055	---	12,299	---	1,486

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Investment and Export Promotion		**Funding Source** DA	**AG, RD & N** 1,500	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)** FY 91 3,000	**Life of Project Funding** 20,000
Number 522-0312 ☒ **GRANT** ☐ **LOAN**	☒ **NEW** ☐ **CONTINUING**	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.** 1,500	**Initial Obligation** FY 91	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 96 · **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 97

Purpose: Assist Honduras to increase investment in diversified export production and improve the efficiency of the sector, thereby increasing sustainable nontraditional export earnings and related employment.

Project Description: The project builds upon the lessons and successes of a prior A.I.D. project (522-0207) in Honduras. The project will continue to change and stimulate an economy, which had been principally based on import substitution and dependence upon a few export crops, towards a more diversified export led economy. The Foundation for the Development of Exports and Investment (FIDE) will expand its investment promotion network to attract new investment in apparel, agro-processing, furniture, etc., and assist local exporters to improve their efficiency and market responsiveness. The Honduran Federation of Agricultural Exporters (FPX) will work to expand nontraditional agricultural production in specific areas of greatest potential, and promote the sale of Honduran products overseas. The Ministry of Economy (MOE) will help resolve policy issues affecting the export sector, promote new export production and support the one stop export documentation center (CENTREX). The Honduran Bankers and Insurers Association (AHIBA) and the Central Bank of Honduras (CBH) will provide bank training and improve bank supervision to facilitate the growth of domestic capital required for export growth.

Sustainability: Of the interventions described above, investment and export promotion will be permanent activities which will require permanent support to continue after the life of this project. While export promotion activities should generate user fees, investment promotion will, in all likelihood, not operate on a cost recovery basis. In most countries, investment promotion is usually funded under the auspices of the government. The project will explore means to secure this funding.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports private sector efforts to contribute to the Central America Initiative's goals of structural reforms and sustained economic growth. It is key to A.I.D.'s export promotion and employment objectives.

Host Country and Other Donor Participation: The project builds on the GOH's investment and development and diversification plans. The host country contribution will finance local technical assistance and increase non-tradtitonal export credit lines. The project complements the United Nation's International Trade Commission's (ITC) export promotion programs and the export development programs of the Interamerican Development Bank.

Beneficiaries: Export promotion and assistance to apparel and agro-processing sectors should provide substantial opportunities for new employment for women and semi-skilled labor. Approximately 22,500 new jobs will be created.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increase in export earnings	$200,000,000
Export-oriented investment	$50,000,000
Jobs Created	22,500
Companies shifting to export markets	50
Viable Investment and Export Institutions	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Training	2,400
Commodities	2,600
Technical Assistance	4,500
Credit	10,000
Evaluations/Audits	500
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,000	17,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 2,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 2,000	Life of Project Funding 11,000
Number 522-0336 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To improve Honduran capability in the analysis and implementation of technical programs, including those initiated as a result of reform of sectoral and macroeconomic policies.

Project Description: The project will carry out investment, marketing and targeted food assistance programs. Short and long-term technical assistance and limited commodities (such as computers and vehicles) will be provided to institutions charged with administering technical programs and expected policy reforms. Particular emphasis will be placed on providing long-term technical assistance: to the Honduran Coffee Institute for its export promotion, diversification, quality control, and producer services programs (such as research and feeder roads); to the National Agrarian Institute, Cadaster and Registry agencies for land titling and transfer programs; to the Honduran Marketing Institute for food security planning, development of a commodity exchange, and privatization of state storage facilities. Short-term technical assistance and training resources will be channeled to improve the administration and management of agricultural credit, land financing and taxation, agricultural extension and other programs.

Sustainability: The technical assistance and training provided under this project will enable Honduran agricultural sector agencies to improve their orientation toward increasing rural investment and the market responsiveness of private sector agricultural producers. The technical programs will reduce expenditures and the development of user supported, sustainable implementation mechanisms.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with the Central America Initiative goals of structural reform for rapid and sustained economic growth and broader sharing in the benefits of that growth, as well as the objectives of increasing agricultural production and exports.

Improving producer oriented services, and the access to factor, input and output markets are all components of the sector and country development strategies. The project will complement the policy reforms formulated and supported under the Policy Analysis and Implementation Project (522-0325) and the Structural Adjustment Program (522-0365).

Host Country and Other Donors: Honduran and donor institutions are committed to the reactivation of the national economy and the rural economy in particular. The World Bank is providing short and long-term technical assistance to Honduran agricultural institutions for the purpose of formulating strategies for greater program efficiency. The Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, and the Government of Canada all are supporting improvements in agricultural sector program planning and implementation.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of this project will be rural Hondurans engaged in the agricultural production, processing and marketing chain. Other beneficiaries will be the extremely poor urban population. An estimated 100,000 beneficiaries will be assisted over the life of the project.

Major Outputs:
- Improved agricultural sector services;
- Increased agricultural investment and production;
- Expanded private land ownership;
- Privatized government agricultural enterprises

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	3,500
Commodities	2,500
Total	11,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	2,000	9,000	11,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM	**Funding Source** ESF 75,000	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 1991 75,000		**Life of Project Funding** 200,000
Number 522-0365 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.**	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1994
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1994

Purpose: To support substantive Honduran policy initiatives or reforms in sectors offering ample potential for increased productivity, exports, and employment.

Project Description: The Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) will support policy reforms in three sectors: (1) agriculture and rural development; (2) trade and investment; and (3) finance as stabilization goals are achieved. Through improving the performance of these sectors, the SAP will foster increased investment, employment, production, exports, and economic growth. The agricultural component will support better pricing, land use, credit, marketing, and institutional policies with the objective of raising the sectoral growth rate. By supporting lowering effective protection, by making protection more uniform accross sectors, and by supporting privatization, the trade and investment component will improve productive efficiency and encourage private investment. The financial component will channel more credit to efficient private activities through rationalizing and scaling down public sector operations and through fostering more efficient resource mobilization and credit allocation according to market principles.

Sustainability: This dollar cash transfer will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the Government of Honduras to plan and execute policy initiatives or reforms in order to increase productivity, exports, and employment. The associated reforms will accelerate the attainment of growth that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is a critical element of A.I.D.'s strategy to support increased production, employment, and export earnings thus advancing the Central America Initiative's goal of structural reform for rapid and sustained economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Honduran authorities have indicated an understanding of and commitment to rationalizing the structural policies inhibiting increased productivity, exports, and employment. This activity will directly support their initiatives in this area. The design and implementation of the SAP will be coordinated with programs supported by International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Interamerican Development Bank, Japan and other multilateral and bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be widespread as the SAP will serve to expand the economy, and increase incomes and the availability of goods throughout Honduras. The project will initially benefit those who work in the agricultural and export sectors.

Major Outputs:

Average annual growth rate of GDP of at least 4 percent.
Average annual growth rate of agricultural GDP of at least 3.5 percent.
Average annual growth rate of nontraditional exports of at least 10 percent.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Cash grant: $200,000,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	75,000	125,000	200,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Title
PRIVATIZATION II</td><td rowspan="2">Funding Source
DA</td><td rowspan="2">AG, RD & N</td><td rowspan="2">Health</td><td colspan="3">PROPOSED OBLIGATION
(In thousands of dollars)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">FY 1991
800</td><td>Life of Project Funding
6,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number 522-0367
☑ GRANT ☐ LOAN</td><td>☑ NEW
☐ CONTINUING</td><td>Population</td><td>ED. & HR</td><td>Sel. Act.
800</td><td>Initial Obligation
FY 1991</td><td>Estimated Final Obligation
FY 1995</td><td>Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 1996</td></tr>
</table>

Purpose: To continue supporting Honduran initiatives to broaden privatization of state-owned enterprises.

Project Description: This project will build upon the lessons learned and successes of the Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises Project (522-0289). It will continue this process and streamline procedures for privatizations and debt swaps that were established under that pilot project. The project will provide technical assistance to Honduras to privatize selected companies and other parastatal organizations or state controlled monopolies. In accordance with political consideration surrounding each enterprise, some companies will be divested, and management of others shifted to management contracts, leasing or private contracts. The project will also work with the Government to limit the growth of new state-owned enterprises. By shifting activities that can be performed more efficiently by the private sector away from the public sector, and discouraging the growth of the state-owned enterprise sector the project will encourage economic growth and employment generation and help decrease the drain of these enterprises on the public sector budget.

Sustainability: The project will support an activity that is finite i.e., the privatization of companies or services. Thus, the project itself does not have to leave an institution in place that is self-sustaining and instead will focus on carrying out privatization as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed project supports the Mission's efforts to privatize government owned industry and services thus advancing the Central America Initiative's goal of basic structural reforms for rapid and sustained economic growth. It also will provide a vehicle for decreasing the budget deficit and increasing employment.

Host Country and Other Donor Participation: This project is consistent with the GOH's priorities and development plans. It is expected that the Host Country will provide $10 million in local currency equivalent to support the project. These funds will finance locally available technical assistance, legal services and a fund established to make severance payments to workers whose companies have been privatized. To date, no other major donors are involved in privatization efforts.

Beneficiaries: Immediate project beneficiaries will be those workers who obtain jobs due to increased production from companies that have been turned over to the private sector and existing workers who might have lost their job had the companies not been made private. The economy in general also will benefit from a substantial reduction in the foreign debt with commercial banks and companies that are better managed and have sustained growth.

Projected Major Outputs:	All Years
Net reduction foreign debt ($million)	100
Overall production increase ($millions)	80
New Foreign Exchange Generation ($millions)	50
Number of divestitures	25
Number of leases	5
Management contracts	10
Direct employment generation (person-years)	2,500

A.I.D. financed inputs	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,800
Commodities	600
Training	600
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	800	5,200	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-86)

JAMAICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,080 Million (1956-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 56.8% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 50.73 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 960

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) -1.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 41.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 1,191 (1981) 1,343 (1982) 1,467

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -413 (1981) -485 (1982) -501

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.3 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 139%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1987) 437
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 26.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,485

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.3% (1978) 1.0% (1990) 1.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.5% (15-64yrs) 57.8% (65+ yrs) 6.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 51.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1989) 3.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -207(86) 53(87) 8

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,380(86) 1,278(87) 1,563
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 64%

Major Imports(1987)PETROLEUM;MACHINERY;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,173(86) 1,332(87) 1,571
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 40%

Major Exports(1987)BAUXITE;ALUMINA;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; CANADA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 77% (1985)
Agriculture: 69% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2555 -

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 76.5 Male 74.6 Female 78.3
(1970) Total 66.5 Male 64.8 Female 68.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 17

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 96% (1988) Measles 68% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1988) Polio(3) 83% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 73%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 104.7	Male 100.2	Female 101.3
Secondary	(1982)	Total 88.1	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 4.7	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1981) Male 67% (1981) Female 78%

JAMAICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	51,620 1/	14,011	15,642
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	51,620	14,011	15,642
Economic Support Fund	25,000	4,978	17,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	25,000	4,978	17,000
Other*			
TOTALS	76,620	18,989	32,642
P.L. 480 **	43,527	34,185	33,600
Title I	37,300	30,000	30,000
Title II	6,227	4,185	3,600
TOTALS	120,147	53,174	66,242

1/Includes 1,320 in reobligations of prior year funds.

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	24	24	25.8*
Foreign National	14	17	17
TOTALS	38	41	42.8

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 3 HIG, 1 IDI and 1 parttime.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	12	93	105	5	44	49	5	47	52
Regional[e]	77	8	85	108	110	218	85	110	195
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	89	106	195	113	154	267	90	157	247

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

JAMAICA

Introduction

Independent since 1962, Jamaica is a vibrant parliamentary democracy and is a member of the British Commonwealth. The United States has a strong interest in the economic health and political well being of Jamaica based on geographic proximity, significant trade and investment relationships, shared regional security concerns, and a common commitment to democracy. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has fostered broad-based economic development, and policy reforms in recent years have provided the basis for a market-oriented economy with emphasis on exports.

The United States is a major trading partner of Jamaica. Nearly two-thirds of the island's imports come from the United States and almost half of its exports go to U.S. markets. The GOJ supports efforts to eliminate illicit drug trafficking and to curb domestic marijuana production. These actions are in line with U.S. concerns and are important to Jamaica's development.

Policy reforms in the areas of taxation, exchange rates and private sector activities led to gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth rates averaging near 4% in the late 1980s. However, in September 1988, the devastating effects of Hurricane Gilbert curtailed growth and Jamaica's fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP increased from 5.4% in 1987-1988 to over 13% in 1988-1989. Expansion of money aggregates has continued, and although monetary policy has tightened, interest rates have risen sharply. Inflation for 1989 is expected to exceed 10%.

The main constraint to an improved fiscal and monetary situation is Jamaica's $4 billion external debt. Even after rescheduling, debt payments require over 40% of the value of exports.

Jamaica's economic outlook, although fragile, remains bright. Exports of non-traditional products, in addition to bauxite and alumina, are expected to continue to grow. Tourism, an important source of foreign exchange, is rebounding from hurricane damage, and rapid progress is evident in the recovery of the agricultural sector. A devaluation of the Jamaican dollar, in tandem with other stabilization measures currently under way, will further Jamaica's socio-economic development efforts.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The overall thrust of the A.I.D. strategy is to help Jamaica build on its successful economic stabilization efforts in order to put the economy back on a path of sustained, balanced growth. To do this, the program emphasizes increased productivity, export promotion, expansion of foreign and domestic investment, development of the tourist industry, agricultural production, and structural reforms necessary for broad-based growth. To help the GOJ develop human capacity, A.I.D. sponsors programs in primary education, skills training, basic health services, family planning, drug education, and low-cost housing. A.I.D. assistance for hurricane relief and reconstruction will be completed in FY 1990.

Policy dialogue associated with A.I.D. balance of payments and project support has focused on tax reform, the broadening of capital markets, and privatization. Results have been impressive. For example, A.I.D. assistance helped the GOJ develop a rational general consumption tax policy which is expected to be implemented in 1990. Divestment of nine government-owned hotels led to increased investments in the tourism sector. Poorly targetted food subsides have been reduced.

In the agriculture sector, A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on increasing productivity in order to increase production of crops for domestic consumption and exports. Assistance to small farmers seeks to raise incomes of one of the poorest segments of Jamaican society and to preserve fragile watersheds through increased planting and better management of perennial tree crops. A.I.D. is also providing assistance to protect and preserve natural resources through the development of a national park system in Jamaica. Examples of the impact of A.I.D. assistance in the agricultural sector include some 2,000 small farmers who are being served by an irrigation system rehabilitated with A.I.D. resources, and over 800 farmers who are using improved cultivation practices. In addition, over 100 miles of rural roads have been rehabilitated, and thousands of jobs have been created directly and indirectly through A.I.D.-sponsored projects.

A.I.D.'s private sector strategy is designed to increase exports, diversify businesses, and divest state-owned enterprises, particularly in the tourism, export-feeder industries and financial markets sectors. Assistance to micro-enterprises focuses on employment creation and their expansion into formal enterprises. Since 1986, over 2,500 small enterprises have received credit under A.I.D.-financed programs. Also, the A.I.D.-assisted GOJ Economic Development Agency has promoted 117 projects totalling over $150 million in investments.

In health, A.I.D. assists the GOJ in improving the financing of the health care system and developing a system to track and control acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases. A.I.D. also supports the divestment of hospital support services, privatized management arrangements, the introduction of hospital user fees, and improved pharmaceutical procurement and utilization in order to use scarce public sector resources more effectively. In addition, A.I.D. sponsors population and family planning activities to improve access to and quality of voluntary family planning services.

In the education sector, A.I.D. seeks to provide skills training and improve the quality of primary and management education. A.I.D. assists the GOJ in policy analysis to optimize the allocation of scarce capital resources and has been instrumental in assisting community groups participate in improving the educational facilities at the local level. With A.I.D. assistance, over 300,000 primary school students and teachers have received textbooks and teaching materials, 108 teachers have been trained, and 150 classrooms have been built or refurbished. A.I.D. also finances drug abuse prevention activities to assist community groups increase the awareness of the dangers of drug abuse among Jamaican youth and to expand the information base on the abuse of illicit drugs.

A.I.D.'s Housing Guaranty sector lending programs seek to develop a self-sustaining system for shelter and related services delivery for low-income groups. In recent years, A.I.D.-assisted housing programs have benefited over 19,700 Jamaicans.

To strengthen democratic institutions, A.I.D. has focused on the improvement of the human and physical resources of the judicial system. Over 15 courthouses have been renovated, and nearly 400 judges, prosecutors and other court personnel have been trained.

Other Donors

A.I.D. is the largest bilateral donor of economic assistance to Jamaica. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are the largest multilateral donors and provide significant balance of payments and infrastructure improvement assistance. A.I.D. coordinates closely with representatives of these organizations in pursuing its policy dialogue agenda. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Canadian International Development Agency have assisted in developing the small and micro-enterprise sector, primarily through the provision of credit to A.I.D.-created organizations.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. is proposing $15.6 million in development assistance (DA), $17.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $33.6 million in P.L. 480 Title I and II food assistance. The ESF program will support macroeconomic policy reforms, including those required to ensure stabilization, reduced fiscal deficits, less distorting tax systems and an improved environment for private sector activity.

P.L. 480 Title I assistance will assure a supply of essential food commodities at stable prices. It complements the ESF program by reducing pressures on Jamaica's scarce foreign exchange resources while encouraging policy reforms through appropriate self-help measures. The P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to be carried out through the Jamaican Agricultural Development Foundation. The proceeds which the program generates are used to improve the food situation in Jamaica through grants, loans and related assistance to the private sector.

A.I.D.'s DA program will include a new initiative to improve the allocation of land resources. The program also will promote the efficient use of water resources and support increased agricultural research and improved pre- and post-harvest export services. In health and family planning, A.I.D. proposes a Population and Family Planning Services II project to focus on sustainability of family planning programs. In the education sector, A.I.D. will support primary education assistance and improvement of selected secondary level institutions which provide skills training and in-plant training programs. To continue stimulating private sector expansion in the inner city, A.I.D. proposes the Inner Kingston II project in FY 1991, the design of which builds upon evaluations of the predecessor project. The Central America Scholarship Program II will continue to target special groups such as low-income skilled workers, women, rural youth with leadership potential, and managers for participant training.

Mission Director: William R. Joslin

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
532-C000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	55	85	3,101	3,094	3,094	3,035	---	57	---	2	---	---
	FN G	55	85	1,598	1,493	1,493	1,271	---	207	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,699	4,587	4,587	4,306	---	264	---	2	---	---
532-C029 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	66	C	---	---	1,540	1,354	140	61	140	140	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,540	1,354	140	61	140	140	200	200
532-C060 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING													
	FN G	81	88	8,847	2,700	2,700	61	---	75	---	1,000	---	1,000
	FN L	81	88	13,800	13,800	13,800	9,767	---	1,436	---	1,500	---	597
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,647	16,500	16,500	9,828	---	1,511	---	2,500	---	1,597
532-C064 HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT													
	HE G	81	86	3,017	3,017	3,017	559	---	792	---	1,666	---	---
	HE L	81	86	8,554	8,554	8,554	6,561	---	994	---	700	---	294
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,571	11,571	11,571	7,120	---	1,786	---	2,366	---	294
532-C065 ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	81	85	300	261	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD L	81	85	8,400	8,400	8,400	6,254	---	2,041	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,700	8,661	8,400	6,254	---	2,041	---	---	---	---
532-C067 LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT													
	HE G	82	89	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	12	---	---
	SD G	82	89	2,531	2,531	2,131	1,590	400	404	---	340	---	197
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,581	2,581	2,131	1,590	400	404	---	352	---	197
532-C069 POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES													
	PN G	82	91	10,711	10,710	9,008	6,159	403	1,701	630	1,500	447	1,122
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,711	10,710	9,008	6,159	403	1,701	630	1,500	447	1,122
532-C079 TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING													
	ES G	79	89	14,720	15,720	14,720	12,613	1,000	1,047	---	1,500	---	360
	SD G	79	89	14,500	9,500	8,500	6,467	1,000	1,216	---	1,500	---	317
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,220	25,220	23,220	19,080	2,000	2,263	---	3,000	---	877
532-C082 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	84	90	3,560	3,560	3,000	1,551	---	461	560	788	---	760
	FN L	84	90	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,009	---	1,120	---	2,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,060	10,060	9,500	2,560	---	1,581	560	2,788	---	1,760
532-0083 BASIC SKILLS TRAINING													
	EH G	83	90	4,900	4,850	3,950	3,109	400	83	500	1,000	---	658
	EH L	83	90	8,500	8,500	8,500	4,052	---	2,224	---	1,800	---	424
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,400	13,350	12,450	7,161	400	2,307	500	2,800	---	1,082
532-0085 VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	83	88	2,021	2,021	2,022	1,790	---	232	---	---	---	---
	FN G	83	89	775	775	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	83	88	774	774	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PH G	83	89	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,670	3,670	2,022	1,790	---	232	---	---	---	---
532-0091 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK													
	FN L	84	88	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,945	---	---	---	750	---	---
	SD G	84	89	1,100	800	800	739	---	41	---	20	---	---
	SD L	84	88	17,500	10,000	10,000	4,762	---	2,771	---	2,467	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,100	14,300	14,300	7,446	---	2,812	---	3,237	---	---
532-0095 BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE													
	EH G	83	89	3,000	1,535	1,535	910	---	350	---	275	---	---
	EH L	83	89	4,522	4,522	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES G	83	89	1,100	1,100	---	---	1,100	---	---	550	---	550
	SD G	83	89	3,000	1,965	1,965	1,179	---	738	---	48	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,622	9,122	3,500	2,089	1,100	1,088	---	873	---	550
532-0097 SMALL FARM PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (OPG													
	FN G	83	90	1,060	1,060	1,060	730	---	272	---	58	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,060	1,060	1,060	730	---	272	---	58	---	---
532-0101 HILLSIDE AGRICULTURE													
	FN G	87	93	10,000	10,000	2,200	173	800	778	1,250	800	1,042	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	2,200	173	800	778	1,250	800	1,042	1,000
532-0105 JADF TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT													
	FN G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	768	---	232	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	768	---	232	---	---	---	---
532-C107 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVEL.													
	FN G	84	85	500	500	323	323	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	323	323	---	---	---	---	---	---
532-C106 NATL DEV FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG													
	FN G	84	88	200	300	300	146	---	86	---	68	---	---
	SD G	84	89	670	570	---	---	---	---	---	19	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				870	870	300	146	---	86	---	87	---	---
532-C113 HILLSIDE ASSESMENT													
	FN G	85	85	600	600	600	375	---	43	---	80	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	600	375	---	43	---	80	---	---
532-C117 URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	85	85	900	900	900	426	---	262	---	176	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				900	900	900	426	---	262	---	176	---	---
532-C120 INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT													
	SD G	86	90	10,000	10,000	7,231	4,346	2,251	1,276	518	2,300	---	2,078
	SD L	86	90	5,000	5,000	5,000	381	---	676	---	1,500	---	1,943
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	12,231	4,727	2,251	1,952	518	3,800	---	4,021
532-C122 PRIVATE SECTOR PRGM OF FAMILY PLAN- OPG													
	PN G	85	87	448	448	448	264	---	99	---	84	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				448	448	448	264	---	99	---	84	---	---
532-C123 CROP DIVERSIFICATION													
	FN G	85	91	10,645	11,406	9,051	4,546	855	1,453	1,000	1,700	500	2,000
	FN L	85	91	7,355	8,095	8,095	5,389	---	2,117	---	589	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	19,501	17,146	9,935	855	3,570	1,000	2,289	500	2,000
532-C126 PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE													
	EH G	85	89	11,300	6,950	6,550	3,115	400	1,147	---	2,688	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,300	6,950	6,550	3,115	400	1,147	---	2,688	---	---
532-C128 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
① Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	85	92	7,600	7,600	2,350	231	1,350	526	640	750	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,600	7,600	2,350	231	1,350	526	640	750	800	800
532-0129 UWI MANAGEMENT EDUCATION													
	EH G	87	93	2,450	3,850	1,200	237	1,250	536	300	1,000	500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,450	3,850	1,200	237	1,250	536	300	1,000	500	1,000
532-0135 EXPORT DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT PROMOTIO													
	FN G	90	93	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	800	100	500	1,000
	SD G	90	93	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	200	1,350	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,300	300	1,850	2,000
532-0146 PRODUCTION & EMPLOYMENT IX - BOP													
	ES G	89	89	22,100	22,100	---	---	22,100	---	---	22,100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,100	22,100	---	---	22,100	---	---	22,100	---	---
532-0147 PTIIC													
	EH G	87	89	2,700	4,300	900	4	1,600	242	---	1,000	---	954
	FN G	87	89	600	1,000	200	72	400	205	---	323	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,300	5,300	1,100	76	2,000	447	---	1,323	---	954
532-0148 PROTECTED AREAS RESOURCE CONSERVATION													
	FN G	89	91	---	1,751	---	---	551	---	600	250	600	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,751	---	---	551	---	600	250	600	500
532-0149 TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR SHELTER & URBAN SE													
	SD G	89	92	3,000	3,400	---	---	600	---	375	600	700	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,400	---	---	600	---	375	600	700	1,000
532-0150 *TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING													
	EH G	91	95	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	200
532-0151 *INNER KINGSTON DEVELOPMENT II													
	SD G	91	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
532-0152 HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVE													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	89	95	---	5,000	---	---	968	---	200	200	850	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	968	---	200	200	850	650
532-0153 AIDS/STD PREVENTION & CONTROL													
	DG G	88	93	2,210	2,210	250	---	250	15	300	200	500	500
	HE G	88	93	290	735	290	---	---	8	445	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,945	540	---	250	23	745	400	500	500
532-0154 PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT X													
	ES G	90	90	---	4,978	---	---	---	---	4,978	4,978	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,978	---	---	---	---	4,978	4,978	---	---
532-0155 PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE II													
	EH G	90	95	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	600	50	750	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	600	50	750	800
532-0156 MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	90	93	---	650	---	---	---	---	220	50	250	300
	SD G	90	93	---	1,350	---	---	---	---	300	50	400	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	520	100	650	950
532-0157 FOOD AID SUPPORT AND MONITORING													
	FN G	89	94	---	2,550	---	---	300	---	500	200	550	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,550	---	---	300	---	500	200	550	500
532-0158 HURRICANE RECONSTRUCTION													
	CS G	89	89	1,254	1,254	---	---	1,254	---	---	1,254	---	---
	EH G	89	89	695	695	---	---	695	---	---	695	---	---
	FN G	89	89	15,745	15,745	---	---	15,745	---	---	15,745	---	---
	HE G	89	89	4,061	4,061	---	---	4,061	---	---	4,061	---	---
	PN G	89	89	8,245	8,245	---	---	8,245	---	---	8,245	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,000	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---
532-0161 DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION													
	EH G	89	91	154	400	---	---	154	---	50	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				154	400	---	---	154	---	50	100	100	100
532-0162 CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	89	89	800	900	---	---	800	1	---	300	---	100

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				300	800	---	---	800	1	---	300	---	100
532-0163	*POPULATION AND FAMILY PLNG SERVICES II													
		PN G	91	97	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
532-0164	*PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT XI													
		ES G	91	91	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	17,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	17,000
532-0165	AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SERVICES													
		FN G	89	95	---	7,000	---	---	2,177	---	600	500	850	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	2,177	---	600	500	850	1,000
532-0167	*AGRICULTURAL LAND MARKETS													
		FN G	91	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
532-0168	ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT													
		FN G	90	92	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	---
		SD G	90	92	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	400	---	50
532-0169	CLASP II													
		EH G	90	96	---	4,400	---	---	---	---	500	50	850	600
		FN G	90	96	---	1,100	---	---	---	---	600	50	200	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,500	---	---	---	---	1,100	100	1,050	800
532-0195	EMERGENCY REHABILITATION													
		FN G	89	89	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---
532-9103	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
		PN G	85	C	---	---	631	299	137	257	86	250	150	130
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	631	299	137	257	86	250	150	150
532-9104	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
		PN G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	75	53	50

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	70	75	53	50
532-9105 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
EH	G	86	C	---	---	699	549	139	204	85	170	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	699	549	139	204	85	170	100	100
532-9106 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
SD	G	86	C	---	---	681	428	95	245	142	200	150	180
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	681	428	95	245	142	200	150	180
532-9108 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
HE	G	86	C	---	---	202	128	---	70	---	4	50	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	202	128	---	70	---	4	50	50
COUNTRY TOTALS:				287,563	347,835	168,890	99,667	76,620	28,801	18,989	98,970	32,642	44,484
GRANTS:				203,932	270,964	96,541	59,547	76,620	15,422	18,989	87,664	32,642	40,226
LOANS:				83,631	76,871	72,349	40,120	---	13,379	---	11,306	---	4,258

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Technical/Vocational Education	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 91 700		Life of Project Funding 3,500
Number 532-0150 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR 700	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 95	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Purpose: To increase the capacity of skill training institutions to effectively and efficiently meet the skilled labor requirements of the economy.

Project Description: This Project will consist of three components: a) continuing assistance to GOJ formal technical high schools and non-formal institutions to include training, equipment and instructional material; b) assistance to the Ministry of Education so that it may better plan, monitor and evaluate the overall performance of Jamaica's educational system; and c) policy incentives to increase the role of the private sector in skills training. Experience with the Basic Skills Training Project (532-0083) and its evaluation confirm the continued need for skills training and increased private sector involvement in such training. The primary constraint is the absence of an incentive system to encourage the private sector to participate. To do this, the project will build on tax and employment regulations currently under revision. It will also assist private sector organizations to get effectively involved in skills training activities.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be assured through: a system of payroll taxes levied on the private sector in support of skills training, a new incentive program for private sector involvement in skills training, and GOJ budget revenues, if necessary. Management sustainability is being developed under current projects and will continue to receive support. Institutional sustainability will be enhanced through policy reform and coordination of GOJ skills training efforts by the Ministry of Education.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. aims to improve educational opportunities and to assure that education meets skills training needs in Jamaica. AID strategy also encourages private sector growth. The project will assist the GOJ to meet labor force requirements, provide more and better avenues of upward social and economical mobility and increase the real and monetary resource base for skills training by increasing the role of the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ is carrying out policy studies to rationalize formal and non-formal skills training and to enhance private sector participation in skill training programs. The Interamerican Development Bank and the Canadian and Dutch governments have supported skills training programs in Jamaica and are expected to continue to do so.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 5,000 youths (60% of whom will be women) will have marketable skills as a result of the project. The project will also benefit 200 private sector firms with better trained workers and 100 private and public sector staff who will be able to better plan, operate and evaluate training programs. The economy as a whole will benefit from an improved labor supply.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of skills training centers providing cost effective programs	18
Number of private sector firms participating in skills training programs	50
Number of Persons trained to monitor programs	100
Increase in private sector contributions for skills training programs	10%

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project($000)
Technical Assistance	900
Training	500
Commodities	1,500
Local Costs	600
Total	3,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	700	2,800	3,500	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Inner Kingston Development Project Phase II		Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 532-0151 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. 1,000	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 95

PURPOSE: To promote investments in the inner city of Kingston and expand the generation of jobs by the private sector.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project is a follow on to the Inner Kingston Development project. The FY 1989 evaluation of the latter recommended an expansion of the scale and level of investment of initial activities based on a strategic plan of the project area. This plan, which encompasses a complete analysis of changing market circumstances and opportunities in Inner Kingston, is being developed by the principal implementing agency for the Project - the Kingston Restoration Company (KRC).

In this Phase II project, KRC will focus on rehabilitating vacant and deteriorated structures for industrial and commercial development with lease or sale at market rates to private companies interested in expanding their operations. The project will expand KRC efforts to encourage private owners to invest in and improve their properties and to encourage public entities to lease or sell properties for private sector development. Community development and restoration grant programs initiated by KRC will be continued. Finally, KRC's street improvement program will be extended to cover other key access routes in the downtown area.

Sustainability: KRC is preparing a five-year strategic plan which will lay out its investment and operating plans based on expected inflows of capital. KRC plans to raise funds from development fees, net income property operations income, sales of property, and capital contributions. The projected income flow should enable KRC to play an aggressive development role downtown over the next five years but will require a reduction in KRC's capital base. This strategy is appropriate given KRC's objectives and the timeframe over which it is projected KRC could achieve its objectives.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s country strategy emphasizes the expansion of exports to generate jobs and the development of the private sector through increased privatization. The project is consistent with the latter part of this strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The initial Inner Kingston project was planned in coordination with GOJ efforts in the area and other donor projects in downtown Kingston such as the West Kingston Markets Project being supported by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB).

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit directly about 7,500 persons, including persons who will obtain new jobs and their families.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Net Additional Permanent Jobs created	1,000-1,500
Number of Sq. Ft. built or rehabilitated	75 - 100,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project($000)
Grants to KRC for purchase, lease, and property development	4,000
Technical Assistance and Training	500
Other Local Costs	500
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	4,000	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Population and Family Planning Project Services II	DA			FY 91 1,000		Life of Project Funding 7,000
Number 532-0163 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population 1,000	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 97	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 98

Purpose: The Project purpose is twofold: to increase the quantity and quality of family planning services in Jamaica; and to assist the GOJ in developing self-financing, sustainable family planning services.

Project Description: The Project builds on the successful activities and the FY 90 evaluation of the Population and Family Planning Services I. The Project will continue to provide contraceptive supplies while emphasizing the critical areas of sustainability and financing. The seven-year Project will include the following components: (i) Sustainability of Family Planning Program, to assist the GOJ in developing and implementing self-financing family programs. This will be done by introducing new products in the Contraceptive Retail Sales Program, revising pricing policies, introducing fees for services provided and developing private/public partnership in financing and providing family planning services; (ii) Program Planning and Monitoring, which will assist the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) to develop and implement a management information system and special demographic surveys; (iii) Family Planning Services Expansion, which will increase the number of family planning services by the GOJ and private sector organizations through strengthened outreach and service capacity; and (iv) Institutional Strengthening, to improve the capability of the NFPB in managing, coordinating, and sustaining the national family planning program, through policy analysis, decentralization of the program to the parish level, and strengthened management systems.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) emphasizes the objective of improving access to voluntary family planning services as an essential component of assistance to Jamaica. The project is consistent with this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ's population policy seeks to achieve replacement level fertility by 1990 and to stabilize the population at 3.0 million by the year 2,000. The World Bank and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are other donors in the sector. The Planning Institute of Jamaica coordinates overall donor activities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include the estimated 320,000 men and women of reproductive age of low to middle socioeconomic status who voluntarily practice family planning and utilize public and private services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strategy for financing family planning services in place.	X
NFPB management information system in place.	X
Demographic/knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) surveys completed.	3
New private sector family planning service delivery points.	20
Percent increase in sales revenue generated from contraceptive retail sales program.	20%
Strengthened decentralized NFPB program capacity in place.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project($000)
Technical Assistance	750
Training	750
Commodities	3,500
Local Costs	2,000
Total	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,	-			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	6,000	7,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Production and Employment XI		Funding Source ESF 17,000	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 17,000	Life of Project Funding 17,000
Number 532-0164 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 91 Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 91

Purpose: To provide immediate balance of payments assistance to support continued economic growth and structural adjustments, policy reforms, and stabilization measures undertaken by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ).

Project Description: The Economic Support Fund (ESF) grant of $25.0 Million will help the GOJ in meeting its foreign exchange requirements. The gains made toward expanding the industrial base and promoting tourism and non-traditional exports continue, and have boosted foreign exchange earnings. Jamaica has made good progress in removing constraints to more rapid and more widely shared economic development. Privatization efforts have accelerated following the February 1989 election, and nearly all government-owned hotels now have been sold. Yet, the need for sustained grant funding in support of these efforts continues. Recovery from the damage of the 1988 hurricane is still incomplete, and efforts to return to the pre-hurricane growth path have required major economic sacrifices, including stringent fiscal policies. Continuation of these policies, simultaneous with a declining Jamaican dollar and rising interest rates, is placing additional pressure on the government to intervene more actively than in the past. U.S. balance of payments grants are critical to the Government to maintain its pro-market policy stance.

As in the past, funds will be used to service debt. The GOJ will also deposit an equivalent amount of Jamaican dollars in a special account locally as general budgetary support for use in high priority development sectors.

Sustainability: The current economic policy dialogue stresses the need for continued fiscal actions, including a smooth transition to the new general consumption tax, improved control over expenditures, further reductions in poorly targeted food subsidies, and a continued lessening of government's direct economic role. A closer integration of monetary and fiscal policies will receive greater emphasis in upcoming dialogue in the face of the declining value of the Jamaican dollar. The $17 million cash transfer will strengthen and further consolidate ongoing and past reforms in the areas of privatization, capital markets, foreign exchange, and tax, tariff, and customs policies. These actions will improve Jamaica's prospects for self-sustaining development.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: To provide economic stability and encourage structural reforms, A.I.D.'s strategy in Jamaica recognizes the need for continuing grant-funded balance of payments assistance in substantial amounts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The principal donors providing balance of payments support to Jamaica — A.I.D., the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — agree that the GOJ will require additional support if it is to meet its debt obligations while maintaining a moderate rate of growth. A.I.D. will continue to coordinate closely with these donors in implementing balance of payments support programs.

Beneficiaries: As the program seeks to help the GOJ in stabilizing the economy, it will benefit the entire population, including the unemployed, consumers and small producers.

Major outputs:	All Years
Policies encouraging fiscal constraint	X
Reduction of the role of public sector in economy	X
Improved economic stability	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project($000)
Balance of payments/budget support	17,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			▨
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	17,000	-0-	17,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Land Markets	DA	500		FY 91	500	Life of Project Funding 5,000
Number 532-0167 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 95	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 96

Purpose: To stimulate capital formation in agriculture and increase economic incentives to expand agricultural productivity.

Project Description: The Project will have three components. The first will aim at improving the effectiveness of the current land market system. A baseline survey will be conducted to fully define the problems in the existing system and to identify constraints that have the greatest impact on agriculture production. The relationship between the land market's effectiveness and the economics of agricultural production and rural development will be examined in order to identify those constraints that can best be dealt with under the other components of the Project. The first output of this component will be a priority list of policy, legal, institutional and technical constraints upon which the GOJ and A.I.D. can then focus their resources. It is anticipated that this will include new legislation, institutional strengthening, and introduction of new technologies related to land market transactions. The second component will expand upon on-going activities with the GOJ in streamlining policies and systems for increasing private access to land by divesting Government lands. The project will finance analyses and pilot efforts to address some of the most difficult land issues in Jamaica, including squatters and disputed family holdings. The third component will concentrate on better agricultural land use management.

Sustainability: The support for divestment and new, cost effective technologies and streamlined systems will result in a more efficient and sustainable private land market based on fees-for-services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s agriculture strategy in Jamaica focuses on increasing production and productivity of crops produced for domestic consumption and exports. Two of the constraints to increasing production and raising agriculture productivity are the large amounts of unused or underutilized lands and the inefficient management at both the institutional and farm levels of this vital agricultural resource. Better access to land is a critical issue in improving shelter and the delivery of urban services, and this Project will be closely coordinated with other A.I.D. projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOJ has placed increased emphasis on transfering unused lands to private producers, and has initiated discussions with USAID and other donors on this topic. The Interamerican Development Bank is currently assisting in the provision of land titles to small farmers, but it is only dealing with a small part of the sector.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 150,000 small and medium size farmers in Jamaica who will be able to access land and other productive resources as a result of this Project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
An efficient and equitable private land market established.	X
Divestment of unused/underutilized GOJ lands to private producers.	X

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project($000)
Technical Assistance	2,325
Training/Education	675
Equipment/Supplies	1,800
Other Costs	200
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	500	4,500	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

LAC REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 1/ (Actual)	FY 1990 4/ (Estimated)	FY 1991 7/ (Request)
Development Assistance	52,669 2/	64,792 5/	52,486
Loan	- -	- -	- -
Grant	52,669	64,792	52,486
Economic Support Fund	19,301 3/	10,999 6/	23,000
Loan	- -	- -	- -
Grant	19,301	10,999	23,000
Other*	- -	- -	- -
TOTALS	71,970	75,791	75,486
P.L. 480	- -	- -	- -
Title I	- -	- -	- -
Title II	- -	- -	- -
TOTALS	71,970	75,791	75,486

1/ Includes 19,737 DA and 8,625 ESF for Central American Regional programs.
2/ Includes 1,506 in reobligation of prior year funds.
3/ Includes 3,992 in FY 1988 ESF carryover and 100 in reobligation of prior year funds.
4/ Includes 27,600 DA and 4,500 ESF for programs in Central America.
5/ Includes 190 in no year funds.
6/ Includes 1,441 in FY 1989 ESF carryover.
7/ Includes 22,500 DA and 8,000 ESF for programs in Central America.

LAC REGIONAL

Introduction

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program differs from the A.I.D. bilateral programs in the LAC region in that management and funding are at the Washington level. The overriding focus of the regional program is support for A.I.D. field mission strategies and programs, with all projects designed to strengthen A.I.D.'s development efforts throughout the region. Projects included in the LAC Regional program have one or more of the following characteristics: they are implemented in more than one country; they may strengthen regional institutions; they may test and transfer on a pilot basis innovative technologies, which, if proven successful, can be introduced to bilateral programs; they may be managed more effectively and efficiently from Washington than the field; they enable A.I.D. to support programs in the advanced developing countries in which A.I.D. does not maintain a regular bilateral program; they provide A.I.D. the mechanisms to implement, on a regionwide basis, activities of special concern or high priority.

To achieve more effective management, A.I.D. has decided to combine the Central America (CA) Regional program with the LAC Regional Program. While all CA and LAC Regional projects will be managed and implemented as one program, the merger does not in any way diminish the importance of the Central American countries to the United States.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The regional program supports the three A.I.D. development goals in the LAC region: (1) basic reforms leading to rapid broad-based and sustainable economic growth, (2) human capacity development and (3) promotion of democracy, freedom and respect for human rights.

Several programs in agriculture, the private sector and environmental management are designed to ensure sustained economic growth. Important problem identification and analysis work has been carried out in several field missions. Of particular note is the assistance to Haiti, Costa Rica and Bolivia on their agricultural sector strategy and support for the regional natural resource conservation and management strategy for the Regional Office for Central America Programs (ROCAP); the regional stock-taking of non-traditional export programs for 10 countries; the environmental studies of screwworm fly eradication in Belize and Guatemala; and the land tenure markets studies in Guatemala and Ecuador.

The regional program supports private sector activities in three basic areas: policy and program development and monitoring; private sector outreach and public sector information and liaison; and field mission support for various activities including project design and evaluation. In 1989, this program has provided technical assistance to 10 countries, including debt restructuring in Paraguay, industrial linkages in Guatemala, private sector planning in Honduras, tourism assessment in Belize, and import and export assessment in Guatemala. In order to foster long-term economic growth, A.I.D. is extending the Caribbean

Project Development Fund (CPDF) into Central America in FY 1990. The CPDF advises and assists small and medium-sized entrepreneurs seeking investment financing by evaluating and appraising potential projects and then identifying financial resources.

Two new training programs began in FY 1989: Financial Management Improvement and Advanced Training in Economics. The uneven quality of public sector financial management capability is being addressed by the financial management project. The second project will train economists to the Masters and PhD level, enhancing the capacity of the LAC nations to design and implement coherent economic policies. During the first year of this project, six students began training, with an additional 24 training programs planned for the second year.

Environmental deterioration and loss of biodiversity are important areas of concern to the regional program. Extensive support has been provided to field missions. There are currently seven biodiversity projects being implemented, with five additional activities in the design stage. A major accomplishment involves the development and implementation of management plans for coastal and marine reserves in Belize, Haiti and Costa Rica. In addition, starting in FY 1990, A.I.D. has set aside $3.0 million for an environmental climate change initiative. The initiative will focus on policy dialogue, training, leveraging other donor support, and developing grassroots support. Brazil and Mexico are key countries where assistance will concentrate on deforestation. Another program, Parks in Peril, will begin in FY 1990 with $2.0 million devoted to establishing on-site protection and implementing management plans for 20 high priority parks to protect critically threatened ecosystems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

A key focus of the regional program is to ensure that A.I.D.'s assistance has direct impact on improving the well-being of the population throughout the LAC region. For example, in the health sector the prime objective is to support mission bilateral programs through projects and activities which contribute to achievement of better primary health care service delivery and improved child survival. Accomplishments include providing technical assistance to missions for the development of health management and administration programs. Seven country health care financing studies have been completed and eight clinical training programs designed. Regional programs in Central America have contributed to the reduction in the incidence of malaria by 30% from 1985 to 1987 and to the drop in infant mortality rates from 66 per 1000 in 1982 to 55 in 1987.

An increasingly important dimension of A.I.D.'s regional program is support for improving the administration of justice (AOJ) and democracy initiatives. Specific objectives include strengthening judicial systems and legislatures, improving electoral processes and human rights, developing and strengthening regional institutions to improve the administration of justice, fostering broader citizen participation, encouraging a more professional free press, and improving civilian-military relations. Over the past year, support was provided to the Costa Rican-based Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) which trained nearly 900 participants in democratic principles, human rights and judicial ethics. Two U.S. private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), OEF International and the Partners of the Americas, trained over 6,300 community-level participants in democratic processes and organizational skills. In AOJ, a new technical requirements contract responds to increased demand from Missions and the Regional Administration of Justice Office in Costa Rica for assistance in designing, managing, and evaluating AOJ projects.

In Central America, an important project aimed at strengthening the competence and independence of the media, is gaining wide acceptance and participation by Central American print and broadcast media professionals and owners. Its activities include skills training; production of Spanish language textbooks, a professional journal and a media directory; creation of a regional professional association; and a master's degree program at Florida International University, primarily for journalism educators. Another important program in Central America has provided at a reduced cost to university students over 770,000 Spanish-language textbooks through the Regional Technical Aids Center in Mexico City. The project is an excellent vehicle for promoting positive views of the United States, and of private enterprise, free markets and democratic pluralism on campuses where exposure to such views has become somewhat limited in recent times.

Two new projects in FY 1990 will provide support to strengthen legislative capacity in the region and to promote broader citizen participation in democratic processes. The former will include extensive training, some commodity support, and technical assistance for the region's legislatures. The second project will focus on democracy education for children and youth.

A major thrust of A.I.D.'s efforts to foster democracy in the LAC region is the peace scholarship initiative. This program sends LAC leaders to the United States for varying periods of time for both training and for exposure to U.S. values and way of life. Over the last 12 months under this program nearly 400 participants have been sent to the United States for both long-term and short-term programs. By September 30, 1989, over 11,200 students had initiated training under the Central American American Peace Scholarship program, exceeding the 8,500 target set for that date.

An important regional program, which supports directly the goal of strengthening democratic institutions, is the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). AIFLD's objective is to strengthen LAC democratic trade union organizations through enlightened and responsible free trade union leadership. Between 200 and 300 labor leaders are trained every year, both in the United States and in the field.

A vital aspect of the regional program is making resources available for A.I.D.'s development programs in the advanced developing countries (ADC) in the region, currently Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. The goal of the ADC programs is to facilitate the advanced developing country's own development efforts consistent with other key U.S. foreign policy objectives. A significant percentage of these programs is carried out through PVOs.

Other Donors

The major health projects are implemented through the Pan American Health Organization in a multi-donor context. Otherwise, other-donor coordination and collaboration takes place primarily through the bilateral A.I.D. missions and the advanced developing country programs.

FY 1991 Program

The FY 1991 program under the LAC Regional will continue to support country programs and to emphasize institution strengthening, human resource development and sustainability. A.I.D. requests both Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF), totalling $52.5 million and $23.0 million, respectively, to finance the program. Of this total, $30.5 will be devoted to programs in Central America, $22.5 under DA and $8.0 in ESF.

DA funds will continue to support various categories of training - peace scholarship recipients, labor leaders, financial management staff, economists, workers in the narcotics awareness field, and leaders in the advanced developing countries. Support will continue for sustained agricultural production programs, biodiversity activities, natural resources and environmental management, environmental climate change, the private sector, program evaluations, family planning assistance, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) programs, PVOs, human rights initiatives, labor activities, and ADC programs. A significant portion of the funds are for the Caribbean and Latin America Scholarship Program II (CLASP II), the follow-on to the popular and successful Peace Scholarships program ($18.3 million), for democracy strengthening activities ($1.0 million), and for AIFLD ($8.0 million). For CLASP II, regional funding is for program monitoring and evaluation, the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships component of the program administered by Georgetown University, and the Leadership Center for the Americas. One new project is proposed for FY 1991, Socio-Economic Data Improvement. This project will assist missions to collect and improve the quality of critical data needed to measure social and economic progress of LAC countries.

Under the ESF program, emphasis will be on democratic initiatives ($20.8 million), particularly training, administration of justice, and strengthening democratic institutions. These activities will focus on strengthening judiciaries, legislatures, electoral processes, and improving the human rights climate in the region. ESF resources for the ADC training program ($1.1 million) will emphasize technology transfer and institutional networks. The ESF program includes $900,000 for AIFLD.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
597-C000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
		CS G	86	89	---	---	95	12	35	41	---	35	---	42
		EH G	86	89	---	---	1,433	1,221	26	172	---	50	---	16
		ES G	86	89	---	---	762	590	---	172	---	---	---	---
		FN G	86	89	---	---	2,234	1,617	---	484	---	100	---	33
		HE G	86	89	---	---	506	318	60	154	---	60	---	34
		PN G	86	89	---	---	1,008	956	30	41	---	41	---	---
		SD G	86	89	---	---	809	686	37	125	---	35	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,847	5,400	188	1,189	---	321	---	125
597-C001	CARIBBEAN AND LA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM II													
		EH G	85	89	86,000	69,563	56,237	36,068	13,327	13,279	---	10,000	---	10,217
		ES G	85	89	39,379	29,427	29,344	25,354	---	2,863	---	777	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				125,379	98,990	85,581	61,422	13,327	16,142	---	10,777	---	10,217
597-C002	REG ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICED PROD													
		ES G	85	89	15,637	25,000	11,928	8,959	3,700	3,054	---	2,500	---	1,115
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,637	25,000	11,928	8,959	3,700	3,054	---	2,500	---	1,115
597-C003	STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY													
		ES G	85	90	---	11,999	9,486	7,818	2,425	1,626	75	1,500	---	967
		SD G			---	---	735	---	---	415	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,999	10,221	7,818	2,425	2,041	75	1,500	---	967
597-C004	TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM													
		ES G	85	86	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
597-C005	CHILD SURVIVAL/ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION													
		CS G	86	88	3,548	3,548	4,548	447	---	1,519	---	1,401	---	1,181
		HE G			---	---	2,632	767	---	1,865	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,548	3,548	7,180	1,214	---	3,384	---	1,401	---	1,181
597-C006	TECH DEVELOPMENT/TRANSFER IN HEALTH													
		HE G	86	88	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,405	---	221	---	147	---	227
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,405	---	221	---	147	---	227
597-C007	ESSENTIAL DRUGS & MALARIA													
		HE G	86	88	6,627	5,860	5,860	2,106	---	1,925	---	1,754	---	75

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,627	5,860	5,86C	2,106	---	1,925	---	1,734	---	75
597-C008 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)													
	EH G	86	89	---	---	5,685	3,134	2,30C	3,309	---	1,000	---	---
	ES G	86	89	---	---	51	51	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	86	89	---	---	30C	30	---	270	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,036	3,215	2,30C	3,579	---	1,000	---	---
597-C012 COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT													
	SD G	86	88	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,C50	---	267	---	158	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,475	2,475	2,475	2,050	---	267	---	158	---	---
597-C014 MANAGEMENT LOGISTICS SYSTEM CENTER													
	PN G	86	86	25C	250	250	30	---	220	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				25C	250	25C	30	---	220	---	---	---	---
597-C015 POPULATION INFORMATION CENTER OPG													
	PN G	86	88	1,36C	1,360	1,36C	351	---	484	---	525	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,36C	1,360	1,36C	351	---	484	---	525	---	---
597-C016 ASSISTANCE TO NOPS IN CENTRAL AMERICA													
	SD G	86	88	15C	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15C	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
597-C018 INTL INVESTIGATIVE TRG ASSISTANCE PROG													
	ES G	87	89	7,00C	5,971	3,471	440	2,5CC	50	---	3,CC0	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,00C	5,971	3,471	440	2,5CC	50	---	3,CC0	---	2,000
597-C019 POPULATION MANAGEMENT CENTER OPG													
	PN G	87	88	613	613	613	20	---	226	---	259	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				613	613	613	20	---	226	---	259	---	---
597-C022 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES													
	PN G	88	89	1,78C	1,780	796	---	984	219	---	650	---	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,78C	1,780	796	---	984	219	---	650	---	650
597-C027 HEALTH TECHNICAL SERVICES SUPPORT													
	CS G	A9	89	8C	80	---	---	80	8	---	50	---	22

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	89	89	500	500	---	---	500	49	---	200	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				530	590	---	---	580	57	---	250	---	222
597-C029 ISRAELI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
	FN G	87	87	827	827	827	275	---	235	---	152	---	165
PROJECT TOTAL:				827	827	827	275	---	235	---	152	---	165
597-C030 TRUJILLO PROPERTY ASSESSMENT													
	ES G	87	88	200	196	196	---	---	196	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	196	196	---	---	196	---	---	---	---
597-C032 EHR TECHNICAL SERVICES													
	EH G	83	89	578	578	268	---	310	111	---	300	---	167
PROJECT TOTAL:				578	578	268	---	310	111	---	300	---	167
597-C035 DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MGT SYSTEMS													
	FN G	89	89	1,227	1,227	1,154	---	73	769	---	300	---	158
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,227	1,227	1,154	---	73	769	---	300	---	158
597-C037 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT													
	EH G	88	89	904	1,254	101	---	800	233	---	400	---	268
PROJECT TOTAL:				904	1,254	101	---	800	233	---	400	---	268
597-C038 LAND SECURITY													
	FN G	89	89	100	100	---	---	100	10	---	45	---	45
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	100	---	---	100	10	---	45	---	45
597-C042 ADVANCED TRAINING IN ECONOMICS													
	EH G	89	89	500	500	---	---	500	81	---	200	---	219
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	500	81	---	200	---	219
597-C047 OAS FOREIGN TRADE INFORMATION CENTER													
	SD G	89	89	---	---	---	---	175	17	---	100	---	58
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	175	17	---	100	---	58
597-C052 CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY													
	SD G	89	89	400	400	---	---	400	40	---	200	---	140

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
ⒸLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				40C	400	---	---	400	40	---	200	---	140
COUNTRY TCTALS:				192,135	186,258	167,164	94,705	28,362	34,750	75	25,939	---	17,999
GRANTS:				192,135	186,258	167,164	94,705	28,362	34,750	75	25,939	---	17,999
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSEC PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-CITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPCSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
597-C011 REGIONAL TECH AIDS CENTER 1/													
EM	G	86	91	12,00C	10,632	5,489	3,247	1,805	2,200	1,628	2,700	1,41C	775
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	10,632	5,489	3,247	1,805	2,200	1,628	2,7C0	1,41C	775
597-C031 CENTRAL AMERICA JOURNALISM IMPROVEMENT 1/													
ES	G	88	93	1,107	7,508	1,107	---	---	493	---	614	1,50C	850
SD	G	83	93	1,50C	3,CC0	1,00C	---	50C	150	1,30C	600	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,607	10,508	2,107	---	50C	643	1,30C	1,214	1,50C	1,450
597-9999 PRIVATE AND VCL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S 1/													
PN	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	347	347	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	347	347	---	---
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELCPMENT AKC SUPPORT 1/													
CS	G	69	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	20	5C	27
EH	G	69	C	---	---	1,269	1,206	22	58	82	69	85	40
FN	G	69	C	---	---	8,742	8,140	28	511	92	211	7C	---
HE	G	69	C	---	---	1,407	1,195	50	166	169	167	15C	1C0
PN	G	69	C	---	---	2,553	2,346	103	126	163	149	135	2C0
SD	G	69	C	---	---	3,439	3,1C0	189	357	469	340	389	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,41C	15,987	392	1,214	1,022	956	879	567
598-C101 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO) 1/													
EH	G	62	C	---	---	103,708	96,658	5,64C	8,833	6,16C	9,0C0	7,04C	2,097
ES	G	62	C	---	---	8,554	8,504	1,00C	100	---	450	90C	5C0
FN	G	62	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,020	---	1,00C	---
SD	G	62	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	76C	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	112,262	1C5,162	6,64C	8,933	7,96C	9,450	8,94C	2,597
598-C436 PARTNERS CF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)													
SD	G	65	C	---	---	1C,802	10,2C9	72C	1,C86	65C	877	70C	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1C,802	10,2C9	72C	1,C86	65C	877	70C	---
598-C591 HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES 1/													
ES	G	78	C	---	---	1,286	657	1,62C	797	---	1,2C0	3,20C	252
SD	G	78	C	---	---	9,648	7,2C1	1,12C	1,838	1,955	1,100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1C,934	7,858	2,740	2,635	1,955	2,3C0	3,20C	252
598-C605 DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS													
FN	G	79	89	---	---	4,044	3,002	857	632	---	800	---	467

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, [illegible] are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, [illegible], the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	SD G	79	89	---	---	4,383	3,943	246	140	---	500	---	46
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,427	6,945	1,103	772	---	1,300	---	513
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	CS G	84	C	---	---	1,000	83	500	714	640	1,000	450	343
	DG G	84	C	---	---	650	3	600	454	626	800	700	619
	EH G	84	C	---	---	2,098	1,526	1,230	586	1,280	1,000	1,311	1,496
	FN G	84	C	---	---	1,855	1,044	798	454	420	500	530	500
	HE G	84	C	---	---	3,915	2,840	800	1,000	959	1,100	512	594
	PN G	84	C	---	---	6,262	3,625	1,310	2,238	1,996	1,500	965	1,694
	SD G	84	C	---	---	3,783	2,634	1,060	857	1,707	1,000	1,832	1,870
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	19,563	11,775	6,298	6,303	7,628	6,900	6,300	7,116
598-0619 PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES													
	SD G	82	C	---	---	6,764	5,981	317	677	623	800	600	102
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,764	5,981	317	677	623	800	600	102
598-0622 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I													
	EH G	82	85	10,511	10,227	10,227	9,846	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	82	85	4,719	4,525	4,525	4,373	---	17	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,230	14,752	14,752	14,219	---	17	---	---	---	---
598-0625 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM													
	FN G	83	C	---	---	1,555	1,485	---	55	---	15	---	---
	SD G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,555	1,485	---	55	---	20	---	---
598-0626 CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND													
	ES G	83	83	7,500	7,476	7,476	7,338	---	138	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	7,476	7,476	7,338	---	138	---	---	---	---
598-0632 TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH													
	HE G	85	88	3,240	3,212	3,212	1,935	---	1,230	---	47	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,240	3,212	3,212	1,935	---	1,230	---	47	---	---
598-0634 PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN													
	SD G	85	89	450	308	218	218	20	2	---	18	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				450	308	218	218	20	2	---	18	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
593-0635	LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK												
EM	G	35	88	983	867	867	444	---	282	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				983	867	867	444	---	282	---	---	---	---
593-0636	LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR												
SD	G	35	88	1,000	701	701	447	---	62	---	192	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	701	701	447	---	62	---	192	---	---
593-0638	TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH 1/												
FN	G	36	91	1,070	1,793	865	312	200	543	348	353	375	112
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,070	1,793	865	312	200	543	348	353	375	112
598-0640	LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II												
EM	G	85	89	41,511	29,402	26,255	16,151	3,887	4,825	---	4,000	---	4,387
ES	G	55	39	304	3,049	1,599	1,538	1,448	120	---	711	---	678
FN	G	55	59	2,446	1,626	1,486	1,034	629	220	---	400	---	461
PROJECT TOTAL:				44,761	34,137	29,340	18,723	5,964	5,165	---	5,111	---	5,526
598-0642	REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 1/												
ES	G	86	95	12,200	25,800	2,030	915	3,167	1,146	2,756	3,000	6,800	3,136
SD	G	85	95	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	355	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,200	28,800	2,030	915	3,167	1,146	3,111	3,000	6,800	3,136
598-0643	LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION												
CS	G	86	90	18,540	10,854	6,000	750	2,263	357	1,591	6,630	---	2,117
HE	G	86	90	20,600	813	227	17	657	85	---	146	---	341
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,140	11,667	6,227	767	2,920	442	1,591	6,776	---	2,458
598-0644	INTL INVESTIGATIVE TRG ASSISTANCE PROG 1/												
ES	G	86	91	13,350	21,648	5,628	1,875	2,350	---	7,670	4,000	6,000	2,103
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,350	21,648	5,628	1,875	2,350	---	7,670	4,000	6,000	2,103
598-0645	CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT												
ES	G	86	88	10,000	8,000	8,000	2,778	---	2,143	---	2,000	---	1,079
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	8,000	8,000	2,778	---	2,143	---	2,000	---	1,079
593-0647	ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM												
EM	G	87	90	2,200	2,298	2,198	375	---	1,290	100	400	---	233
ES	G	87	90	3,333	2,933	332	333	1,091	---	---	500	---	590

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	87	90	860	1,298	460	60	400	---	438	500	---	500
	HE G	87	90	400	568	200	99	100	---	262	100	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,793	7,097	3,190	867	1,591	1,290	800	1,500	---	1,523
598-0649 REG NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION	EH G	87	91	470	820	300	149	170	---	150	300	200	171
PROJECT TOTAL:				470	820	300	149	170	---	150	300	200	171
598-0650 COLOMBIA NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION	EH G	87	91	500	1,000	500	200	150	200	150	300	200	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	1,000	500	200	150	200	150	300	200	100
598-0651 MEXICO NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION	EH G	87	91	800	1,900	800	53	400	690	300	400	400	357
PROJECT TOTAL:				800	1,900	800	53	400	690	300	400	400	357
598-0652 TROPICAL BONT TICK PILOT ERADICATION	FN G	87	87	3,499	3,499	1,924	200	---	154	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,499	3,499	1,924	200	---	154	---	100	---	---
598-0654 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES 1/	FN G	88	C	4,820	4,820	355	---	456	121	1,022	700	1,220	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,820	4,820	355	---	456	121	1,022	700	1,220	700
598-0657 HEALTH TECHNICAL SERVICES SUPPORT 1/	CS G	89	92	2,260	2,260	---	---	117	12	1,127	500	610	500
	DG G	89	92	550	550	---	---	100	8	100	150	100	42
	FN G	89	92	400	600	---	---	---	---	600	250	---	150
	HE G	89	92	6,190	6,190	---	---	842	82	2,142	900	1,200	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,200	---	---	1,059	102	3,969	1,800	1,910	1,692
598-0656 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 1/	EH G	89	91	1,075	2,839	---	---	1,075	107	860	500	904	628
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,075	2,839	---	---	1,075	107	860	500	904	628
598-0659 EHR TECH SERVICES 1/	EH G	88	92	525	1,661	129	---	396	60	468	400	668	400

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				525	1,661	125	---	396	60	468	400	668	400
598-0660 ADC TRAINING													
	EM G	90	94	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	300
	ES G	90	94	---	6,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,070	800
	FN G	90	94	---	779	---	---	---	---	479	250	300	250
	SD G	90	94	---	400	---	---	---	---	321	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,479	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,870	1,350
598-0661 CARIBBEAN AND LA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM II													
	EM G	90	94	---	91,650	---	---	---	---	19,332	---	18,000	---
	ES G	90	94	---	230	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	91,880	---	---	---	---	19,332	---	18,230	---
598-0662 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (NED/CH													
	ES G	88	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	---	900	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	100	---	900	---	---	---	---
598-0663 REGIONAL CIVIC PARTICIPATION 1/													
	ES G	90	94	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	---
	SD G	90	94	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	150	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	150	---	1,300	---
598-0670 CHILE CIVIC PARTICIPATION													
	SD G	90	91	---	900	---	---	---	---	300	---	600	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	900	---	---	---	---	300	---	600	---
598-0770 REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT TRAINING 1/													
	ES G	90	93	---	21,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
	SD G	90	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	950	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	22,000	---	---	---	---	950	500	2,000	---
598-0772 PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORM													
	SD G	89	93	1,800	4,730	---	---	1,800	748	1,800	1,500	1,130	951
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,800	4,730	---	---	1,800	748	1,800	1,500	1,130	951
598-0774 ADVANCED TRAINING IN ECONOMICS 1/													
	EM G	89	92	---	3,500	---	---	500	50	1,000	800	1,500	850

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	300	50	1,000	800	1,500	650
598-0776 OAS FOREIGN TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE													
SD	G	89	90	275	459	---	---	275	27	184	200	---	191
PROJECT TOTAL:				275	459	---	---	275	27	184	200	---	191
598-0777 CHILE LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE CENTER													
SD	G	89	91	---	1,200	---	---	500	50	300	300	400	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,200	---	---	500	50	300	300	400	450
598-0779 CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY													
SD	G	89	91	100	900	---	---	100	10	350	250	450	340
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	900	---	---	100	10	350	250	450	340
598-0780 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT PROJECT 1/													
FN	G	90	95	6,675	6,675	---	---	---	---	1,231	---	1,000	---
HE	G	90	95	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SD	G	90	95	5,625	5,625	---	---	---	---	311	---	300	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,300	12,600	---	---	---	---	1,542	---	1,300	---
598-0781 *SOCIAL INDICATORS / DATA IMPROVEMENT 1/													
SD	G	91	94	---	2,975	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,975	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	450
598-0782 PARKS IN PERIL													
FN	G	90	90	---	1,978	---	---	---	---	1,978	1,000	---	978
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,978	---	---	---	---	1,978	1,000	---	978
598-0783 CENTRAL AM DEV COORDINATION COMMISSION 1/													
ES	G	90	90	---	498	---	---	---	---	498	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	498	---	---	---	---	498	---	---	---
598-0784 ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE													
FN	G	90	91	---	6,700	---	---	---	---	2,700	---	4,000	---
SD	G	90	91	---	300	---	---	---	---	300	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	4,000	---

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L Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHC	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				207,485	358,436	282,827	220,189	43,608	40,197	75,716 2/	59,411	75,486 3/	38,717
GRANTS:				207,498	358,436	282,827	220,189	43,608	40,197	75,716	59,411	75,486	38,717
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ For FY 1990 and FY 1991, these projects include funding for Central America.
2/ Includes 27,600 DA and 4,500 ESF for programs in Central America.
3/ Includes 27,500 DA and 8,000 ESF for programs in Central America.

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: LAC Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Socioeconomic Data Improvement Project	**Funding Source** DA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)** FY 1991 500	**Life of Project Funding** 2,975
Number 598-0781 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.** 500	**Initial Obligation** FY 1991	**Estimated Final Obligation** FY 1994 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 1995

Purpose: To assist countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region to develop and implement effective methodologies for collecting, analyzing, reconciling and utilizing data on the economic and social welfare of low income groups.

Project Description: Recent studies commissioned by the LAC Bureau show that much of the economic and social data now being compiled is inconsistent within the countries and is difficult to compare between countries. It is often outdated by several years and fails to reflect a historical perspective necessary to carry out effective trend analyses. Also, there is an absence of important data variables for most countries in the region. Some of these variables pertain to the environment, wage levels for low-income workers, the extent of poverty, income and wealth distribution, and gender issues. These overall shortcomings in data prevent robust and comprehensive analysis, and thus preclude well informed and effective policy and program decisions.

This project attempts to address these deficiencies through providing technical assistance to host country institutions to improve their data collection, analysis and utilization process, and to support subject specific studies on socio-economic phenomena. Policy dialogue on socio-economic trends will also be a key component of the project.

Sustainability: As institutions are strengthened through this project, the prospects for the continuation of improved data systems are increased. With the accompanying policy dialogue, and as the returns to improved data collection and analysis are made more visible, it is anticipated that the host countries will sustain and improve upon the project effort.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The promotion of broad-based economic growth is central to A.I.D.'s development strategy. "Spreading the benefits of growth" is a specific goal of the LAC Bureau and of the Agency. Because this project is focused on tracking the economic and social welfare of low income groups, it is consistent with A.I.D. strategy objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since this is a regional project, counterpart funds are not required. A.I.D. will be the sole source of funds for this project.

Beneficiaries: The project intends that the ultimate beneficiaries are people among the lowest income groups living in the LAC region. The immediate beneficiaries will be host country policy makers and mid-level managers and technicians who collect, reconcile, analyze, utilize and disseminate social and economic data for tracking and measuring development progress.

Major Program Outputs from	All Years ($000)
All Countries	
Abstracts of socioeconomic data	
Completed studies, analyses and economic models	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
A.I.D./W Funding	
Technical Services	1,438
Consultants	505
Travel and per diem	328
Evaluations and Audits	204
Subtotal	2,475
Mission Buy-Ins	500
GRAND TOTAL	2,975

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	500	2,475	2,975

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PANAMA

Total U.S. Aid $ 605 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 36.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 14.98 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 2,240

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 2.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 33.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 1,714 (1985) 1,553 (1986) 1,730

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -340 (1985) -155 (1986) -221

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 72.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 383
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 6.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,373

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.4% (1990) 2.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.7% (15-64yrs) 59.4% (65+ yrs) 4.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 58.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.4 (1989) 3.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 32%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 24(86) 187(87) 93

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,711(86) 1,599(87) 1,649
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 31%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL GOODS;PETROLEUM PRODS;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,735(86) 1,787(87) 1,742
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 67%

Major Exports(1987)BANANAS;SHRIMP;COFFEE

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; VENEZUELA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 9%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 109% (1985)
Agriculture: 110% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2444

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 72.9 Male 70.9 Female 75.1
(1970) Total 65.3 Male 64.0 Female 66.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 23

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1988) Measles 73% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1988) Polio(3) 74% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total	85.2	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1985)	Total	56.5	Male	54.8	Female	58.2
Post Secondary	(1985)	Total	22.7	Male	18.5	Female	27.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 88%

PANAMA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	--	--	--
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	--	--	--
Economic Support Fund	--	530,125 1/	--
Loan	--	530,125	--
Grant	--	--	--
Other*	--	--	--
TOTALS	--	530,125	--
P.L. 480	254	42	--
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	254	42	--
TOTALS	254	530,167	--

1/ Subject to approval by Congress

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PANAMA

Introduction

Significant but temporary external assistance from the United States and other donors will be required to rebuild Panama's economy. Furthermore, the new, elected government faces an enormous challenge to restructure an oversized public sector corrupted by military regimes. Also the country's basic infrastructure is in a state of extreme deterioration.

-- Panama's economy declined by 16% in 1988 and experienced no growth in 1989.

-- Total external arrears at the end of 1989 amounted to about $2.4 billion, of which some $1.8 billion is owed to commercial banks and $540 million to multilateral financial institutions.

-- Massive borrowing by the Noriega regime against the Panamanian banking system and loss of confidence of depositors led to restriction on cash withdrawals and lending on domestic accounts. Leading international banks and businesses shifted their assets to other countries.

-- An estimated $1.7 billion have been pulled out of the Panamanian banking system over the nearly 30 months of political crisis, creating a credit shortage which adversely affects all productive sectors of the economy. Bank credit to Panama's private sector is 20% below the 1986 level.

-- Limited resources and increased public sector payrolls have caused serious fiscal deficits and the deterioration of essential public infrastructure (roads, utilities, schools, and health centers).

-- The public sector ballooned with extraordinary numbers of politically motivated appointments, toward the end including members of Noriega's paramilitary "dignity battalions."

-- Unemployment has more than doubled since 1987, now in the 25-30% range in urban areas.

In spite of these present difficulties, Panama has excellent potential for economic recovery and long-term growth. The Endara Government has a reservoir of support which it can draw on to clean up the economic chaos left behind by the Noriega regime. The Government has completed ministerial and sub-cabinet level appointments, and announced a realistic economic program which emphasizes: (a) reconstruction of housing and the restoration of essential services; (b) implementation of a short-term jobs program to reduce unemployment and repair public infrastructure; (c) increasing the liquidity of the banking system and renewing the productivity of Panama's private sector; (d) concluding new financial arrangements with international creditors; (e) rebuilding a weak judicial system; and (f) improving public efficiency of and public confidence in governmental institutions. With the implementation of this program, the Government is confident that international capital flows and banking/financial services will return to Panama.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D. will be a key contributor to the overall U.S. Government strategy to help the Endara Government stabilize the economy and rebuild a basis for renewed, sustainable growth. The focus of the U.S. Government strategy is to support the Endara Government's economic program by reinforcing the confidence of the private sector and creating trade and investment opportunities for Panama.

A.I.D.'s immediate role involves providing urgent humanitarian and economic recovery assistance. This assistance will help rebuild housing, provide an emergency public works program, support public sector efficiency and honesty, strengthen the administration of justice, and rehabilitate small businesses.

To follow up this immediate assistance, the Administration has requested additional offset funds for FY 1990. As part of this broad assistance package, A.I.D. plans to provide economic assistance focusing on encouraging economic policy reform, economic reactivation, employment generation, private sector investment, democratic institution strengthening, normalizing relations with international financial institutions, infrastructure repair, human capital development, public sector restructuring, and other important development needs.

FY 1991 Program

While A.I.D. is not requesting any additional assistance for FY 1991, A.I.D. expects to continue to implement the economic recovery program begun this year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PANAMA

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
525-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH	G	64	C	---	---	1,880	1,654	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	64	C	---	---	4,042	3,766	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	64	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	81	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	64	C	---	---	13,857	13,737	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	19,779	19,157	---	---	---	---	---	---
525-0222	AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING													
	FN	G	84	89	2,300	1,406	1,406	1,131	---	105	---	---	---	---
	FN	L	84	89	5,900	1,578	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,200	2,984	1,406	1,131	---	105	---	---	---	---
525-0227	AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	FN	G	82	85	1,500	1,170	1,170	871	---	33	---	---	---	---
	FN	L	82	85	6,000	4,051	4,051	3,881	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	5,221	5,221	4,752	---	33	---	---	---	---
525-0247	AG POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT													
	FN	G	84	91	55,000	3,366	3,366	3,098	---	183	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				55,000	3,366	3,366	3,098	---	183	---	---	---	---
525-0250	DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES													
	SD	G	85	86	1,593	1,583	1,583	1,399	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,583	1,583	1,583	1,399	---	---	---	---	---	---
525-0258	PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG													
	EH	G	84	89	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,477	---	51	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	84	87	1,250	1,250	1,250	821	---	6	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	2,298	---	57	---	---	---	---
525-0261	PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE													
	SD	G	86	92	200	200	200	136	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	200	136	---	---	---	---	---	---
525-0275	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES													
	EH	G	85	86	646	646	646	489	---	157	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				646	646	646	489	---	157	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PANAMA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
525-0281 PANAJURU LOCAL SCHOOL - OPG													
FN	G	85	87	947	947	947	471	---	92	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				947	947	947	471	---	92	---	---	---	---
525-0285 PANAJURU - ZAMORANO SCHOOL - OPG													
FN	G	86	87	1,028	1,028	750	300	---	150	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,028	1,028	750	300	---	150	---	300	---	---
525-0292 DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS OPG													
EH	G	87	87	200	200	200	96	---	77	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	200	96	---	77	---	---	---	---
525-0295 IMMEDIATE RECOVERY													
ES	G	90	90	30,125	30,125	---	---	---	---	30,125	30,125	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				30,125	30,125	---	---	---	---	30,125	30,125	---	---
525-0296 ECONOMIC RECOVERY													
ES	G	90	90	---	500,000	---	---	---	---	500,000 1/	200,000	---	300,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500,000	---	---	---	---	500,000	200,000	---	300,000
525-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
EH	G	87	88	6,225	6,225	5,225	---	---	2,126	---	---	---	---
FN	G	87	88	718	718	718	---	---	718	---	---	---	---
HE	G	87	88	438	438	438	---	---	438	---	---	---	---
PN	G	87	88	219	219	219	---	---	219	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,600	7,600	6,600	---	---	3,501	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				116,029	556,900	43,698	33,327	---	4,355	530,125	230,425	---	300,000
GRANTS:				104,129	551,271	39,647	29,446	---	4,355	530,125	230,425	---	300,000
LOANS:				11,900	5,629	4,051	3,881	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Subject to approval by Congress.

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PERU

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,366 Million (1946-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 35.1% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.61 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 1,430

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 21.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 4,359 (1982) 3,768 (1983) 3,067

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -764 (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 28.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)...................... (1987) 448
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1987) 12.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 21,449

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 2.6% (1990) 2.1%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.6% (15-64yrs) 57.7% (65+ yrs) 3.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 45.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1989) 3.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1981) Total 35.0% Urban 25.0% Rural 75.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 36%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 39(84) 781(85) 986

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 3,728(84) 3,055(85) 2,710
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 26%

Major Imports(1987)FOODSTUFFS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 3,767(84) 3,836(85) 3,696
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 29%

Major Exports(1986)COPPER;COFFEE;ZINC

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 11%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 90% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Fibers; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Meat products; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1987) 2243

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 63.5 Male 61.4 Female 65.6
(1970) Total 54.7 Male 53.0 Female 56.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 69

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1988) Measles 57% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 65% (1988) Polio(3) 66% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 63%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 116.7	Male 121.6	Female 111.8
Secondary	(1980)	Total 51.4	Male 56.0	Female 46.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 15.8	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 91% (1985) Female 78%

PERU

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	17,725 1/	12,003 2/	11,875
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	17,725	12,003	11,875
Economic Support Fund	2,000	3,286	3,100
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	2,000	3,286	3,100
Other*	141 3/		
TOTALS	19,866	15,289	14,975
P.L. 480 **	30,525	36,602	34,193
Title I	15,000	10,000	15,000
Title II	15,525	26,602	19,193
TOTALS	50,391	51,891	49,168

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

1/ Includes 3,226 in reobligation of prior year funds
2/ Includes 3 in no-year funds
3/ International Disaster Assistance

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	22	20.6*	20.6*
Foreign National	45	45	45
TOTALS	67	65.6	65.6

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 2 part time in FY 1990 and FY 1991

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	53	161	214	51	163	214	34	148	182
Bilateral [d]	6	16	22	2	31	33	0	10	10
Regional [e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	12	15	27	13	24	37	8	14	22
Regional [e]	0	9	9	0	26	26	0	13	13
TOTALS	71	201	272	66	244	310	42	185	227

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PERU

Introduction

Important U.S. national interests are at stake in Peru. These interests include controlling illicit narcotics, maintenance of a democratic government, achieving economic stability and growth, and countering guerrilla and narco-terrorist threats to the country's democratic institutions. A major reorientation of Peru's misdirected economic policies is urgently needed, along with the country's reintegration into the international financial community, to reduce severe deterioration in the standard of living of most Peruvians. More aggressive action also is required to counter the growing influence of narcotics within the economy and to address the deteriorating security situation.

Peru's political and economic crisis is worsening although national elections in 1990 could produce a consensus on the policy changes needed to address the most severe constraints to recovery and growth. Current Government of Peru (GOP) policies have resulted in hyperinflation, declining productivity, rising unemployment, declining international reserves and scarcities in basic commodities. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), which already is lower than in 1965, is expected to decrease by 15% in 1989. Malnutrition is on the increase, and preliminary estimates indicate that many urban families can only afford some 80% of their caloric requirements. Terrorists and narcotics traffickers have taken advantage of the economic deterioration, increasing their threat to political stability and democracy.

The current GOP policies have precluded mobilizing the external resources needed to reactivate the economy. The GOP's failure to achieve an accommodation with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other potential public and private donors, due to its policy of limiting debt payments, has halted most new economic assistance. GOP insistence on only repaying debt to net positive donors jeopardizes A.I.D.'s ability to influence Peruvian policy, as the country is regularly in arrears on payment of U.S. debt.

Peru is also on the front lines of the joint U.S. Government-Andean initiative to reduce cocaine production and trafficking. Nearly 60% of the world's coca leaf is produced in Peru.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Operating within the framework of U.S. foreign policy, A.I.D.'s primary role is to contribute to Peru's economic and social development. Proposed programs aim to achieve three goals: economic growth, human capacity development, and strengthening democratic institutions. A.I.D. also is contributing substantially to a fourth U.S. goal of eliminating cocaine production and trafficking in Peru.

Until such time as relationships are normalized with international financial institutions, A.I.D. activities to support the goal of economic stabilization will be limited to helping define policy options and strategies to achieve them, and to promoting a private and public sector dialogue on responsible economic policies.

The A.I.D. program contributes to important sectoral policy developments in health, agriculture and family planning, and has helped to prepare the policy framework and technology required for sustainable economic growth. A.I.D. activities contribute to narcotics control objectives by providing legal income-earning opportunities to farmers shifting out of coca production, and by building a constituency supporting more aggressive drug control programs through A.I.D.'s narcotics awareness project. CEDRO, a Peruvian organization assisted by A.I.D., has helped educate and inform Peruvians of the dangers and problems of narcotics production and abuse on their society. Recent surveys indicate that the effects of the narcotics industry in Peru is now a major concern of the Peruvian public. CEDRO's growing linkage with thousands of grass-roots community organizations is a key factor in this change in attitude.

Support for the Peruvian National Immunization Program is one of the principal components of the Child Survival Action project, which A.I.D. supports along with the Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and Rotary Foundation International. The program has achieved remarkable success over the last five years, with protection from polio for children under one year of age rising from 28% in 1984 to 61% in 1989. For measles, the chief cause of mortality among vaccine preventable diseases, coverage has increased from 35% in 1984 to 57% in 1989.

Under the Agricultural Technology Transformation project, A.I.D. is supporting the participation of the private sector in generating and extending agricultural technologies that heretofore had been the domain of the public sector. Biodiversity and tropical forest management assistance is being pursued under the Central Selva Resource Management project. As agricultural policies improve, these long-term technology activities involving the private sector will result in increased productivity and in lower costs per unit of production.

The Central Selva Resource Management project also developed technologies for sustainable natural resource management and income generation. A grant to the Nature Conservancy Foundation will expand the concept of sustainable resource management and promote job creation among local population adjacent to the targeted areas in Peru's eastern jungle.

The National Confederation of Private Enterprises in Peru, which A.I.D. has supported since 1986, has become a leading voice and source of support of the Peruvian private sector. The Confederation has led an active policy dialogue with the Peruvian Government, opposing efforts to nationalize private commercial banks. Parallel efforts with the Central Bank have helped it attempt to hold the line on monetary expansion. Also, a pilot activity under the Administration of Justice project is under way in ten Lima criminal courts to implement an improved court management system. The project has a number of activities to provide basic counsel to poorer segments of the population, improve narcotics prosecutions, train court personnel, and develop a legal database. These efforts help strengthen democratic institutions by building confidence in the equitable administration of justice.

Other Donors

Because of Peru's posture regarding debt and its unsustainable economic policies, all international financial institutions and most large bilateral donors have suspended or sharply reduced assistance to Peru. A number of donors continue small programs, carried out primarily by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), in health, rural development, water and sanitation. A new A.I.D. program, to be initiated in FY 1990, will enable the GOP to develop sectoral programs, mobilize external support and coordinate donor resources.

FY 1991 Program

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $11.9 million in Development Assistance, $3.1 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and $34.1 million in P.L. 480 ($15.0 million for Title I and $19.1 million for Title II).

If Peru's program in counternarcotics activities is adequate, it is eligible for a substantial increase in ESF assistance in FY 1991 as part of President Bush's Andean Counternarcotics Strategy. A.I.D. is prepared to help the new Peruvian government, to be elected in 1990, move away from coca dependence while achieving socio-political stability. ESF will be used for short-term economic stabilization measures; programs to promote sustained economic growth throughout the productive sectors of the economy; continued assistance for the cultivation of legitimate crops in areas where GOP agencies, supported by the United States, are active in drug interdiction and eradication efforts; as well as support for a parallel program of drug education and information.

Development Assistance will maintain sectoral activities that strengthen Peru's institutions and human resource base to carry out programs that more widely share the benefits of economic growth. A program to provide policy analysis and planning assistance will be initiated with the new government as it is expected to undertake an economic adjustment program consistent with Peru's needs. Programs in agriculture, rural development and nutrition will continue to improve productivity and alleviate hunger. A new activity is designed to strengthen the capacity of PVOs to use P.L. 480 food to promote longer-term commodity development. In the areas of health, child survival, population and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention, A.I.D. will work with both private and public sectors to prevent disease and early death, with an emphasis on child survival, and will expand the family planning program. Funding of the Andean Peace Scholarship Program and the Private Sector Management training will be completed. In addition, A.I.D. will support a constructive dialogue on appropriate economic policies between the private and public sectors.

The P.L. 480 program is a key component of the overall A.I.D. program. Malnutrition is increasing rapidly and reduced incomes are lowering many Peruvians' ability to procure adequate food. Title I programs will support needed agricultural sector reforms, and local currency will assist GOP efforts to implement self-help measures and to support priority agriculture, health and nutrition projects. Owing to the disastrous economic decline and growing food shortage, Title II resources will be increased substantially. Title II commodities will help meet existing spot food shortages and alleviate malnutrition through PVOs which are providing services to Peru's most nutritionally and economically vulnerable population.

Mission Director: Craig G. Buck

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	74	C	---	---	1,247	1,241	53	1	85	125	50	58
	PN G	74	C	---	---	7,566	7,235	112	243	500	567	450	500
	HE G	74	C	---	---	4,037	3,942	30	---	53	135	65	85
	PN G	74	C	---	---	738	722	143	87	100	112	100	110
	SD G	74	C	---	---	3,451	3,312	147	111	245	400	346	318
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,039	16,452	485	442	983	1,339	1,011	1,071
527-0061 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	63	C	---	---	1,878	1,774	100	122	100	150	100	90
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,878	1,774	100	122	100	150	100	90
527-0178 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	79	83	1,600	1,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN L	79	83	14,000	14,000	13,863	13,415	---	49	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,600	15,600	13,863	13,415	---	49	---	---	---	---
527-0192 AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION													
	PN G	80	87	10,650	10,650	10,643	10,016	---	519	---	---	---	---
	PN L	80	87	9,000	9,000	8,968	8,900	---	68	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,650	19,650	19,611	18,916	---	587	---	---	---	---
527-0221 RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV SANITATION													
	HE G	80	85	1,000	1,000	954	678	---	15	---	---	---	---
	HE L	80	85	10,000	10,000	9,663	6,544	---	280	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,000	11,000	10,617	7,222	---	295	---	---	---	---
527-0226 SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	81	84	587	587	531	527	---	4	---	---	---	---
	PN L	81	84	8,663	8,663	8,543	8,329	---	94	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,250	9,250	9,074	8,856	---	98	---	---	---	---
527-0230 INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH													
	HE L	81	85	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	81	85	10,900	9,925	9,841	8,219	---	1,145	---	477	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,900	13,925	9,841	8,219	---	1,145	---	477	---	---
527-0238 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST DEV													
	PN G	83	89	6,650	6,650	6,037	3,090	593	274	---	200	---	86
	PN L	83	89	11,000	11,000	11,000	7,371	---	1,148	---	2,000	---	481

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,650	17,650	17,057	12,461	593	1,422	---	2,200	---	567
527-0240 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	82	87	4,800	4,800	4,777	4,724	---	50	---	---	---	---
	FN L	82	87	8,090	8,090	8,090	7,823	---	97	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,890	12,890	12,867	12,547	---	147	---	---	---	---
527-0244 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	81	91	9,200	11,300	5,400	3,499	1,300	253	1,500	1,400	2,500	1,550
	FN G	81	91	3,700	3,500	3,500	2,874	---	72	---	---	---	200
	FN L	81	91	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,032	---	145	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,900	29,800	23,900	20,405	1,300	470	1,500	1,400	2,500	1,750
527-0248 CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG													
	FN G	84	87	525	525	525	224	---	301	---	---	---	---
	HE G	84	87	125	125	125	30	---	95	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				650	650	650	254	---	396	---	---	---	---
527-0265 PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
	FN L	83	83	10,000	10,000	7,592	7,591	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	7,592	7,591	---	---	---	---	---	---
527-0269 PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	86	91	13,000	4,937	4,937	2,548	---	2,336	---	53	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,000	4,937	4,937	2,548	---	2,336	---	53	---	---
527-0272 PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT													
	EH G	85	91	7,000	7,000	4,096	1,878	740	1,345	671	1,400	623	730
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	4,096	1,878	740	1,345	671	1,400	623	730
527-0282 AGRICULTURAL TECH TRANS													
	ES G	87	92	2,700	2,700	2,700	322	---	2,134	---	244	---	---
	FN G	87	92	22,300	22,300	10,822	591	5,325	4,005	700	4,922	1,375	2,826
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	13,522	913	5,325	6,139	700	5,166	1,375	2,826
527-0285 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION													
	CS G	87	91	18,107	18,107	7,614	175	2,773	1,804	3,448	7,200	3,570	6,500
	HE G	87	91	893	893	101	---	495	---	176	300	97	100

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
ⓒ Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	7,715	175	3,268	1,804	3,824	7,500	3,667	6,600
527-0288	NARCOTICS EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS													
	EH	G	85	91	2,400	2,430	1,399	750	304	323	414	1,000	113	113
	ES	G	85	91	1,600	2,800	1,600	813	---	610	600	177	600	1,100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	5,230	3,199	1,563	304	933	1,014	1,177	713	1,213
527-0298	PRIV SECTOR POLICY PLAN AND INST DEV													
	SD	G	85	91	7,350	7,350	5,196	2,839	1,279	1,640	329	1,119	322	806
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,350	7,350	5,196	2,839	1,279	1,640	329	1,119	322	806
527-0303	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE													
	ES	G	86	92	2,850	3,850	2,350	573	500	540	---	900	---	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,850	3,850	2,350	573	500	540	---	900	---	800
527-0308	PRIVATE SECTOR NUTRITION/CHILD SURVIVAL													
	HE	G	86	86	914	914	914	622	---	89	---	180	---	23
	PROJECT TOTAL:				914	914	914	622	---	89	---	180	---	23
527-0311	CHILD SURVIVAL													
	HE	G	86	87	980	980	980	848	---	131	---	1	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				980	980	980	848	---	131	---	1	---	---
527-0313	ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM													
	EH	G	87	90	4,878	4,847	2,000	343	2,009	2,396	838	1,270	---	838
	ES	G	87	90	1,280	406	406	13	200	59	---	534	---	---
	HE	G	87	90	201	201	101	1	100	6	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,359	5,454	2,507	357	2,309	2,461	838	1,804	---	838
527-0316	NINOS CHILD SURVIVAL JOURNAL OPG													
	HE	G	87	87	213	213	213	86	---	85	---	42	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				213	213	213	86	---	85	---	42	---	---
527-0317	MICRO ENTERPRISE PROMOTION OPG													
	SD	G	87	87	179	179	179	---	---	---	---	80	---	99
	PROJECT TOTAL:				179	179	179	---	---	---	---	80	---	99
527-0320	REFORESTATION CARE - OPG													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
(L) Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
FN	G	88	89	230	230	100	---	130	104	---	90	---	36
PROJECT TOTAL:				230	230	100	---	130	104	---	90	---	36
527-0321 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MGT PHASE II													
FN	G	88	88	2,230	2,230	2,230	---	---	238	---	992	---	---
FN	L	88	88	1,680	1,680	1,680	---	---	71	---	309	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,910	3,910	3,910	---	---	309	---	1,301	---	---
527-0323 PRISMA SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING OPG													
CS	G	88	91	300	497	---	---	150	---	212	160	135	125
FN	G	88	91	38	38	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	10
HE	G	88	91	350	350	350	---	---	232	---	25	---	45
PROJECT TOTAL:				688	885	350	---	150	232	212	190	135	180
527-0326 PRIVATE COMMERCIAL FAMILY PLANNING													
PN	G	89	93	---	1,900	---	---	---	---	300	75	500	625
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,900	---	---	---	---	300	75	500	625
527-0327 AIDS PREVENTION													
DG	G	88	88	100	100	100	---	---	83	---	17	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	100	100	---	---	83	---	17	---	---
527-0328 OPG ACRA/OFASA NUTRITION AND FFW													
CS	G	88	92	550	718	102	---	140	102	308	130	168	135
FN	G	88	92	632	782	178	---	100	203	354	160	150	140
HE	G	88	92	68	68	68	---	---	68	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,568	348	---	240	373	662	290	318	275
527-0329 CRS-STRENGTHENING OF CARITAS/PERU													
CS	G	89	89	187	187	---	---	187	---	---	120	---	47
FN	G	89	89	310	310	---	---	310	68	---	202	---	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				497	497	---	---	497	68	---	322	---	87
527-0330 FOOD ASSISTED INTEGRATED DEV - OPG													
CS	G	88	92	297	349	115	---	63	35	112	20	59	59
FN	G	88	92	368	448	85	---	75	68	208	100	80	100
HE	G	88	92	63	63	63	---	---	24	---	39	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				728	860	263	---	138	127	320	159	139	159

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0331 DECENTRALIZED POPULATION AND DEV POLICIE													
PN	G	88	88	200	200	200	---	---	85	---	115	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	200	---	---	85	---	115	---	---
527-0333 HIV/AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION													
DG	G	89	91	400	400	---	---	100	---	100	75	200	150
HE	G	89	91	100	100	---	---	50	---	50	50	---	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	150	---	150	125	200	200
527-0335 PRIV VOL SECTOR FAM PLAN SERV EXPAN													
PN	G	89	92	7,755	7,755	---	---	2,217	---	1,900	2,217	2,000	1,850
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,755	7,755	---	---	2,217	---	1,900	2,217	2,000	1,850
527-0340 CLASP II (ANDEAN PEACE II)													
EH	G	91	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	600
527-0341 PROTECTION OF PERUVIAN BIODIVERSITY-OPG													
FN	G	90	95	---	4,575	---	---	---	---	---	---	372	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,575	---	---	---	---	---	---	372	300
527-0343 POLICY ANALYSIS, PLNG & IMPLEMENTATION													
EH	G	90	90	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	75	---	---
ES	G	90	90	---	1,186	---	---	---	---	1,186	400	---	---
PN	G	90	90	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,786	---	---	---	---	1,786	575	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				242,193	251,488	195,068	140,514	19,725	24,057	15,289	30,664	14,975 1/	21,725
GRANTS:				150,760	160,055	110,669	66,509	19,725	22,105	15,289	28,355	14,975	21,244
LOANS:				91,433	91,433	84,399	74,005	---	1,952	---	2,309	---	481

1/ Eligible for additional ESF assistance under the Andean Narcotics Initiative

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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ROCAP

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
Development Assistance	33,178	21,354	20,430
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	33,178	21,354	20,430
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	33,178	21,354	20,430
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	33,178 1/	21,354 2/	20,430

1/ Includes 12,206 in reobligation of prior year funds.

2/ Includes 48 in FY 1990 no-year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)	FY 1990 (Estimated)	FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	12.0	11.8*	11.8*
Foreign National	5.0	5.0	5.0
TOTALS	17.0	16.8	16.8

[a] *Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

* Includes one part-time in FY 1990 and FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1989 (Actual)			FY 1990 (Estimated)			FY 1991 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	14	146	160	17	68	85	22	43	65
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	146	160	17	68	85	22	43	65

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

Introduction

The nations of Central America have long sought close economic and political bonds. Towards this end, the Treaty for Central American Social and Economic Integration was signed in 1960, leading to the creation of regional development institutions in such areas as finance, agricultural research, health and nutrition, management training, and industrial technology. These institutions strengthen Central American cooperation, and facilitate economies of scale across a wide range of economic and social activities.

Regional collaboration diminished during recent years as the area's politically and economically besieged governments focused inwards. The Esquipulas meeting of the Central American presidents in 1986 signaled a renewed interest in regional cooperation. The region's vice presidents are leading ongoing efforts in this direction. Meaningful ministerial-level, inter-governmental coordination across a broad range of areas and issues has resumed. Coordination in the economic areas is particularly improved, and a region-wide plan for reducing intra-regional trade barriers is now under development. The private sector is increasingly active at the regional level, with the Federation of Private Sector Entities and the Central American Institute for Business Administration promoting private and public sector dialogue on key regional economic and social policy issues. Reinforcing these efforts is the increasing interest of the Japanese, the European Economic Community, the United Nations, the World Bank, and other donors in regional programs for Central America.

The United States has encouraged cooperation among the Central American nations. The Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) was established by joint treaty with all the Central American governments in the early 1960s. Since that time, ROCAP has been the U.S. Government's principal vehicle for supporting development activities at a regional level.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s regional goals and priorities reflect those of the Central America Initiative, which was begun in 1984 to provide expanded resources to the region to address fundamental economic, social and political problems identified by the National Bipartisan Commision on Central America. Concurrently, these goals are supportive of the Central Americans' own priorities. ROCAP works closely with A.I.D. missions in Central America to ensure that all U.S. aid programs are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Within the overall panoply of U.S. government programs, ROCAP activities focus on development problems which: (1) affect all the Central American countries; (2) require cooperative multi-country solutions; or (3) are more cost-effective on a regional level. ROCAP projects directly attack development problems while strengthening regional and national organizations to deal with these problems over the long term. The portfolio addresses both growth and equity concerns in the following areas.

Sustainability is critical for the institutions which serve as regional centers of excellence and produce the bulk of research for Central America's public and private sectors. All must compete with national funding priorities in times of fiscal austerity. A.I.D. is working with these institutions to broaden their resource bases, contain costs, and design appropriate fee structures. In addition, A.I.D. is planning a pilot debt-equity exchange to endow a regional institution to provide long-term institutional growth and stability.

Effective natural resource management is a prerequisite for sustainable growth in Central America. Environmental degradation problems have grown to the point where they clearly threaten the sustainability of development. The rapid deforestation of the region for farming and fuelwood causes erosion of agricultural land and leads to floods and droughts and to the siltation of hydroelectric and drinking water reservoirs. The Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Management project consolidates several areas of activity. These include the development of multi-country protection plans and coordinating mechanisms for vital regional watersheds and appropriate pest management techniques which reduce pesticide pollution. This project also will support environmental private and voluntary organizations, improve land use, and provide technical expertise to bilateral A.I.D. missions, governments, and other concerned parties.

Agriculture is the most important sector in the Central American economy. Moreover, agricultural and agribusiness exports present some of the most promising possibilities for rapid export growth. Unless Central American agricultural practices are put on an environmentally sustainable basis, however, progress in agriculture (and derivatively in agribusiness, exports, and other economic activities) will be tenuous. A.I.D.-funded research activities are increasing both overall export earnings and the income of small farmers by improving crop strains, introducing environmentally sound (and less expensive) pesticide use, and providing training in natural resource management. Further, A.I.D. makes technical and marketing expertise available to national agricultural export associations and provides export-oriented agribusiness credit.

Sound economic policies designed to promote private sector-led growth are a common objective of both A.I.D.'s regional and bilateral programs. A ROCAP project is sponsoring economic policy research and dissemination on key issues. The project also includes workshops to strengthen research and analytical skills and to upgrade research capacity throughout the region. A particular interest here is fostering regional economic cooperation.

A.I.D. works with the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association to provide electricity for productive uses in rural areas. A companion project through Los Alamos National Laboratories assists national organizations to assess geothermal potential throughout Central America. A.I.D. also supports ongoing efforts by the Central American Research Institute for Industry to increase the efficiency of energy use.

Diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infections, and low birth weight are major contributors to the unacceptable level of infant mortality in Central America. A major underlying cause is endemic malnutrition. A.I.D.-funded technical assistance from the regional nutrition institute, INCAP, is helping the countries of Central America to develop, implement, and monitor child survival plans which address all aspects of maternal, child and infant health, and to improve the efficiency of food assistance programs.

By the end of FY 1990, over 600 Central Americans will have been trained in the United States in cooperative management, small business development, public fiscal management, and agricultural specialties under the ROCAP portion of the Central American Peace Scholarship (CAPS) Program. CAPS has helped improve skills while instilling in technicians from a wide variety of disciplines an appreciation for democratic processes.

Under the Export Management Training project, the Central American Institute for Business Administration (INCAE) has trained more than 3,000 actual or potential exporters. The Institute has held export-oriented promotion seminars involving high-level government officials and private-sector leaders, and it has upgraded business administration curricula in Central American universities. The Regional Agricultural Higher Education project is expanding the capacity and improving the quality of masters-level education at the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center. This project also has created a new Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics (EARTH) in Costa Rica.

Other Donors

Prospects for increased levels of collaboration with other donors on economic and technical assistance appear to be improving at the regional level. In September 1989 EEC representatives signed an accord with the five Central American governments promising some $125 million to help revitalize intra-regional trade. The United Nations "Special Plan for Central America" seeks to channel aid flows to Central America's regional institutions as well as individual countries. Two major new Japanese loans are under negotiation with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Japanese government is looking seriously at other regional program possibilities.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $20.4 million in development assistance for FY 1991 to continue the present programmatic thrust through portfolio consolidation and a sharpening of focus. A.I.D. will continue activities at regional and national levels in support of public policies which encourage private sector-led growth, improve equity, and maintain the region's resource base.

ROCAP's activities in support of traditional and non-traditional agriculture and agribusiness exports, energy, and natural resources management will increasingly interrelate with the central theme of sustainable agriculture. To this end, ROCAP will continue to provide resources, including technical assistance to strengthen research, training, institutional development, and regional coordination.

Projected energy shortfalls threaten continued growth in much of the region. A new project is proposed to alleviate these shortfalls and achieve greater energy efficiency through improved, private sector-oriented, energy policy and planning.

Strong programs also will continue in health and education. A new Maternal and Child Health project will be initiated, building on and superseding the two existing projects with the Central American Institute for Nutrition. An Intra-regional Higher Education project will begin in FY 1991 to help Central American regional institutions strengthen their curricula, train faculty, and fund scholarships for low-income youth.

Mission Director: Nadine Hogan

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	75	C	---	---	43	43	220	---	18	238	30	30
	EH G	75	C	---	---	234	234	5	---	407	---	---	---
	ES G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	75	C	---	---	9,915	9,551	804	548	520	500	500	500
	HE G	75	C	---	---	314	206	100	96	200	200	70	70
	SD G	75	C	---	---	4,502	4,118	503	538	508	500	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,008	14,152	1,632	1,182	1,653	1,438	1,100	1,100
596-0090 COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL													
	FN G	81	89	6,000	6,000	5,329	3,741	671	744	---	1,000	---	515
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	5,329	3,741	671	744	---	1,000	---	515
596-0095 REGIONAL INDUST ENERGY EFFICIENCY													
	SD G	82	88	5,850	4,950	4,950	4,499	---	415	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,850	4,950	4,950	4,499	---	415	---	---	---	---
596-0106 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT													
	SD G	83	89	6,000	6,000	5,650	4,806	350	997	---	197	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	5,650	4,806	350	997	---	197	---	---
596-0108 AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT													
	FN G	86	91	8,000	18,000	7,767	3,453	227	1,842	---	1,600	2,050	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	18,000	7,767	3,453	227	1,842	---	1,600	2,050	1,800
596-0110 PEST MANAGEMENT (CATIE)													
	FN G	84	89	6,750	6,750	6,750	5,112	---	1,293	---	345	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,750	6,750	6,750	5,112	---	1,293	---	345	---	---
596-0114 REG ECONOMIC RECOVERY													
	ES G	85	88	35,000	35,000	35,000	31,265	---	2,518	---	1,217	---	---
	FN L	85	88	9,800	9,800	9,800	649	---	4,605	---	4,346	---	---
	SD L	85	89	5,200	8,029	5,200	---	---	698	---	4,301	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	52,829	50,000	31,914	---	7,821	---	10,264	---	---
596-0115 ORT, GROWTH MONITORING AND EDUCATION													
	CS G	85	89	400	400	400	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
	FN G	85	88	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	125	---	---
	HE G	85	88	9,000	9,000	9,000	3,988	---	1,780	---	1,675	---	1,557

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,650	9,650	9,650	3,988	---	1,780	---	2,000	---	1,557
596-0116 FOOD ASSISTANCE SUPPORT													
HE	G	85	88	6,100	6,100	6,100	2,025	---	1,210	---	1,500	---	1,365
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,100	6,100	6,100	2,025	---	1,210	---	1,500	---	1,365
596-0117 TREE CROP PRODUCTION													
FN	G	85	89	9,000	9,000	6,910	3,835	2,090	2,423	---	1,600	---	1,141
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	6,910	3,835	2,090	2,423	---	1,600	---	1,141
596-0123 EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION													
FN	L	86	89	16,000	16,000	15,000	8,459	1,000	5,913	---	1,627	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,000	15,000	8,459	1,000	5,913	---	1,627	---	---
596-0124 EXPORT MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
EH	G	86	89	5,879	5,879	5,150	3,586	729	1,104	---	900	---	289
SD	G	36	89	921	921	150	105	771	183	---	300	---	221
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,800	6,800	5,300	3,691	1,500	1,287	---	1,200	---	510
596-0127 REG. AGRIC. TECHNOLOGY NETWORKS													
FN	G	87	89	2,500	2,500	1,500	308	1,000	174	---	1,000	---	1,018
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	1,500	308	1,000	174	---	1,000	---	1,018
596-0126 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT													
SD	G	89	90	1,370	1,370	400	---	500	332	470	600	---	438
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,370	1,370	400	---	500	332	470	600	---	438
596-0129 REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC - GUATEMALA													
ES	G	35	94	17,000	17,000	11,000	2,334	---	3,458	---	4,621	---	587
FN	G	35	94	16,400	16,400	2,200	320	7,006	514	---	790	---	---
SD	G	85	94	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				38,400	33,400	13,200	2,654	12,006	3,972	---	5,411	---	2,587
596-0130 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
EH	G	87	89	5,795	2,083	1,111	754	955	660	---	652	---	---
FN	G	87	89	1,997	2,314	1,165	419	1,140	1,001	---	885	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,792	4,397	2,276	1,173	2,095	1,661	---	1,537	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
596-0134	CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY RESOURCES													
	ES	G	85	89	18,200	16,200	16,200	14,845	---	919	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	85	89	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				21,200	19,200	19,200	14,845	---	3,919	---	---	---	---
596-0143	CA SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTON													
	SD	G	87	91	4,000	5,930	3,000	---	---	638	---	1,000	---	500
	SD	L	87	91	15,000	6,306	6,306	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	12,236	9,306	---	---	638	---	1,000	---	500
596-0146	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT													
	SD	G	87	90	5,000	10,000	5,000	842	---	799	5,000	1,200	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	10,000	5,000	842	---	799	5,000	1,200	---	1,000
596-0147	ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH													
	FN	G	88	91	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	100	---	---
	SD	G	88	91	2,000	3,400	750	---	825	509	300	650	650	750
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	4,400	750	---	825	509	600	750	650	750
596-0149	PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES													
	FN	G	89	92	---	600	---	---	---	---	600	150	---	450
	SD	G	89	92	1,900	2,300	---	---	880	272	700	1,000	---	308
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	2,900	---	---	880	272	1,300	1,150	---	758
596-0150	REG ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL RESOUCE MGT													
	EH	G	89	94	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	700
	FN	G	89	94	25,000	25,000	---	---	5,503	---	11,699	5,500	3,630	5,000
	HE	G	89	94	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	432	30	250	250
	SD	G	89	94	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,899	---	200	500	3,275	1,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				40,000	40,000	---	---	8,402	---	12,331	6,030	8,405	7,450
596-0151	*INTRAREGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION													
	EH	G	91	93	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,725	200
	FN	G	91	93	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
	HE	G	91	93	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	100
	SD	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,225	800
596-0153	*MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH													
	HE	G	91	94	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
596-0161 *ENERGY POLICY PLNG AND EFFICIENCY	SD G	91	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	800
COUNTRY TOTALS:				269,312	300,482	190,046	109,497	33,178	39,183	21,354	41,469	20,430	25,589
GRANTS:				223,312	260,347	153,740	100,389	32,178	27,967	21,354	30,795	20,430	25,589
LOANS:				46,000	40,135	36,306	9,108	1,000	11,216	---	10,674	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Intra-Regional Higher Education Project	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N 1,000	Health 250	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 3,225 Life of Project Funding 6,000
Number 596-0151 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR 1,725	Sel. Act. 250

Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 91	FY 93	FY 96

Project Purpose: To improve higher education in the Central American region and to provide access for talented but economically limited individuals.

Project Description: The project will have three components: 1. Strengthening Higher Education at Central American Regional Institutions through external technical assistance to upgrade teaching methods and curriculum, advanced faculty training and special remedial programs to help low-income scholars meet entrance requirements. Regional institutions which do not already have U.S. equivalency accreditation will receive help in obtaining it. 2. Low Income Scholarships for disadvantaged youth. 3. Specialized Technical Training the project will be designed to include possible participation of bilateral USAID Mission buy-ins.

Seven institutions will be eligible to participate. They are the Central American School of Business Administration (INCAE), the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE), the Pan American Agricultural School (Zamorano), the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP), the Central American Institute of Industrial Research and Technology (ICAITI), the National School of Forestry (ESNACIFOR) and the Regional Agricultural School for the Humid Tropics (EARTH).

Sustainability: Project activities will equip the institutions with the necessary skills and/or credentials to better attract students and funding.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: Consistent with ROCAP's strategy, this project will provide training related to increasing agricultural production and non-traditional exports, improving health, and preserving and managing natural resources. It will also respond to the Congressional mandate to increase opportunities for U.S. equivalency accredited higher education in the region.

Relationship to Host Countries and Other Donors: The project will help develop educational infrastructure and provide training in areas of high priority in the region. These activities complement other donor assistance to the regional institutions by at least 8 foreign governments, as well as private foundations and U.N. organizations. As agricultural production, export promotion, and natural resources are significant priorities for USAIDs in Central America, this project will provide a mechanism for them to support quality training in these program areas at a reasonable cost.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are primarily scholarship recipients and faculty members of regional institutions whose knowledge and skills will be substantially enhanced.

Major Outputs (All Years):

- 270 Central Americans scholars of low income background will finish undergraduate or graduate programs.
- 30 faculty members of regional institutions will complete advanced training programs in the U.S.
- The educational programs at six regional institutions will have been upgraded.
- 350 staff members of regional institutions will have received short-term technical training.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Scholarships	2,700
Faculty training	1,300
Improved educational programs	1,000
Key technical training	1,000
TOTAL:	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	3,225	2,775	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Maternal Child/Health and Food Nutrition Technical Support	Funding Source DA	AG, RD & N	Health 4,000	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 4,000		Life of Project Funding 12,000
Number 596-0153 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 95

Project Purpose: To support a coherent health/nutrition strategy in Central America that responds to regional priorities and both complements and extends existing programs in the public and private sector.

Project Description: ROCAP's regional health program is making significant contributions to establishing child survival/maternal and child health and management of food assistance as permanent components of Central American health and nutrition programs. Under this new five-year program, ROCAP will build upon this progress, broadening it to include additional initiatives that involve a range of public and private sector entities and that are particularly appropriate to regional approaches (e.g. urban and environmental health, nutrition, health administration training). Collaboration will continue with the Central American Institute for Nutrition (INCAP) to consolidate the gains made in the health of the region's most vulnerable groups, poor mothers and malnourished children under five. Key targets of the project will be increased regional capabilities in (1) applied and operations research, (2) analysis of biomedical, cultural and economic factors affecting health programming and implementation, (3) public health administration and (4) technical assistance and analysis in program and policy development, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Sustainability: ROCAP will work closely with A.I.D. Missions in the region and with other donors to broaden INCAP's funding base (including increased national governments' support), and to introduce cost-recovery plans in other activities. Institutional management capability, specifically including financial management, will be addressed through the project.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: This project responds to A.I.D.'s health strategy which calls for a sustained effort to reduce infant, child and other vulnerable group mortality and undernutrition.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Central American Health Ministers have identified improvements in child survival and undernutrition as health sector priorites. Because Central America will not have reached its child survival goals by 1990, a continuation of the current multidonor effort will be needed. Original donor projections were for a sustained ten- year effort starting in 1985-86. The proposed project will both help continue a vital technical role in this multidonor effort and support additional initiatives within the region.

Beneficiaries: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and poor families throughout Central America, and private and public health, nutrition, and food security organizations.

Major Outputs:

- -- Technical assistance and training to national health/nutrition programs.
- -- Improved dissemination of relevant technical data.
- -- Applied and operations research and policy analysis.
- -- Policy development and analysis.
- -- Improved efficiency/coverage of private health care.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	3,000
Analysis/Research	3,300
Information Dissemination	700
Policy Development/Analysis	1,000
TOTAL:	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	4,000	8,000	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Central American Institute for Nutrition (INCAP)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Energy Policy Planning and Efficiency	**Funding Source** DA	**AG, RD & N**	**Health**	**PROPOSED OBLIGATION** *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 91 1,000	**Life of Project Funding** 5,000
Number 596-0161 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	**Population**	**ED. & HR**	**Sel. Act.** 1,000	**Initial Obligation** FY 91 **Estimated Final Obligation** FY 94 **Estimated Completion Date of Project** FY 95

Project Purpose: To alleviate projected energy shortfalls and achieve greater efficiency of use through improved, private sector-oriented, energy policy and planning.

Project Description: By 1991 projected energy shortfalls will seriously inhibit growth in much of the region. This, despite the fact that Central American countries are now spending some 25% of their development budgets on augmenting electric power generation and distribution. Additional capacity is needed. At the same time existing capacity can be more efficiently utilized through inter-country power sharing/purchasing arrangements, demand management and other conservation measures with active leadership and participation of industry and business. Towards this end, appropriate national/regional policies and programs are needed. Tariff regimes must be rationalized with support of business groups. The private sector is not now formally involved in the development of national or regional energy policy nor in the generation of electric power. The project would help increase private sector input into the decision process, thus including a voice essential to sound planning.

This project will, through training, seminars and other fora assist the private sector in educating itself on energy issues and facilitate public-private sector dialogues on energy. Officials with policy responsibility will be given technical training and assistance to help carry out a fuller exploration of the technical and policy possibilities for greater intra-regional cooperation. The project will also seek to better orient public utilities to market realities, stimulate the development of private power supplies in the region by identifying the potential for, and the impediments to, private power development, and provide technical assistance in demand management. Resulting improvements in policy and end-use efficiency, along with new private sector power supplies, are to reduce significantly, public funding requirements for new electric plants and rationalize electric usage.

Sustainability: The Project seeks to initiate an ongoing public-private partnership for energy efficiency in the region.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: This project responds directly to A.I.D.'s strategy for the promotion of efficient energy utilization, and the increased involvement of the private sector for the development of energy resources. A regional approach is proposed because of the similarity of the situation in several countries, and the necessity to manage and trade electricity regionally.

Beneficiaries: Directly, private sector users, and later all users of electricity will benefit from improved availability and reliability of supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host countries will provide in-kind support. The proposed project will complement efforts of other donors who are largely concentrating on infrastructure development and technical assistance to the public sector.

Major Outputs:

- — Policy dialogue and studies.
- — Policy and institutional change in power authorities.
- — Training workshops and seminars.
- — Demand management models and demonstrations.
- — Institutionalized private sector involvement in energy policy.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	750
Training	1,750
Institutional Strengthening	750
Equipment and Demonstrations	1,750
TOTAL:	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year			▨	
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	4,000	5,[illegible]	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE

This year, the Administration will begin implementing President Bush's Andean Narcotics Initiative, a comprehensive attempt to reduce the production of cocaine in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. It combines military assistance to strengthen host-country law enforcement and interdiction capacity, with substantial additional narcotics-related economic assistance to become available starting in FY 1991. The latter, in the amount of $175 million, will be used to cushion the macroeconomic effect on Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia of reduced foreign exchange inflows, to finance alternative development activities in rural areas, and to increase jobs, income and foreign exchange earnings throughout the economy. Sustained law enforcement and interdiction programs are key to driving down the price paid to farmers for coca-leaf. Unless this happens, alternative development and income-substitution programs will have little appeal for the small coca-leaf producer. Under the President's Andean initiative, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia are eligible to receive additional assistance if these countries can demonstrate adequate anti-narcotics performance and have sound economic policies for use of this assistance.

A.I.D.'s anti-narcotics financing will also includes support for drug awareness and prevention programs. Narcotics addiction is increasingly a domestic problem in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia. Working with private and public agencies, A.I.D. has created a greater public awareness of the dimensions of the domestic problem and the harmful effects of drug production, trafficking, and addiction on these countries' own societies. In addition, A.I.D. will support administration of justice improvements. For example, in Colombia, assistance will include court administration, training, and commodities which will directly impact on a more rapid processing of narcotics cases through the judicial system.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
555-0001 *ANDEAN NARCOTIC INITIATIVE ES	G	91	91	---	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
GRANTS:				---	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
© Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COLCMBIA

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
514-9000 COLOMBIA JUDICIAL PROTECTION													
ES	G	89	90	2,867	5,000	---	---	2,867	---	2,133	1,720	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,867	5,000	---	---	2,867	---	2,133	1,720	---	2,000
COUNTRY TCTALS:				2,867	5,000	---	---	2,867	---	2,133	1,720	--- 1/	2,000
GRANTS:				2,867	5,000	---	---	2,867	---	2,133	1,720	---	2,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Eligible for ESF assistance under the Andean Narcotics Initiative

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
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DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

Introduction

Policy reform has been an integral part of the LAC program for many years. In recent years, A.I.D. has been evaluating individual programs in relationship to their macroeconomic policies and performance and their commitment to broad based development, democracy and human rights, and environmental policies.

Beginning in FY 1991, A.I.D. is planning to set aside some development assistance for a new Development Policy Reform Program. The performance program is designed to accentuate A.I.D.'s current emphasis on policy assistance and performance based budgeting. It provides for a more systematic analysis of performance in four policy areas: macroeconomic policy, access to basic social services, sound environmental management, and democracy and human rights.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is proposing $50 million for this new Development Policy Reform Program. Of that amount, $25 million has been distributed among the top performing countries (Belize, Bolivia, Caribbean Regional, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Jamaica) as an increase in their funding levels. This allocation was based on the countries' demonstrated commitments to performance. The remaining $25 million will be retained under the fund to create an incentive for future performance. It will be distributed on the basis of competing proposals.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
500-1000 *DEVELOPMENT POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
FN	G	91	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
HE	G	91	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
SD	G	91	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
GRANTS:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: NICARAGUA (NED) CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
524-9000 PROMOTING DEMOCRACY													
ES	G	89	89	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	694	---	1,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	694	---	1,500	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	694	---	1,500	---	---
GRANTS:				5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	694	---	1,500	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SURINAME

Total U.S. Aid $ 7 Million (1954-83)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 2,360

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 44.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 438 (1985) 471 (1986) 529

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -147 (1985) -196 (1986) -250

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.9 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).................... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 401

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.3% (1978) 1.4% (1990) 1.6%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 34.5% (15-64yrs) 61.2% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1989) 3.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 20%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -19(86) 1(87) 57

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 378(86) 319(87) 279
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1987) 41%

Major Imports(1987)CAPITAL EQUIP.;PETROLEUM PRODS;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 358(86) 320(87) 336
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1987) 26%

Major Exports(1987)ALUMINA;BAUXITE;ALUMINUM

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS; TRINIDAD/TOBAG

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 9%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 123% (1985)
Agriculture: 116% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Vegetable oils; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2709

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 68.1 Male 65.7 Female 70.6
(1970) Total 63.0 Male 61.0 Female 65.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 40

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) ,% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 89%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: SURINAME

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
508-C019 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING													
ES	G			500	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				500	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				500	1,000	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

URUGUAY

Total U.S. Aid $ 204 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 19.0% (1984-87)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.31 (1984-87)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP ....(1987) 2,160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-87) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 1,262 (1985) 1,193 (1986) 1,060

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -273 (1985) -115 (1986) -74

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
25.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 42.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..................... (1986) 375
As % of Total Export Earnings....... (1986) 23.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 2,989

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.0% (1978) 0.3% (1990) 0.4%

Population (1989) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 25.2% (15-64yrs) 63.1% (65+ yrs)11.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.9 (1989) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 16%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 312(87) 134(88) 313

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,182(87) 1,405(88) 1,444
Of Which % From U.S. ....(1988) 11%

Major Imports(1987)FUELS/LUBRICANT;METALS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,494(87) 1,539(88) 1,750
Of Which % to U.S. ....(1988) 15%

Major Exports(1987)HIDES & LEATHER;BEEF;WOOL

Trading Partners: BRAZIL; ARGENTINA; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 11%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 111% (1985)
Agriculture: 145% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Meat products; Fibers; Wool
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs; Fibers

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2720

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1989) Total 71.4 Male 68.1 Female 74.7
(1970) Total 68.1 Male 64.9 Female 71.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 35

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 98% (1988) Measles 72% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1988) Polio(3) 82% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 83%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 115.0	Male .	Female 121.5
Secondary	(1982)	Total 63.2	Male 46.0	Female 53.6
Post Secondary	(1982)	Total 16.7	Male 14.7	Female 18.8

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: URUGUAY

CP 91

PROJECT NO., PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
528-0108 ECONOMIC PROGRAM SUPPORT & ADMIN OF JUST	ES G	86	87	955	955	955	86	---	272	---	469	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				955	955	955	86	---	272	---	469	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				955	955	955	86	---	272	---	469	---	---
GRANTS:				955	955	955	86	---	272	---	469	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the previous program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to the world's poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. In most cases, there is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus, interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable and thus, the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; World Health Organization for immunization data; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1988. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480 and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF US AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated in the period 1984-1987 as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1984-1987. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1984-87 provided by A.I.D. by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP FIGURES are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES, database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at constant market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

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*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and refers to central consolidated government finances only. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to consolidated central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Official reserves represent the sum of total reserves, inclusive of SDRs, foreign exchange and reserve position with the IMF, and monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database) by 12 and then dividing total reserves by the result.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES, database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt

which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF - except for trust fund loans, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK, 1989. Up to three exports and three imports - determined by value - are included.

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS are derived from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database and are based on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, inclusive of net indirect taxes (i.e., market price valuation), regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - FOOD is the ratio of indigenous production of food divided by domestic consumption of food. Food is weighted in food energy (calorie) terms. The source of the data is USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO - AGRICULTURE is the ratio of the value of indigenous production divided by domestic consumption published in the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

AGRICUTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are calculated using data from the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88. Up to three imports and three exports are included.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD im computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of AID-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in the IBRD, World Development Report, 1989. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) accruing to the lowest quintile of households. Due to a frequent lack of systematic organization and consistency in the collection and collation of these data, income distribution figures should be interpreted with caution.

% OF POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty." Absolute poverty income level is defined as that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

TOTAL LABOR FORCE is the percentage of the total adult population employed full time. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE is the percentage of the total population that are economically active and engaged principally in agriculture, forestry, hunting or fishing. Economically active persons are those persons engaged or seeking employment in an economic activity, whether as employers, own-account workers, salaried employees, or unpaid workers assisting in the operation of a family farm or business. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

CALORIE INTAKE is the average calorie intake per person per day. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI). These data are derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, January 1989, and earlier versions, and are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the

general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 mos. immunized, using children surviving to age one as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations normally including children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by The U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The orignal source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent national censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, including net migration. The summary mesures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and represents total population divided by the number of practicing physcians qualified from a university level medical school.

% POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It represents the percentage of the total population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area, a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANTS DEATH PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are . provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life, per one thousand live births in that same year.

FEMALE LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percentage of the total female population, aged 15 and older, who can read and write. The original source of the data is UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. An important caveat: definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the total male population that is economically active (including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students).

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as IBRD estimated mid-year population, divided by the total agricultural land in a country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at currrent purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF GNP is derived by dividing the value of total government debt outstanding - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by the GNP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is caluculated by the IMF as gross national expenditures (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Introduction section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is derived by dividing total government debt outstanding (see the above definition) - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by total exports of goods listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions and are generally equivalent to customs statistics reported in accordance with the general trade system and based on recommendations of the UN, International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1982. Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is derived from data in the IBRD, WOLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of funds from Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data are provided by A.I.D.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is calculated by dividing total U.S. bilateral obligations by GNP figures from IBRD, The World Bank Atlas, 1988.

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983/1986 and the GNP data are from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), from all sources, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA figures are divided by the GNP for each country. The source of the data is IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors of irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is drawn from the IBRD World Developement Report, 1988 and represents a measure of the growth of total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production, measured at their factor cost, and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated using constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION represents the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP at current values, to the value of GDP at constant values, both in local currency. The least-squares growth rate method is then used to caluculate the summary measure for the period. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Developement Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is the ratio of central government expenditures to GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is caluculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF. Government expenditure data come from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTISC database and GNP figures are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and total imports converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate). Total imports are defined as the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Total exports are defined as the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Import and export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Import and export data come from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

GOVERNMENT DEBT FINANCING AS A % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES is calculated from data in the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt financing includes domestic financing and financing from abroad and is divided by total government expenditures to derive this ratio.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the ratio of total defense expenditures - drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database - to the GDP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE represents the portion of the balance of payments which includes exports and imports of goods and services, income on foreign assets, private unrequited transfers (including worker remittances), and official unrequited transfers. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database and are converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADC	-	Advanced Developing Country
AIDS	-	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AOJ	-	Administration of Justice
BANDESA	-	National Agricultural Bank of Guatemala
CA	-	Central America
CABEI	-	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM	-	Central American Common Market
CAI	-	Central American Initiative
CAPEL	-	Center for Electoral Promotion and Assistance, of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights
CAPS	-	Central American Peace Scholarships
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CEDRO	-	Center for Education and for Drug Abuse (Peruvian org.)
CINDE	-	Costa Rican Coalition for Development Initiatives
CLASP	-	Caribbean-Latin American Scholarship Program
DA	-	Development Assistance
EARTH	-	Regional Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics
EEC	-	European Economic Community
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
GDP	-	Gross domestic product
GNP	-	Gross national product
GOB	-	Government of Belize
GOB	-	Government of Bolivia
GOCR	-	Government of Costa Rica
GODR	-	Government of Dominican Republic
GOE	-	Government of Ecuador
GOES	-	Government of El Salvador
GOG	-	Government of Guatemala
GOH	-	Government of Haiti
GOH	-	Government of Honduras
GOJ	-	Government of Jamaica
GOP	-	Government of Peru
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IIDH	-	Interamerican Institute of Human Rights
ILANUD	-	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of the Offender
ILD	-	Institute for Liberty and Democracy (in Peru)
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INCAE	-	Central American Institute for Business Administration
INCAP	-	Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
NBCCA	-	National Bipartisan Commission on Central America
OECS	-	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PAHO	-	Pan American Health Organization
PTIIC	-	Presidential Training Initiative for the Islands Caribbean
PVO	-	Private and voluntary organization
ROCAP	-	Regional Office for Central America Programs
RTAC	-	Regional Technical Aids Center
SAL	-	Structural Adjustment Loan (World Bank)